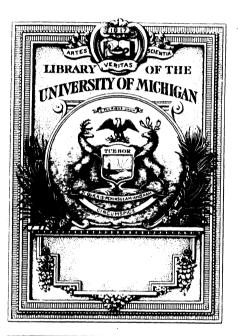


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Vol. I.- No. 1.

November, 1909.

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Resources

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Gold Mining in the Philippines
The Carnival of 1910
The Oil Fields of Tayabas
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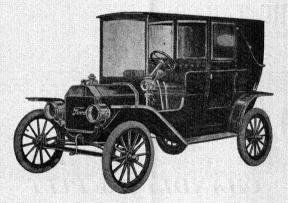
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NOVEMBER, 1909



A PIONEER PROSPECTOR PANNING OUT GOLD IN THE BENGUET HILLS

CONTENTS:-Gold Mining in the Philippines:-The Carnival of 1910, by S. B. Trissel:-The Oil Fields of Tayabas, by R. C. Hosty:-Leading Agricultural Products of the Philippines, by Harold M. Pitt.-The Attractions of Manila.-Possibilities in Coffee Culture.-The Dawn of Prosperity.-Improvements in Manila.-Miscellaneous.

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Philippine Resources

No. 1.

MANILA, P. I.

Vol. I.

Gold Mining in the Philippines



HE hand of progress points to a remarkable development of the mineral resources of the Philippine Islands within the next few

years. That the wealth is here is evidenced by every rule of demonstration, and further proofs are accumulating daily. Hardly a part of the entire Archipelago is not more or less mineralized and in localities development work has established beyond doubt the existence of large and valuable deposits.

Notwithstanding the primitive workings of the natives for centuries past and a brief period of European exploitation just prior to American Occupation, the mining industry, in the modern acceptance of the term, is a genuine infant. But the child is growing fast. Three years ago the gold production of the Philippines was a negligible quantity. A statement furnished by the Manila branch of the International Banking Corporation (with small additions from other sources) show shipments of gold bullion, the output of our mines, for the period of six months ending June 30th, 1909, to be approximately \$150,000. This statement does not include a considerable amount of gold dust washed out by the natives and sold to Chinese merchants who have exported it to Hongkong, Singapore, and other Oriental ports. The several new plants just about to commence operations should increase the products for the rest of the year very materially. The bullion exported was practically the product of three mining companies, The Benguet Consolidated and the Bua of the Province of Benguet, and the Paracale Gold Dredging Company, Limited, which is operating a single dredge on the Paracale River in South-Eastern Luzon.

Paracale District

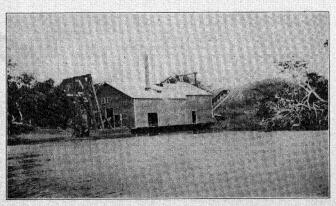
By old mining men who have studied it, the Paracale District is considered to be richer than anything in the dredging line discovered in Alaska or the Klondike. The dredge mentioned is handled by New Zealanders, although the ground is owned by Americans and Filipinos, and is being worked on shares. This dredge when installed was not a new one and after it was set up on the property numerous repairs were necessary. It has been working a little over half the time and the amount of ground handled daily is almost insignificant when compared with the results of some of the giant California dredges, but nevertheless during a period of twentytwo weeks it averaged an output of 113 ounces per week. The actual returns that the ground worked has averaged approximately a dollar (U. S. Currency), per cubic yard. This does

not take into consideration the values in large quantities of black sand and rich free-milling quartz, saved as by products, which have not yet been treated but which the management believes will increase by fifty per cent the yield. A Huntington mill will be installed in the near future to crush the quartz. Conservative estimates show several thousand acres of good dredging ground in this district, and two other dredges have just commenced operation while the hull of a fourth is well under way. But notwithstanding the bright outlook for dredging the pioneers of the district predict still greater things in quartz mining. The hills are full of promising lodes many of which are in a more or less advanced stage of development.

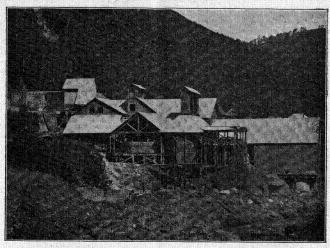
On one property, known as the San Mauricio, a twenty-stamp mill from the Traylor Manufacturing Company is being installed and will probably be in operation by the first of November. On another property the Tumbaga Mine, there is a vein of rich free-milling quartz and here a Huntington mill is expected to start crushing ore within a few

weeks. Several old properties, which were worked in the Spanish days and which have lain idle for years, are now being reopened and are showing remarkable values.

The Paracale district was well known throughout the Islands during the régime of Spain, and several English and German companies secured concessions there. On one quartz property an English syndicate erected a ten-stamp mill, and on another a Huntington mill. Active operations were interrupted by the Philippine insurrection of 1896, and the district lay dormant until some time after the taking effect of the American mining law of 1902. The general impression exists that prior to the installation of a Risdon dredge on the island of Masbate in 1905 by an American corporation, gold dredging was unknown in the Philippines. Not so. In 1896 a company of Manila Spaniards constructed a small bucket dredge on the Paracale River. This Lilliputian did not have over four or five horse power. and could not dig over fifteen or twenty cubic vards a day. It did not even



DREDGE OF THE PHILIPPINES COMPANY, PARACALE RIVER



MILL AND CYANIDE PLANT, BENGUET CONSOLIDATED MINE-BAGUIO, BENGUET

handle its own dirt. This was dumped into boats and conveyed to a puddling mill which still stands on the bank of the river opposite the town of Paracale. To-day the dredge timbers have rotted, and it has fallen to pieces on an island in the river where its skeleton stood for so many years, a ghastly monument to the untiring search for gold which has lured the Spaniard to every part of the globe. The Paracale district skirts tide-water, and the transportation conditions are excellent. In places the largest vessels can anchor within a few hundred vards of shore, and there are two good harbors, safe for lightering during a large part of the year. There is an abundance of good water, both for drinking and mining purposes, and the general conditions are very healthful. Both dredging and quartz mining can be carried on during the entire year, a condition which obtains throughout the Philippine Islands.

Benguet District

There has never been any doubt of the wonderful mineral richness of the Benguet country. The district had been worked to some extent in the days prior to American occupation, and the old Spanish records show that considerable gold was taken out. It remained, however, for the American prospectors to start the work in some sort of a systematic manner, and to-day there are a number of valuable properties which are considerably developed, and on some few small mills are stoping out valuable returns. Progress has been slow, due to lack of capital, but the development work has steadily progressed, and the outlook at present is very favorable. There has been floated recently the Headwaters Mining Company, and enough money was secured to proceed with the development work. This property was examined by a capable mining expert, and his report was favorable. The Sunset Group in Antimok

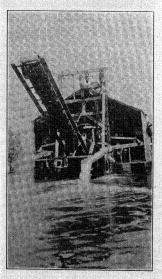
Valley has been proceeding steadily with its development work and some valuable veins are showing up. The Benguet Consolidated, in the same valley, is turning out a goodly supply of bullion from its mill, sufficient to build up a reserve, and at the same time pay for the development work solely, and the values improve with sinking. There has just been installed a Ridgeway Filter, which makes the process of extraction complete, and enables the company to save nearly all the values in ore. Another battery of stamps is about to be placed in operation. The "Kelly Mine" is one of the banner properties on the lode, and large bodies of ore have been blocked out. The state of development is such that it would warrant the installation of a ten or twenty stamp mill at the present time.

The Madison Group, on Gold Creek, has recently been incorporated and the development work is rapidly proceeding. The results of the work done prove that the expenditure of a liberal amount of money is justifiable. Recently there has been formed the Amalgamated Mining Company, which has a group of claims at the lower end of Antimok Valley. Considerable money is being spent for development work.

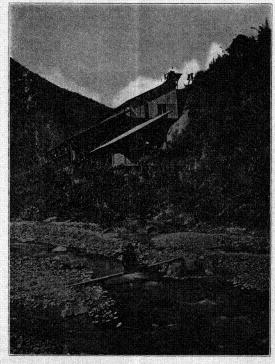
The Bua Mining Company has a sixstamp mill in operation and large bodies of ore blocked out. Bullion to the value of \$20,000 has been extracted from the ores in the six months ending June 30th. 1909. Various other properties in the district are being developed, and in no instance has it been shown that a prospector has wasted his time. One of the important features in connection with the development of all the properties is the fact that there is an abundance of water power for all demands. There is no question but that ore can be mined and milled as cheaply in Benguet as in any other part of the world.

Masbate District

The mining field is situated two hundred miles south of Manila and on the island of Masbate. Ancient workings demonstrate that it was profitably mined as long as four or five hundred years ago by Chinese. The territory has been carefully prospected by Americans since about 1902, and a large number of quartz properties and some placer claims have been located and are still being held and work to a greater or less extent. A few thousand dollars worth of gold has been extracted but no mills are now being operated. Extensive development work is being done at this time upon the properties of the Syndicate Mining Company (formerly Eastern Mining Company), Colorado Mining Company, and Aroroy Mines. Ltd., and about two hundred miners are steadily employed. The work



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE DREDGE, PARACALE RIVER



BUA MILL, ANTIMOR, BENGUET

already done has demonstrated beyond doubt that the district contains large bodies of low to medium-grade ore ranging in value from five to thirty dollars in gold. The ore is a true quartz and about one-third of the mineral value is free-milling while most of the balance is subject to cyanidation. The veins are truly defined and run generally from Northwest to Southeast with comparatively small dip and few faults, and one fifty-five foot vein has been opened up together with many others of smaller size. The work now being prosecuted is in the hands of progressive and prac-

tical Americans and the necessary capital for development is being provided locally. Plans are already formulated for the erection of suitable ore-reduction works, and there is every reason to believe that within another year at least fifty stamps will be at work extracting mineral value. This district has now passed beyond the experimental stage and a prosperous future can be safely predicted for it. All that is required to accomplish this end is the intelligent application of enough money.

A report of the Burean of Mines is here submitted.

Gold Mining in the Philippines By Henry G. Ferguson.

(Geologist, Division of Mines, Bureau of Science.)

Table of Gold and Silver Production in the Philippines in Troy Ounces.

*	Gold.		Silver.		
	1907	1908	1907	1908	
Ambos Camarines Mountain Prov., (Ben-	100	3470	7	190	
guet)	3888		Not given	2120	
Surigao	352	$\frac{30}{270}$	76	10 30	
TOTAL	4540	10510	83	2350	

It is not going beyond the limits of a proper conservatism to predict that in future years the Philippines will be known as one of the world's centers of gold production. The production for 1908 is of course insignificant compared with some of the great mining states of America and Australia, but the output is two and a half times as large as that of 1907 and there is no reason why this rate of increase should not be kept up for 1909.

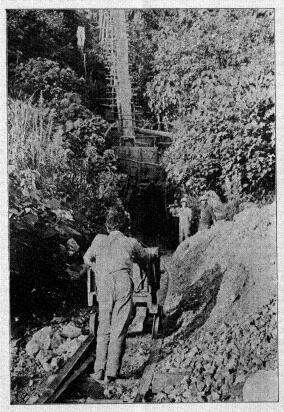
According to the table of gold production in the United States, published in the Mining and Scientific Press for January 2, 1909, the Philippine Islands rank eleventh among the states and territories, their gold production exceed that of New Mexico and Washington. The production of neighboring foreign countries for 1906 may be of interest: British Borneo 40,260 ozs., Dutch Borneo 11 200 ozs., British New Guinea (1905) 14.079 ozs. Federated Malay States 11,580 ozs., Burma 2,300 ozs., Formosa 66,177 ozs., Siam 6,448 ozs. Two prominent mining countries, Bolivia and Ecuador, produced 868 and 10,564 ozs. respectively.

Ore reserves are being blocked out and large areas of placer ground tested, so that production should steadily increase. Mining in the Philippines has developed under many difficulties, such as the difficult nature of the country, poor transportation facilities, open and passive hostility of the natives, lack of efficient labor, some absurd provisions in an otherwise excellent mining law, and above all the excessive timidity of American capital. Now, however, thanks to the industry and perseverance of the pioneers, these initial difficulties have been overcome and gold mining placed on a permanent and profitable basis, though this pioneering work has been largely accomplished through local enterprise, aided in one case by New Zealand capital.

The Masbate district (22 hours by steamer from Manila) has a situation which favors cheap mining. The principal veins outcrop within a mile of an excellent harbor, deep valleys afford good tunnel sites, there is an abundance of molave, one of the best mining timbers in the world, an inexhaustible supply of mangrove for fuel, and the ore, while not as a rule of high grade, occurs in large veins.

Unfortunately for the present development of the district the claim owners at first allowed their enthusiasm to go beyond their judgment and expensive mining machinery was imported before proper development work had been carried out, with the inevitable result, mining operations were soon suspended and in the early part of 1908 work was at a standstill. Lately, however, a general reorganization has taken place and three companies, the Colorado Mining Co., the Syndicate Mining Company, and the Aroroy Mines, Limited, besides individual owners, are engaged in developing their properties, with surprisingly good results.

The Paracale Mining District in Ambos Camarines Province, about two days by steamer from Manila, is likewise well situated in regard to transportation, and, when contemplated improvements are carried out, will also have an excellent harbor. The valley of the Paracale River furnishes a placer ground of extra-



Courtesy Far Eastern Review.

APPROACH TO "HAVE GOT" TUNNEL AND CHUTE ON SYNDICATE MINING CO.'S PROPERTY, MASBATE,

ordinary richness, and three companies, the Paracale Gold Dredging Co., Ltd., the Philippines Gold Dredging Co., and the Stanley-Paracale Dredging Co., are already in the field. The first of these has had a New Zealand dredge in operation for the past year and a half and, according to the statement of the dredgemaster, during the period from May 25th, 1908, to December 31, 1908, 50,244 cubic vards of dirt were handled from which \$50,653.80 (U. S. Currency) worth of gold was recovered, besides gold bearing quartz boulders and black sand saved for future treatment. Of the lode mines in the district, two of the mines worked under the Spanish régime. the San Mauricio and Tumbaga, have been opened up under American management and development work has shown excellent results.

The Baguio mining district is situated in the mountains of Benguet Province in north central Luzon, close to the summer capital. While not as favorably situated in regard to transportation facilities as the two other districts, the famous Benguet road connects the district with the railway so that it can be reached in a day by train and automobile from Manila. Here mining has progressed steadily since the first arrival of the American troops, and several of the mines are already passing the development stage. The pioneer company, the Consolidated, has a 9-stamp Hendy mill and a complete and up-to-date cyanide plant, and can show a total of about 1,000 meters of workings. The Bua Mining Company has a 6-stamp mill and a similar cyanide plant. The Camote mine likewise possesses a small stamp mill. On Mr. Kelley's claims on Gold Creek a large amount of development work has been done and rich telluride ore discovered. The Headwaters and Madison Companies are new enterprises but show promise of future success.

Other districts where prospecting is going on and which may yet be heard from are Binanlonan, Pangasinan Province, Peñaranda, Nueva Ecija Province, Ilokos Norte, the Catanduanes Islands, the northern part of Mindoro Island, and Misamis Province and the Surigao Peninsula in Mindanao.

In many respects the Philippines offer an ideal field for mining operations; native labor is fairly cheap, and is steadily improving in efficiency, the mining law, while containing a few harassing provisions, is better than that of the United States in that the absurd provisions of the apex and extralateral rights are omitted, the claims being 300 meters square with vertical boundaries. Good transportation is now everywhere available. In the Masbate and Camarines districts there is plenty of excellent timber and fuel and in Benguet abundant water power. Above all, gold mining in the Philippines has thus far been free from "wild-catting" and the various mining companies have, for the most part, advertised with a conservatism and restraint which should do much to encourage capital.

Note:—An official bulletin on the Mineral Resources of the Philippine Islands has been published by the Division of Mines, Bureau of Science, and will be mailed on request to anyone interested.

Leading Agricultural Products of the Philippines

By Harold M. Pitt.

The total area of the Philippine Islands, according to the census of 1902, is 115,-026 square miles, and the population a little less than eight millions. Estimates that have been made since the census was taken increase the area of the three thousand islands that comprise the archipelago to 125,924 square miles. Three states of the Union viz: Texas, California and Montana, have a greater area than this, although it exceeds that of Great Britain or the New England States with New York and New Jersey added.

The islands are of volcanic origin and generally mountainous. Nearly one-half of the total area is in virgin forests. but as timber covers the mountains for the most part, a comparatively large percentage of the level and valley lands is available for cultivation in agricultural products.* Over seven million acres (about 9% of the total) is owned as farms, and of this more than one-half, or upwards of four million acres, is under cultivation as follows: 2,732,572 acres in rice; 544,515 acres in hemp; 370,612 acres in cocoanut trees; 168,263 acres in sugar cane; 8,802 acres in cacao; 79,285 acres in tobacco; 2,500 acres in coffee, and the remainder in lesser products including corn, vegetables and fruits.

Rice. This is the most valuable product of the Philippines and in every way the most important. It is the principal food article of the people and all that is raised is consumed in the islands. It has always been necessary

to import some foreign rice as production is insufficient to supply the demand. In Spanish times the amount imported did not furnish an exceptional item, but since American occupation rice has constituted one of the leading articles of import. This is accounted for in several ways. In 1901 and 1902 an epidemic of rinderpest resulted in the loss of nearly eighty per cent of the carabao, an animal that is the sole dependence of the Filipino for heavy field work and haul-In addition to this calamity a state of insurrection existed in many localities for several years and labor in the fields was accordingly restricted. The very high price that obtained for hemp from 1901 until the past year or two operated to divert labor from the rice fields and still further to curtail the production of that commodity. It is probable also that there has been an increase in consumption during the period of American occupation, due to improved economic conditions among the people. All of these causes have combined to hold the figures of production and consumption far apart. Thus, in the eleven years from 1898 to 1909, the imports of rice have aggregated 2,006,105 metric tons valued at \$64,338,331. A higher rate of import duty than was formerly imposed is now in effect and the tendency during the past few years has been towards increased production and a corresponding decrease in importations. During the fiscal year 1904, 329,825 metric tons valued at \$11,548,814 was brought This is the largest importation recorded for a single year. In 1908 imports amounted to 162,174 metric tons valued at \$5,861,256, while in 1909 they were 137,677 metric tons of a value

^{*}Spanish statistics, compiled in 1876, give the total area as 69,756,245 acres; land under cultivation as 5,632,641 acres, and uncultivated (presumably susceptible to cultivation), 12,153,746 acres. 51,547,243 acres was classed as forest land.

of \$4,250,223. It is difficult to obtain a reliable estimate on the value of the local crop, but based on the cost of that imported the annual rice crop of the Philippines will amount to not less than \$30,000,000. Absence of adequate transportation facilities brings about a great difference in the selling price of rice in various sections of the archipelago. Thus in those localities difficult of access where there is a surplus, the price is relatively low and is determined in part by the cost of getting that surplus to an outside market; while in other sections equally inaccessible, the price may be double if it is necessary to import rice to supply the demand. Hence the actual value of the crop may only be approximated for the islands as a whole. Lack of irrigation facilities in the principal rice producing sections has been a serious drawback during years of unusually light precipitation, but a comprehensive irrigation scheme for remedying this condition is now being worked out by the government and it is reasonably certain that after a few years the Philippines will easily produce all the rice required by their people.

Modern methods of cultivation, such as are employed in the Southern States, could be applied in many localities here at great saving in time and labor, and proportionate increase of profit in the industry. The area suitable for cultivation in rice is practically unlimited as

compared to the market available for the product.

Hemp. Manila hemp, renowned the world over as the highest quality cordage fiber, is a product peculiar to the Philippines in that the plant from which it is obtained will not produce a fiber approaching the Manila article in quality in any other country of the world where its cultivation has been attempted.

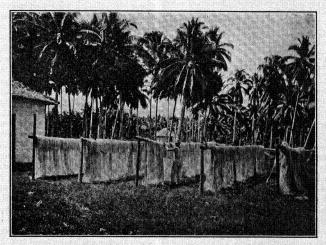
Next to rice it is the most important product of the islands and constitutes the chief article of export. There is a considerable quantity consumed locally in the manufacture of just and sinamay cloths; also in rope making; but records of this consumption are not available and exports furnish the only index to the value of the product. The price has ruled considerably higher since American occupation than before, due to its enlarged use in the manufacture of binding twine and other cordage; also to the fact that for several years after American occupation the principal hemp shipping ports in the islands were closed to commerce thus cutting off the supply. During the period of insurrection large quantities were destroyed and a general combination of circumstances tended to enhance the value of hemp. The ports were reopened in 1902, but prices continued abnormally high, and the cultivation of hemp proved by far the most profitable pursuit in the islands. The result of this was an increased produc-



THE FILIPINO METHOD OF TRANSPORTATION

tion, for which purpose labor was diverted from the rice and sugar industries, notably the latter, which was experiencing a protracted period of depression. The high prices that prevailed for hemp in the markets of the world emphasized the need for a cheaper substitute and responding to this demand a strong impetus was imparted to the cultivation of sisal in Yucatan, a state of Mexico where labor, soil and climatic conditions

export value of hemp on record was for the fiscal year 1903 when 132,241 metric tons were sent out representing a value of \$21,701,575. During the fiscal year 1909 exports amounted to 149,991 metric tons valued at \$15,833,577. This shows an increase in the quantity exported over 1903 of 17,750 metric tons, but a decrease in the total value of nearly \$6,000,000. The heaviest slump in price occurred during the past fiscal year when



Courtesy Daily Bulletin

DRYING HEMP IN ALBAY

favored the production of the inferior fiber. Sisal was then mixed with hemp in the manufacture of binding twine, the proportion of each used being determined by their relative cost. The availability of this substitute, together with an increased production of hemp, have brought about a material reduction in price of the latter, which, although not yet to the level of Spanish times, is now much lower than has before ruled since American occupation. The largest

the exports were 34,000 metric tons, or nearly 30% greater than in the preceding year, while the average value was 24 per cent less, thus causing a loss in the export value for the year of nearly one and one-half million dollars. In 1903 hemp made up two-thirds of the total value of exports. In 1908 it amounted to 52.7 per cent of total exports and in 1909 to 51 per cent. The chief cost in the production of hemp has been in the stripping of the fiber. This necessitated

arduous hand work which proves not only expensive but unsatisfactory as well, as the quality of the fiber so stripped is usually inferior and much pulp is left remaining from the operation, further lessening the value. It is expected that the introduction of machinery lately perfected will reduce the cost of stripping very materially and add to the value of the product by turning out a better and cleaner article. This will prove a great incentive to the industry and insure its permanency in a place of importance as related to the export commerce of the islands.

The United States and Great Britain are the largest users of Manila hemp. The former possesses an advantage under a provision in the law which refunds the export duty on hemp shipped direct and consumed there. Of the total exports for 1909, 79,000 tons or over 52 per cent went to the United States.

Sugar. For a period of several years in the history of Philippine commerce sugar was the chief export, but the industry became demoralized from several causes among which might be mentioned the slump in silver, the revolution of 1896, the insurrection against the United States and later the loss of a large percentage of the work animals necessary to the cultivation of the soil, from an epidemic of rinderpest. Combined with these unfavorable influences was a general demand by refiners throughout the world for a higher grade of raw cane sugar which requirement depressed the price of lower grades such as are produced in these islands under the primitive methods of milling here employed. The admission of 300,000 tons duty free into the United States each year, as is provided by recent legislation, will greatly stimulate the industry and should prove a successful invitation to outside capital which is sorely needed for the purpose of introducing modern methods, together with perfected equipment of mills that will enable the production of sugar of a grade to command the best market price.

The present output of sugar in the Philippines approximates 180,000 to 190,-000 tons, of which about 150,000 tons are exported, the remainder being consumed locally. Hongkong and China have each taken about one-third of the total exported in late years, while from one-sixth to one-third has gone to the United States. The sugar that goes to Hongkong is refined there, while that sent to China is for the most part consumed in its raw state. Under changed conditions, brought about by the recent legislation, more Philippine sugar will be diverted to the United States markets because of the advantage that free access to a protected market will give, and China will have to pay an increased price for what may be exported there. The Hongkong demand will be lessened as Java sugars of greater value to refiners will come in direct competition with lower grade sugars from these islands. The Chinese market that consumes our sugar in its raw state will continue to use it until the grade is improved by the application of modern milling methods. The United States markets will then readily absorb what can be supplied of the 300,000 tons allowed free entry each During the years from 1890 to 1895 the exportation of sugar ranged as high as 312,000 tons in a year and there were as many as 300,000 acres under cultivation at one time. Agents of the Bureau of Internal Revenue in recent reports estimate that there are at present 250,000 acres of sugar land lying fallow, adjacent to plantations that are being operated. This would indicate that the possibilities for increased production are large. Sugar has occupied a position next in importance to hemp among exports for a number of years until the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, when it



Courtesy Daily Bulletin

MAKING ROPE IN ILOILO

surrendered second place to copra. This change is regarded as temporary for the reason that shippers were holding back stocks until passage of the Payne Bill, in order to obtain the higher prices it would insure. Thus a considerable part of the 1908-9 crop will appear in exports for 1910.

Exports of sugar from the Philippines in 1908 amounted to 151,712 metric tons valued at \$5,664,666 and constituted 17.2 per cent of total exports.

In 1909 exports were 112,379 metric tons valued at \$4,373,338 and comprised 14.1 per cent of the total exports.

Copra. The article second in importance among exports for the past fiscal year is copra, which is the meat of the cocoanut dried, and yields a valuable commercial oil. Due to the discovery of a method of manufacture by which cocoanut oil is made the base of artificial butter and has been adapted to other various preparations, a large demand has been created in recent years for copra and as the Philippines are well adapted

to the growing of the cocoanut tree, the industry has experienced a steady growth and without question has a splendid future before it. It is proving highly



NATIVE SHARING DOWN COCOANUTS

profitable and the only drawback is the length of time required for trees to produce after planting, Cocoanut trees do not begin to bear until about seven years of age. They may be planted 100 to the acre and the average net value of the nuts from a tree after maturity will be about one dollar each year. In 1899 the value of copra exported was \$656,870.; in quantity it amounted to 14,047 tons. In 1906 the value was \$4,043,115 and the amount 66,157 tons. In 1908 there were 76,419 metric tons exported representing a value of \$5,461,690, and in that year copra made up 16.6 per cent of total exports. In 1909 exports had increased to 105,564 tons of a value of \$6,657,740 and constituted 21.5 per cent of the total.

BOUND FOR THE FIESTA

Tobacco. The product ranking fourth in importance among Philippine exports is tobacco, the growth and manufacture of which has for many years constituted one of the leading industries of the islands. As tobacco is included with those products that will benefit by free admission to the United States markets in following with the recent tariff legislation, the industry takes on an added importance at this time.

Exports of leaf tobacco, cigars and cigarettes and the local consumption of same, according to reports of the Insular Collector of Customs and Collector of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year 1908-1909, are shown by the following table:

tic consumption

\$1,674,033 1,083,702 34,518 \$2,792,253

... 86,800,520 les-... 4,122,385,209

This indicates a total production of 203 million cigars for the year. Also that the consumption of cigarettes in the islands is eleven millions daily and this does not include the many that are made and consumed by the individual outside of the factories. There has been a gradual increase in both value and amount of the leaf tobacco exports since 1899, but the figures on exports of cigars

show a falling off in numbers and values. The opening of United States markets, which took place subsequent to the close of the fiscal year, has greatly stimulated the cigar trade. and the demand thus created is taxing the present capacity of the industry. The deficiency in the supply of skilled labor for manufacturing cigars and of tobacco of suitable quality are the greatest obstacles to a rapid development of the husiness

Most of the leaf tobacco exported goes

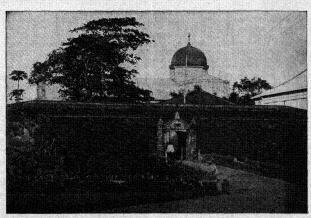
to Spain and other European countries that maintain a government monopoly.

Among other articles for the production of which the Philippines are particularly well adapted are maguey, ilangilang oil, fibers suited to the manufacture of matting, hats, etc., and of fine cloths such as the piña; coffee, rubber, cacao, spices, the kapok tree, which yields a fine grade of tree-cotton, and the mulberry tree the leaves of which are the essential in cultivating the silk worm. All of these industries are susceptible to great development and offer attractive fields for the investment of capital as well as engaging opportunity for men of energy and brains.

COMMERCE

A glance at the geographical location of the Philippine Archipelago will demonstrate that it is in a position to dominate the trade of the Orient. It lies about midway between Japan on the north and the island continent of Australia on the south, while to the west are the countless millions of inhabitants of China, Siam and the British Indies, as well as of the other islands of the Eastern Archipelago. The Philippines produce many things that these adjacent countries need, and these, on the other hand, produce many articles used and consumed in the Philippines. The conditions are ideal for active maritime commerce. The islands occupy a favorable location, not with reference to any one part of a particular country of the Orient, but to all parts. In fact, they are the pickets of the Pacific, standing guard at the entrance to trade with China, Korea, French Indo-China, Japan and the Malay Peninsula. Manila is therefore a center of the trade of 854,-464,000 people, whose annual commerce amounts to \$2,377,784,000. Without a doubt a great portion of this amount passes through the port of Manila, and in time it will become a distributing point for American goods, which have an enviable reputation all over Asia.

The opportunity is at hand, accompanied with most ideal conditions for capturing the greater share of Asiatic trade, and it only remains for the American merchants and manufacturers to grasp the situation. Manila occupies the same position to Asia as London does to Europe. As London is the greatest city in the European world so will Manila become the greatest city in the Orient.



PUERTA REAL, ENTRANCE TO WALLED CITY

THE CARNIVAL OF 1910

By S. B. Trissel

No people in the world are more imbued with the carnival spirit than are the natives of the Philippine Islands. Every day could be Sunday with them, and the round of fiestas, somewhat diminished in number since the advent of the Americans, finds all classes from the highest to the lowest ready to celebrate. Every barrio and pueblo in the islands, that is in the christian sections, has its saint's day to commemorate, and this is done with the sound of brass and drum from early morn till late at night. The cockpits are crowded, and the gaily decorated booths surrounding the church where sorbete, toys, and a thousand other things tempting to the Filipino are sold, are throughd with men, women, and children eagerly exchanging pennies and other small coins for some of the tienda-keepers' wares.

Extra lights in front of the church and houses, in the plazas and the principal streets serve to give the town a sort of holiday appearance, and throughout the place numerous bailes are being held where the town gallants are tripping the light fantastic with the charming señoritas. Christmas is celebrated for at least a week, and numerous other church holidays, such as Easter, give the people added opportunity in which to make merry.

The one real big celebration of the year, however, is the great Philippine Carnival which is held in Manila in February of each year. People come in from all sections of the Archipelago to attend it, and last year visitors in large numbers arrived from Hongkong and other places on the China Coast all bent on having a good time.

Manila is a gay city during Carnival Week. Business in the down town sections is looked after in the morning hours, and the afternoons and evenings are for the most part given over to merry making. The government offices close about one o'clock and the clerks and officials are soon off with their working clothes and on with their carnival garb preparing to make another night of it. Everybody tries to crowd as much into that week of fun as they can. Something is stirring all the time, from the big land parade with the gorgeous floats and gaily mounted heralds and the Imperial Cars in which are seated their Majesties, the King and Queen of the Carnival, to the great athletic events in which the swift and strong compete for prizes. The big masked ball and the confetti fights, in which everybody participates good naturedly, finds also the Governor-General of the Islands laying aside the dignity of his office for the moment and joining in the revelry. These and a hundred other delights make the opening of the coming carnival a something eagerly looked forward to, and every indication seems to promise a greater success than has attended the big affairs of the past two years.

It is the aim of those who are in immediate charge of the arrangements for the Third Annual Philippine Carnival, which will be held at Manila next February—the exact dates are 5th to 14th—to make the agricultural and industrial exposition one of the main attractions of the big fiesta, and already plans have been made, and are being carried out, which will result in the exhibits from every section of the archipelago being

the largest, most interesting, and most comprehensive collection of the arts, handicrafts, and natural products of the Philippines ever shown at one place.

Hon. Dean C. Worcester, Secretary of the Interior who in spite of his manifold other duties, very kindly consented to accept the chairmanship of the carnival committee on industrial and provincial exhibits, has chosen as his assistants a number of unusually well qualified experts in their various lines, and they will have charge of the work of selecting and gathering the exhibits under the direction of the chairman. They are Major George P. Ahern, Chief of the Bureau of Forestry; Mr. C. M. Connor, Acting Chief of the Bureau of Agriculture; Mr. Warren D. Smith, Chief of the Division of Mines, Dr. Merton L. Smith, Chief of the Division of Ethnology, and Mr. G. M. Nell, Chief Clerk, Bureau of Science.

Lieutenant-Colonel George D. Long, Philippines Constabulary, than whom no better qualified person for such a difficult task could be found, will in a way be Mr. Worcester's principal assistant, as he will be given full charge of getting the provincial officials interested -and keeping them interested-in the carnival, as well as assisting the other members of the committee in gathering the exhibits and seeing that they reach Manila in ample time to be properly installed before the opening date. In order for Colonel Long to attend to this work it will be necessary for him to make extensive trips which will take him to every part of the archipelago.

The committee intends to get as far away as possible from the stereotyped ideas that have been followed in getting up exhibits of this sort in the past. The nice little booth with a collection of handkerchiefs which have been daintily embroidered by the ladies of certain pueblos will be missing at the next

carnival. Not that there will no embroidery. There will be plenty of it, but the ladies will do it before the eyes of the carnival visitors, who will thus be able to learn how such work is done. Hats will also be woven on the grounds and sold on the spot. Action is to be the keynote. For instance, the mining exhibit will not consist merely of a collection of quartz samples, chunks of coal and topographical and geological maps and charts, which in the past seemed to be considered all that was necessary to give visitors to such exhibits an adequate idea of the mineral resources and possibilities of mining in the Philippines. Instead, next year at least, one big modern stamp mill will be seen crushing tons and tons of quartz every day. There will be huge working models of both native and the most modern gold dredging machinery in the world, and in the mining section will also be shown all sorts of mining tools and appliances. All of the mining companies now operating throughout the islands will make individual exhibits, and they have promised to do everything within their power to assist in giving carnival visitors some idea of what is being done in the mining line throughout the islands. An effort is being made to have the companies interested in the Tayabas oil fields assist in illuminating the grounds with torches made from Philippine petroleum.

The Bureau of Agriculture will be at the carnival with a splendid exhibit which will give a most comprehensive idea of the wonderful strides being made by modern methods of crop raising in the Philippines. Alongside of the primitive machinery used almost entirely in the islands until quite recently, and even still in use in some parts, will be shown the machinery and implements recently introduced. This bureau will show the modern methods of raising sugar, crushing the cane, and preparing it for market. There will be samples of Philippine rice, fruits, vegetables, etc., as well as an exhibit of the best livestock in the Philippines. Many other interesting features are being planned by Mr. Conner and his assistants.

Major Ahern is planning to have the Forestry Bureau represented by a collection of the various Philippine woods. Not a few of the specimens will be made up into furniture, toys, etc. His department will show the modern methods of logging, as well as samples of rubber and articles manufactured from the same. It is quite probable that a saw-mill will be put up on the space allotted to this exhibit and huge logs will be turned into lumber right on the spot, and then manufactured into furniture and other articles.

Silk culture, while one of the very newest of Philippine industries, is destined to be one of the most important and it is the intention of the Bureau of Science to make a very extensive exhibit showing the possibilities of this industry. The Manila schools, under Mr. G. A. O'Reilly, the Director General of the last carnival, will take part in this display, and will weave silk on the grounds. Other things which the pupils will do at the carnival will be to weave sabutan hats, make Indian and other kinds of laces, and a class of 12 girls will give demonstrations of domestic science.

Other features of the display of the Bureau of Science will be the fisheries exhibit, where will be shown specimens of the endless varieties of fish to be found in Philippine waters, shells, corals, sponges, pearls, etc.

It may be said that one of of the most interesting, as well as most important features of the whole carnival will be a contest between the various hemp machines patented during the last few years. It is the aim of those who are at work on this feature to make it possible, when the tests are completed, to know exactly which ones of the hemp machines, for which their owners claim wonderful things, will be able to stand up under real conditions such as they would find in the hemp fields.

The purpose of the directors of the carnival in laying such stress on the industrial feature of the big fiesta this year is to create in the minds of the native people a desire to improve industrial conditions in the islands by showing them what is being done, how it is being done, and what newer and better methods are doing to make easier their work at the same time increasing and improving production. Director-General Mehan has formulated some excellent plans for making a success of this year's carnival and the industrial feature is one which will sure be of great and lasting benefit.

The exhibit section of the carnival will not be all, however, that will go to make the 1910 carnival a something long to be remembered. The rest of it will all be there as in former years, except that it will be on a more gigantic scale. The big land parades of former years will sink into insignificance when compared with the one that will wind in and out among the streets of Manila next year. The events in the Hippodrome will surpass those of last year. The great ball will be an affair of magnificence, and will be attended by no less a royal personage than the King of Siam. People are coming from Australia, from India, China, and Japan. It is expected that two large parties will attend from the Pacific Coast and preparations are being made to give the visitors a royal welcome. Manila is going to surpass herself at the big carnival next February, and those who will be in the city at that time will have witnessed a sight that will be impressed upon their memories for the rest of their lives.

The Oil Fields of Tayabas

By R. C. Hosty

Petroleum was known to and used by the people of Babylon and Nineveh, 2,000 years before Christ.

Pliny tells us of the oil of Agrigentum, in the time of Nero; Marco Polo, in the history of his travels, makes mention of the Fire Worshipers at Baku, about the year 1300 A. D., in fact, it was an article of common use with the people of Arabia, China and India long before our time.

The Seneca Indians and Joseph de la Roche d'Allen, a Franciscan missionary, may be credited with the discovery in North America. Colonel Drake drilled the first well at Titusville, Pennsylvania, and since that time prospecting has never ceased for crude petroleum.

A few words regarding the origin of oil and natural gas may not come in amiss at this time. Scientists are at loggerheads; you can take your choice.

Professor Edward Orton and other distinguished scientists are absolute in support of the theory that in the oil fields of West Virginia oil and natural gas originate from the decomposition of organic matter.

Berthelot, an eminent French chemist, holds to the theory of chemical origin, by natural distillation of inorganic matter. In fact, many great chemists have produced petroleum in their laboratories.

The theory of volcanic origin has, however, the greatest number of followers; in fact, volcanic rocks showing traces of petroleum are not at all infrequent, and evidence of many kinds can be produced in support of this theory.

The discovery of oil fields in the Philippines has further tended to strengthen

this theory, and may go far to prove its correctness.

Catanauan, situated on the west coast of Tayabas, P. I., about thirty-five miles from the southern end of the peninsula, is the "jumping-off" place for the oil fields, and may be reached by steamer from Manila about four times a month.

From this point a banca may be secured, for a moderate sum, that will take you to either Mulinay Ayoni or Bunduc, and at certain seasons of the year make the voyage around the southern end of the peninsula up into the Ragay Gulf, where the prospector may land at will.

From Mulinay there are two trails across the peninsula,—one to San Narciso, eighteen miles distant, and the other to Cabugajan, approximately twenty-two miles. From either place a banca may be secured that will land you in the Vigo or Bahay Valley, a short distance away. From Ayoni to Cabugajan the distance is approximately fifteen miles. From Bundoc to San Andres the distance is taken as twenty miles.

The country is mountainous and well wooded on the hill sides; the open spaces are covered with a heavy growth of cogon; a large number of streams abound, and so do alligators.

It is a hunter's paradise. Deer, hog, pigeon and wild carabao are in profusion. Here also may be found the bread-tree, from which the kindly natives take their flour, bino, medicine, firewood and timber for their homes.

The transportation problem is solved by the use of native carriers and oxen. The people live mostly on fish and rice, are frugal in their habits and good workmen.

The inhabitants have used the petroleum found in their neighborhood, in a primitive manner, for a long time, but since the Americans first crossed the peninsula of Tayabas definite knowledge of its existence has gradually leaked to the outside world.

At the present time, the best known portion of the peninsula is in and around the Bahay valley, the Bahay Plateau, along the Vigo, over on the Agus around Guinobatan, and down at Bundoc. instance, there are something like eighty claims staked in the valley of the Bahay, fifty-four on the Plateau, sixty-two on the Vigo, thirty-four on the Agus, and fifty-two at Bundoc. There are probably two hundred and fifty to three hundred claims staked at various other At every point where staking points. has been done, the indications are perfect; if not, they are staking all around the point where indications are strongest.

We have on hand sour pools, oil exudations, escaping gas,—the last-named being especially noticeable, owing to its frequency.

Exploitation of this field has been more or less hampered by legislation. Capital has been timid, but with the dawn of better times at hand a decided improvement is noticeable. There are a dozen or more companies in the field, acquiring, proving; developing properties, and doing the necessary assessment work thereon.

The manager of a prominent business firm in Manila promises to have a Standdard rig at work drilling, inside of sixty days, on the Bahay; in fact, everything points towards rapid development, and those who have pinned their faith to and spent their money in the Tayabas oil fields are sure to reap a golden harvest.

The quality of the oil and the wide range of territory it covers make it difficult of belief that development of this promising territory has been so tardy.

It may, however, be said that this, like nearly all the great oil-fields of the world, is located in an extremely difficult, mountainous and volcanic region. There are mud blowouts, hot springs and volcanic uplifts—evidence on every hand to demonstrate its presence and retard development.

You may rock a stepping stone in the Bahay river, and in twenty minutes cover the surface of the stream with an oilscum; you may stand on the riverbank, at certain places, and see the bubbles zip-zip-zip; you may poke the bed of the stream with a bamboo, and see the irridescent patches float away.

On the Bahay Plateau, which is undoubtedly a volcanic uplift, there is a small arroyo. The oil actually trickles from its side. On every hand may be found evidence of the presence of oil. No great oil-field that I can call to mind is so demonstrative of its presence as the Tayabas Oil Field.

There can be no question that millions will be made in Tayabas in the next few years, and, to those few who have stuck to their guns, I can say that the hour of their reward is close at hand.

Filipino capital has been extremely timid. I can say to the Filipino capitalists that it is not too late yet to locate lands. There is plenty of public land just as good, just as promising, as the best that has been located and filed upon. There is room enough for all.

Dr. George I. Adams, of the Bureau of Science and late of the U. S. Geological Survey, tells us in a most conservative manner of the Tayabas Oil Fields. I strongly commend his report to everyone interested in the subject, and to a practical oil man I will say, "Don't take his word, don't take mine: but, go and see for yourself."

Oil Fields of Tayabas Peninsula

Press Bulletin—Bureau of Science, Manila, P. I.

Perhaps the next mining excitement in the Philippines will be an oil boom. Up to the present time considerable exploring has been carried on in a quiet way, and some wells have been drilled to shallow depths with encouraging results. Very little information concerning the oil finds has thus far reached the public, but there is no reason for holding it back since there is room for everybody in the field.

Doctor George I. Adams, geologist of the Division of Mines, has just returned from a reconnaissance in the Tavabas Peninsula, and has brought back samples of the oil which were collected with special care for the purpose of analysis in the laboratory of the Bureau of The collecting of these sam-Science. ples was one of the important aims of his trip, since the analysis of samples submitted by private parties showed the oil to be of such a high grade that capitalists believed that it had been "doctored," and accordingly would not take an interest in developing the field.

The crude petroleum from Tayabas Peninsula has a very light specific gravity and only two or three fields in the world produce an oil comparable with it. It is very desirable for distillation since it contains an unusually high percentage of gasoline and kerosene and it should accordingly command a high price in the market.

During the reconnaissance oil seeps were seen in three distinct localities. On the Ajus River, which reaches the coast between Catanauan and Mulanay, there is a place where, when a pole is sunk into the bed of the river, oil rises to the surface and flows down the stream in irridescent patches. At this place mining locations have recently been

made. The second locality where oil seeps were seen is in the valley of the Vigo River. The oil accompanied by some gas rises to the surface when a pole is thrust into the bed of the stream and this fact has led to the drilling of a well 21 meters deep which encountered some oil. Nearly the entire valley of the Vigo River has been staked as oil claims.

On the Bahay River there is a place where at any time the oil may be seen rising to the surface of the water and flowing down the stream. Near by there is a well about 40 meters deep which encountered a fair showing of oil. The valley of the Bahay River is likewise staked as oil claims. The fact that the three localities visited are already entered as mining claims should not deter others from investigating the peninsula. There are known to be many other oil seeps and small gas vents so that the territory which may be prospected with reasonable chance of success is large, in fact the whole peninsula which is 100 kilometers long is worth an investigation.

The study of the geologic formation made by Doctor Adams showed that the peninsula is anticlinical in structure. However, it should not be inferred that it is a perfect anticline, but rather an upward flexing and folding of the sandstones, shales and limestones, which has resulted in some places in faulting and a repetition of the beds. The shales in places are highly carbonaceous and the sandstones are suitable as reservoirs for oil and gas. The thickness of the beds will undoubtedly aggregate more than a thousand meters. higher formations in general are the limestones which form ridges running from northwest to southeast with the trend of the peninsula. The sandstones and shales usually outcrop in the lower ground. There are many good exposures along the beds of the streams and in some cases on the higher slopes, but the ridges are covered with timber and the rolling country with cogon grass so that it would require careful study to work out the details of the structure. In many cases the dip of the beds is 45 degrees or more. Aside from looking for showings of gas and oil, the prospector should study the dip of the rocks and endeavor to find an area where the beds are relatively flat, in order to have favorable conditions for developing the field by drilling.

Transportation to Tayabas Peninsula is not difficult, although it is rather indirect. At present a contract steamer calls at Catanauan at intervals of ten days and there are several freight steamers which call at this port and others at irregular times. The trails of the island are suitable for hiking during the dry weather. During the rainy season it would be well to use carabaos and usually these can be obtained without much difficulty. From Catanauan the peninsula may be crossed by trail to San Narciso, but the easier route for visiting the prospects above mentioned

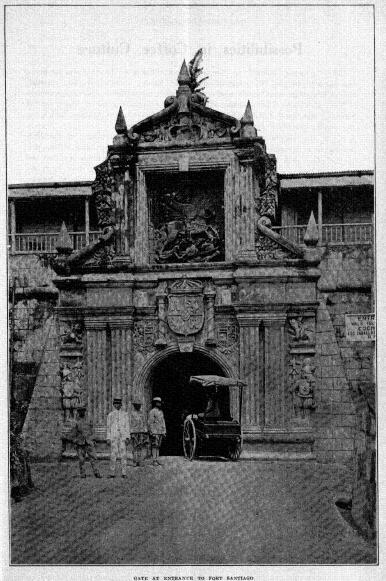
would be to follow down the coast from Catanauan to Mulanay and the Ayoni Valley and thence across to the Vigo River, following down that stream to near the coast and then turning southward to the Bahay River. From Catanauan to Bahay River the time required ordinarily would be about three days travelling with carabaos.

Dr. Adams has made special reports on the oil fields of Texas, Indian Territory and Kansas for the U.S. Geological Survey, and his opinion in regard to the importance of the oil showings in the Tayabas Peninsula is, that they are fully as encouraging as those which have led to the bringing in of successful wells and the exploiting of large fields in the United States. It is his opinion that, while prospecting for oil is always attended with a certain degree of risk, the conditions in the Tayabas Peninsula are such as would readily lead oil men to invest their money in the development of the fields if they could be induced to visit the place and see for themselves.

ANALYSIS OF THE OIL TAKEN FROM THE TAYABAS FIELDS MADE BY BUREAU OF SCIENCE

Specific Gravity of filtered Oil at 15.5 C.	. 0
Initial Boiling Point	
1st. Fraction Light Oil 70 deg. to 150 deg.	36
2nd. Fraction Buring Oil 150 deg. to	
300 deg. C	48
Residuum above 300 deg. by difference	14

01L NO. 2	OIL NO. I		
0.831	0.845		
70 deg. C	80 deg. C		
36.5 per cent.	27 per cent		
48.75 " "	56.75 " "		
14.75 " "	16.25 " "		
100.00	100.00		



Possibilities in Coffee Culture

Coffee growing, formerly a flourishing industry in the Philippine Islands, has of late years been largely neglected.

The coffee plant is not a native of the Islands, but was introduced by the Spaniards, probably during the latter part of the eighteenth century. systematic cultivation was started early in the nineteenth century. From this time until 1891 it was an important crop, and there was a wide demand for Philippine coffee which was noted for its superior excellency. The records of the Manila Custom House for 1883 show an exportation of coffee to the amount of 121,960 piculs, or 16,789,871 pounds. In 1887 the exports of coffee constituted 8.3 per cent of the entire exports of the Islands. Subsequent to 1891 the exports have been merely nominal, and at the present time we are importing coffee for home consumption to the value of \$80,000.00 per year.

The rapid decline in the coffee industry was due to the simultaneous appearance of two pests, one or both of which were probably introduced. One of these pests was the common blight which has appeared in nearly all the coffee regions; the other was an insect which attacked the roots of the tree, and was by far the more deadly in its results. These two pests practically destroyed the Philippine coffee industry.

Of late years there appears to have been but little damage done to the coffee trees which survived the earlier devastation. It is probable that the attack of this insect has spent itself, and that with proper cultivation it need not be greatly feared again. As far as the blight is concerned much might be done toward

controlling it by spraying and by planting hardy, disease-resistent varieties. Among the latter are the Liberian coffee and its hybrids, some of which are but little inferior to the Arabian, which was one of its parents.

The natural conditions in the Philippine Islands are favorable for the production of a superior grade of coffee, and connoisseurs the world over have declared our product, for strength, aroma, and flavor, to be without a peer. While the Philippines can never hope to compete in quantity with the production of some of the other leading coffee countries of the world; the Islands may reasonably be expected, if proper attention be given to the industry, to produce a considerable amount of coffee of a very superior grade.

The cost of planting one hectare (2.47 acres) of coffee, using "madre de cacao" for a shade tree, averages about \$30.00, this cost being distributed as follows:

Plowing of land \$ 8.46
Planting of madre de cacao
Cost of cacao seed
Cost of 3,333 coffee plants 16.67
Cost of planting
, colonia and colonia
Total\$31.13

It is stated by some of the old coffee planters that it requires six years before the returns from one hectare are sufficient to cover the cost of cleaning and care, but that with the use of modern cultural methods this time could probably be reduced by two years. A plantation of fair fertility, when given thorough cultivation, will yield from 12 to 20 piculs of coffee per hectare.

The following is an estimate of the cost of establishing a coffee plantation in Ceylon.

	ТΝ	

Roads

Suckering

Superintendence. 486.00

FIRST YEAR.		THIRD YEAR.	
200 acres of land	\$2916.00	Ordinary work	\$1555.20
Clearing 100 acres	1903.50	Superintendence	. 486.00
Pegs (for laying out land)	72.90	Handling	145.80
Lining	48.60	Pulper	145.80
Tools	145.80	Pulping house	
Holing	972.00	Store house	
Planting		Gathering erop	
Lines for laborers		Transportation of crop	
Superintendent's bungalow		transportation of crop	. 120.00
Plants			\$4762.80
Weeding	656,10	Medical consequences Made Sept 32	
	\$7713.20	Value of 600 cwt. of coffee	\$7290.00
SECOND YEAR.		Cost of estate to date	13641.20
Weeding		Indebtedness of estate	.\$6351.20

243,00

48.60

\$1555.20

The estate should be worth \$24,300.00. The remaining 100 acres, if all were available for cultivation, could be brought into bearing for about \$11,000.00.



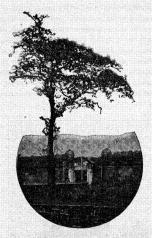
Improvements in Manila

A great many improvements are being made in Manila at the present time, which go to prove that the people of the city have a firm faith in the future of "The Pearl of the Orient." Out on the new reclaimed ground near the Luneta, a new half million dollar hotel is to be erected and the actual work of construction will commence within a few weeks. This hotel when completed will be the finest hostelry west of San Francisco, and will surpass any similar establishment in the Far East. When the new hotel is finished, and the architects claim that it will be completed within a year, Manila will be benefited to a great extent as many thousands of tourists will come here then who now pass us by each year because of an insufficiency of accommodation. On this new fill two other imposing structures are to be erected. One is for the use of the Army and Navy Club, and the other for the Elks Club. The two structures will, when completed, cost in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million dollars. The Young Men's Christian Association have just completed an elegant building near the City Hall at a cost of near a hundred thousand dollars. Hardware and Then the American Plumbing Company have put up a threestory concrete business block on Calle Echague in the business section, and across the street is another modern building newly erected, the Lack and Davis Building. The New Government Hospital is rapidly nearing completion, and the contractors, The Manila Construction Company, claim that it will be able to turn the buildings over to the government within a few months. A new Custom House will soon be erected, and extensive bodegas for the Bureau of Supply will be constructed near the new docks. The erection of two new hotels are contemplated in

the down town districts, and work on these may start shortly. Several large additions are being made to some of the cigar factories, in order to enable them to look after the increased trade caused by the passage of the Payne Bill permitting the free entry of cigars into the United States. In the residence districts many beautiful and costly homes are also being erected, and the coming year gives promise of a marked improvement in building lines.

A new sewer and water system have just been completed at a cost of four million dollars. Much money is being spent in the filling in of low, marshy lands and the Insular and City Governments are doing everything to improve the sanitary condition of the city. Three new docks have recently been completed and at these it is possible for the largest boats to come alongside and receive and discharge cargo. The street railway system, one of the finest in the world, is extending its lines in all directions and connecting the neighboring towns with the capital city. New streets are being opened through rapidly growing districts, boulevards are being constructed, and on every side there is evidence of a healthy growth. One of the sure signs which proves that things are looking up is the marked improvement in the residences being put up by the natives in moderate circumstances. In the old days the nipa shack was a palace, and lucky was he who could figure himself out the owner of one. To-day this class of structure fails longer to please. He wants something better and nothing but a more pretentious frame casa will suit him. The furnishings of the new dwelling are also of good quality; the American-made brass bed adorns many houses, whereas some few years ago a petate on the floor, or a nativemade cane bed answered the purpose.

The Attractions of Manila



No city in the Far East offers more attractions to the man who wants to see things than does Manila, "The Pearl of the Orient." Its settings are tropical, and its population cosmopolitan. The architecture of its buildings comprises the nipa shack of the native, the adobe of the Spanish period, and the modern concrete structures which have been erected since American occupation. The ten years of American rule have witnessed a remarkable improvement in the city and on every side stand lasting monuments of the work of the enterprising sons of Uncle Sam, who followed in the wake of Dewey and planted firmly on a foreign, tropic soil the seed that is yet to make Manila the richest, healthiest, and most prosperous city in the whole Orient. From one of the most unsanitary, Manila has become one of the most sanitary cities in the world. Costly water and sewer systems have recently been installed. Beautiful parks and boulevards laid out. The old horse car tramway has given place to a modern up-to-date electric street car system, which has lines running to all parts of the city and The harbor has been dredged suburbs. and new steel docks have been built. Low marshy lands have been filled in, and public latrines erected in all portions of the city. Splendid police and fire departments have been organized and buildings constructed. Manila ten vears ago was a sleepy old town, but today it is as modern and progressive as many of the municipalities in the United States, and better governed than most.

Manila was founded by the Spaniards in 1571, fifty years after the discovery of the Islands by the famed navigator, Ferdinand Magellan. The new city was established on the south bank of the Pasig near the mouth of the river, and preparations were at once commenced to construct a fort and walls to surround the city, so as to protect the new settlement from the attacks of the savage Moros of Mindanao, who frequently made raids on the peaceful natives of the northern islands.

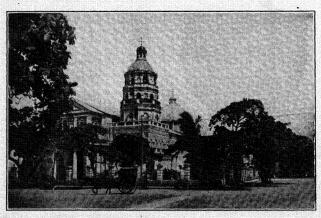
Fort Santiago was the first building completed and stands to-day the oldest structure in the islands.

The next oldest building is the church of San Augustine, which stands at the corner of Calles Palacio and Real, in the Walled City. The erection of this church was commenced in 1599. Within its walls, under the great altar, lie the remains of the celebrated discoverers, Salcedo and Legaspi, the dauntless warrior, and the pious missionary who led the adventurous band of Spaniards

into the waters of Manila Bay on that eventful morning in 1571.

Other churches of exceeding interest because of their age or beautiful interior or exterior decoration are the Recolectos Church, completed early in the seventeenth century, the Cathedral in Plaza McKinley, the Santo Domingo Church, and the beautiful church of Saint Ignatius, on Calle Arzobispo. The convents attached to the churches are treasure houses of century-old relics. Old volumes of the middle ages and

old walls are worth a moment's attention, and most of them bear over their portals the dates of their construction. Inside the Walled City is the Ayuntamiento, the seat of government of the Islands. Here are the offices of the Governor-General, the members of the Philippine Commission, and the Philippine Assembly. Other places of interest to the visitor are the Luneta; the Malecon Drive; the Bagumbayan Drive, and the Botanical Gardens; the Escolta, the main business street of the city; the Bridge of Spain, which



SANTA CRUZ CHURCH, MANILA

paintings almost obliterated by time decorate the walls of the quaint and quiet old monasteries.

The walls surrounding the old city could tell many a strange story could they but speak. The British thundered at the gates of the old city in 1762, and succeeded in effecting an entrance, and later came the Americans to raise the Stars and Stripes over the ramparts. These walls were years in building and much blood and money were spent in their construction. The gates of the

crosses the Pasig River, and which is the third oldest structure in the Islands; the markets, one of which is the largest in the world; Bilibid Prison; La Loma Church and Cemetery; the cockpits; Paco. Cemetery; the cigar factories; the La Concha Button Factory in Pandacan, and the Commercial Museum in Calle Anloague.

These are some few of the places which are well worth visiting. In the environs of Manila there are some fine drives and one of these leads along the banks of the Pasig to Fort McKinley. Fort McKinley is the largest army post over which floats an American flag. It is beautifully situated on an eminence overlooking the Bay of Manila and the broad Laguna de Bay.

Another interesting drive is through the quiet barrio of Singalong to Pasay, returning by Calle Real, Malate. This brings one passed the old fort of Saint Antonio de Abad, which Dewey shelled on the morning of the 13th of August, 1898, compelling the surrender of the Spaniards; Malate Church, Malate Barracks and the residence of the Commanding General, Division of the Philippines.

A ride through the aristocratic suburb of San Miguel, passing Malacañan Palace, the residence of the Governor General, the Rotunda, through Santa Mesa to the San Juan Bridge where the first fight of the Filipino Insurrection took place, will also be of interest to the visitor.

Another pleasant trip is to the gorge of Montalban. Near here is where the new large reservoir of the city of Manila has been built, and from which the city receives its water supply. Near this spot also is where the great General Lawton fell during the Philippine Insurrection.

From Manila one can go to Cavite, the scene of Dewey's victory, and where the United States Government maintains a large navy yard; to the Laguna de Bay, visiting the hot springs at Los Baños, the beautiful falls at Pagsanjan, and Taal Volcano; to Baguio, the Simla of the Philippines, where a wealth of scenery can be gazed on unsurpassed by that of no other place in the world.

The Southern Island trip is one that should not be missed and this can be made in from ten days to two weeks enjoyably.

Manila has much to show the traveller and one who finds time hanging heavy on his hands might well spend a few weeks profitably inspecting the beauties and treasures that this dreamy old city has to show.

There is a something strange in the atmosphere of the old place. You cannot tell what it is but it seems to creep upon you unawares, enfolding you in its soft mantle, and you become a confirmed



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Manilaite for life. You may go away swearing that you will never return, but a few months or a year later will find you back in the same old haunts, and well, we who have been here for years have given up the idea of trying to live some place else and have joined the DIE

HERE CLUB. We have discovered that although Manila is not the swiftest place on earth, that it lacks a Great White Way and a few other things, there is something about it which no other spot in the world possesses. To us it is HOME.

Amusements in Manila

We do not go to sleep with the chickens in Manila. In the old Spanish days the hours after the evening meal, generally served about eight o'clock, were the most enjoyable, and from nine to twelve most of the city's population promenaded the streets, went calling, attended concerts or theatres and otherwise amused themselves. In these days, or rather evenings, there is always some place to go, and most of the pleasure loving people frequent the moving picture shows of which there are a number, attend theatres, bailes, or other functions. There is something stirring every night and but few care to remain at home. Just at the present time in Manila we have a company of Italian Opera singers, and this company will remain here for three months giving performances four nights a week. The artists are all possessed of good voices and render the most difficult operas in a creditable manner. Pollard's Lilliputians, a company of Australian Kiddies who do such pieces as "The Belle of New York," are due here soon, and the Manila people are longingly awaiting their coming. The youngsters are prime favorites and their performances might well put many a company of adult actors to the blush. Two or three vaudeville companies a year generally play Manila for a week or two each, and these are usually of a pretty fair order. The Bandmann Company, a well-known organization which comes out every year from London to play the Indian theatres, also makes a tour of the Orient and plays to crowded houses in Manila for ten days or more.

Then during the dry months we have Palomar Park, a small sized Coney Island, where all of the latest money separating machines are being operated. Here you can trip the trolley, chute the chutes, take the slide for life, take a whirl in the mystic maze, or try one or more of the many joy-provoking means of entertainment. You can borrow somebody else's best girl and for a peseta can enjoy a dance in the big, broad pavilion where all nationalities pirouette to the music of a dreamy native orchestra. A circus is sharing the honors with the several other attractions there at the present time.

The big Carnival, the Division Meet, and the baseball games on Saturday and Sunday afternoons, all go to make up a pleasant round of amusements, and time does not hang heavily on our hands in good old Manila.

The Dawn of Prosperity

The days of darkness for the Philippines have passed and the dawn of prosperity is now at hand. The passage of the Payne Tariff Bill by Congress and its signature by President Taft has caused a decided upward movement of commercial and industrial activity and generated in the minds of the people of these islands a feeling of confidence and enterprise. A ready investment of capital in legitimate business ventures has followed.

Throughout the whole length and breadth of this archipelago, there is noticed a newer feeling, a realization of the fact that the American Government means to do its duty by the islands, by removing all of the restrictions that have been hampering trade since the days of occupation. Capital is now able to come in and invest with some degree of security, and already several men of considerable wealth and standing in the business world of the United States are looking over the situation with a view of engaging in enterprises here. The admission of 150 million cigars per year free of duty into the United States is causing our factories to work to their limit although there is a doubt as to whether this limit will be reached for years due to the fact that there is a scarcity both of tobacco and experienced workmen.

In the sugar districts throughout the islands there is also a great rejoicing

as the price of sugar has advanced to some extent, and the planters are looking forwad to a further raise.

There is a prospect that several modern mills will be installed within the next few years, and with the obtaining of a better grade of sugar, that will be a marked advance in the price of that article. The hemp planters are also hopeful as the best grades of that fibre are now obtaining a fair price in the market.

The development of the mineral resources of the islands is engaging the attention of many of our people and deposits of gold, silver, copper, iron, coal and other substances are being uncovered. Several important strikes have been made of rich gold bearing quartz in the Benguet and Paracale districts, and it is estimated that the gold output of the islands this year will be in the neighborhood of a half million dollars.

We are filled with hope, and we feel that we have justification for it. We know that these islands are as rich as any section of God's footstool, and we realize that energy and capital combined can make them yield their wondrous treasures. The most of us here have been pegging along for years with energy as a sole asset, but we believe that capital now assured of the safety of its investment here will come in large quantities and assist us in making the Philippines the garden spot of the world.

Civil Service Pensions

President Taft, when in Manila some two years ago at the opening of the Philippines Assembly, declared that he was in favor of a law being passed which would grant a pension to every Philippine civil official who has conscientiously and honestly performed a certain number of years of service in the islands. are of the opinion that this idea should be carried out and would recommend that the Philippine legislature when it convenes again take up this matter and see what can be done to have such a law passed. Great Britain provides pensions for its officials who have spent a number of years in the Indian service, and we think that the United States might do likewise for its employees who have given the best years

of their lives in the Philippine service. We are of the opinion that a pension should be given to every man drawing over a thousand dollars a year who has put in over ten years' service in these islands. What the amount of that pension should be, we are not prepared to say, but we intend to give this matter further thought and will treat it more fully in later numbers of this monthly.

We are of the opinion that this subject is an important one; that it is wisdom on the part of the government to maintain in its service tried officials who know and understand the customs and manners of the Philippine people, and we feel that some inducement must be offered to these men to have them remain in the service.

Climatic Conditions

There has been a great deal of misapprehension abroad as to the climatic conditions of the Islands. If we take Manila as an example we can say that the climate is tropical, but that the torrid heat is much modified by the proximity of the sea and the presence of large mountains which practically surround it on all sides. The temperature rarely reaches 100 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade, and it sometimes falls as low as 60 degrees. The mean temperature of the year is about 80 degrees. The heat we feel here is due to the excessive humidity of the atmosphere. The nights are cool, however, and one can sleep comfortably and thus regain the strength lost during the heat

of the day. A blanket often becomes a necessity during the early morning hours. During the months from November to April the climate is as fine as that of Southern California.

One often hears of the terrible typhoons that visit the Archipelago, and immediately conjures up pictures of all sorts of dread happenings. Our typhoons are in no way to be compared to the cyclones that sweep over large areas in the United States. If we might figure out a relative comparison between these two destructive agents, those who have experienced both would say that it takes about twelve good typhoons to make one ordinary cyclone.

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Philippine Resources

Statement of the Publisher

Manila, October 1st, 1909.

TO THE PUBLIC:



HILIPPINE RESOURCES is a new monthly periodical expressly issued for the purpose of advertising to the people of the world the wonderful richness and beauty of the Philippine Islands. It will contain interesting articles each month dealing with the history, climate, pro-

ducts, government, commerce, scenery, and other subjects, and these articles will be by able writers and well illustrated.

Particular attention at this time will be given to the promotion of the development of the wonderful mineral resources of the Islands. The time has long since passed when the Philippines can be considered a doubtful equation in the mining game. The rich fields of Paracale, Benguet, and Masbate have proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the precious metals are here and in paying quantities. Gold, silver, copper, lead, coal, and iron are being unearthed, and in another year these islands will be known all over the world for their mineral richness. Oil fields too have recently been discovered, and the oil, as analyzed by the Bureau of Science, Manila, is said to be of a superior quality. The gold production of the islands for the year 1909 will be in the neighborhood of a half million dollars.

The possibilities for investment in the cultivation of the many agricultural products of the archipelago, such as hemp, sugar, tobacco, rice, maguey, rubber, coffee, tapioca, cacao, copra, and other articles will likewise be treated of, and everything that a prospective investor would care to know will be stated therein. Other articles dealing with the progress which the government is making in the construction of roads, building of wharves and improvement of harbors, the extension of postal and telegraphic facilities, the building of school houses, improvement of sanitary conditions, these and a hundred other matters will be explained in the pages of this interesting magazine. In every month's issue there will be a number of short articles showing the progress made in the preceding month. The publisher of this magazine has for over two years been in charge of the publicity work of The Manila Merchants' Association and has long been of the opinion that the work of publicity could well be served by the publication of a regular monthly promotion medium of this kind.

By making it a private venture wherein the publisher would not have to consult any person other than himself, quicker results could be obtained as the work could be turned out much more speedily. A monthly publication of this kind also gives every man, who claims to be a booster in the islands, a chance to prove his statement and show that he is willing to do a little missionary work for the country of his adoption. All he has to do is to subscribe for a copy or two of the monthly and, after reading it himself, see that it is sent home to some friend or relation in the states or some foreign country. The publisher of the monthly guarantees to distribute a large number of copies where they will do good service, and some of the places wherein it is the intention to distribute same may be mentioned for the benefit of intending advertisers. The following may be mentioned: Trans-Pacific Steamers, European liners, Hongkong Manila boats, Hotels, China and Japan Coast; Steamship offices: Australia, China, Japan, and Pacific Coast; Tourist Offices; Leading Newspapers; Chambers of Commerce, etc.

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Daniel O'Connell.

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Vol. I.-No. 2.

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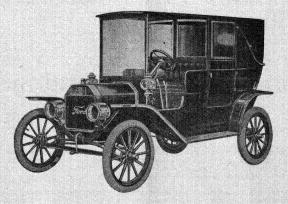
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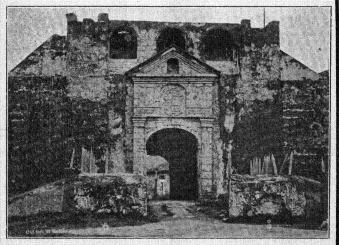
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VOL. I. NO. 2.

Philippine Resources

DECEMBER, 1909



OLD FORT AT CEBU

CONTENTS - Our New Governor-General. - Christmas in the Philippines. - Railrosds, Old and New in the Philippine Islands -- Manila, An Orderly City. - Inter-Island Transportation. - Visit of the Big Clark's Tour Party. - The Future of Manila. - Cacao Culture. - Philippine Coal. - Information for Settlers, etc.

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MANILA, P. I.

No. 2

OUR NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL



WILLIAM CAMERON FORBES

HF Philippines have a new Governor General. On November 24. in the Marble Hall of the Avuntamiento. William Cameron Forbes took the oath of office as Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, succeeding General James F. Smith, resigned. Any of those present in the Marble Hall on that occasion who listened to the masterly inaugural address delivered by the new Governor-General could not fail to realize that a new era had dawned for the country. and that the new administration in carrying out the policy laid down must win for itself a glorious success resulting in happiness and prosperity for the people of the Islands. It was the best address ever made by any of our government officials and it showed that Mr. Forbes knew just exactly from what evils the country was suffering, and like a good physician called to the bedside of a sick patient had first set about to correctly diagnose the trouble and having done so intended using strenuous remedies to place the patient on his feet at the first opportunity. It was a business talk from start to finish. There was an absence of the usual rot generally handed out on such occasions, and questions of great moment, which had been vexing the man who wanted to do things for vears, were taken p and squarely met and considered instead of being evaded as had been the case formerly. We believe that Mr. Forbes is going to make the greatest Governor-General the Philippines ever had, and that every man, woman and child in the Archipelago should get behind him and give him their undivided support in carrying out his admirable policies.

The following extracts are taken from his inaugural address:

"IT IS NOT LABOR THAT IS WANTED HERE, IT IS CAPITAL. MANY FILIPINOS HAVE A TENDENCY TO OPPOSE THE INTRO-

DUCTION OF CAPITAL INTO THESE ISLANDS. EITHER FROM UNITED STATES OR FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES. FEARING LEST SOMEHOW IT SHOULD MILITATE AGAINST THE REALIZATION OF THEIR ASPIRATIONS. IN MY JUDG-MENT IT WILL HAVE THE OPPOSITE EFFECT. IT IS TRUE THAT IT MIGHT BE POSSIBLE IN THE COUR-SEOF SEVERAL GENERATIONS TO DEVELOP THE LATENT RE-SOURCES OF THE PHILIPPINE IS-LANDS WITHOUT THE ASSISTANCE OF OUTSIDE CAPITAL AND FINAL-LYTO ACCUMULATE **ENOUGH** CAPITAL TO DEVELOP THE DO-MESTIC BUSINESS FROM WITH-BUT WHY WAIT? IN. WE $_{\rm HAD}$ BETTER ATTRACT FOR OUR USE THE ACCUMULATIONS OF WEALTH ALREADY MADE IN OTHER COUN-TRIES, SURE THAT THE ADVAN-TAGES WHICH FLOW FROM THEM WILL FAR MORE THAN OFFSET ANY POSSIBLE DISADVANTAGES DUE TO THE FACT THAT SOME PROFITS WILL LEAVE OF THETHE COUNTRY OR THAT OWNERS OF THE CAPITAL WILL ENDEAVOR TO INFLUENCE THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE LANDS OR THEIR POLITICAL STATUS. CAPITAL **DEMANDS** STABLE GOVERNMENT. CAPITAL NOT PARTICULARLY INTER-ESTED IN THE COLOR OR SIGN OF THE FLAG. IT WANTS JUST AND EQUITABLE LAWS. SOUND ANDUNIFORM POLICY THE PART OF THEON GOV-ERNMENT, JUST AND FAIR TREAT-MENT IN THE COURTS. THE FAITH OF THE UNITED STATES IS PLED-GED THAT ALL OF THESE BENE-FITS SHALL BE PERMANENTLY ASSURED TO THE FILIPINOS. CAPITALIST NO NEEDS FEEL

ALARMED AS TO THE SECURITY OF HIS INVESTMENT PROVIDED IT HAS BEEN MADE IN SUCH A WAY AS TO FULFILL THE CONDITIONS IMPOSED BY LAW.

"THE UNITED STATES STANDS PLEDGED TO THE ESTABLISH-MENT AND MAINTENANCE OF A STABLE GOVERNMENT IN PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, NOT FOR THE SAKE OF SUCH CAPITAL AS MAY BE INVESTED HERE, ONLY, BUT FOR THE SAKE OF THE WEL-FARE OF THE PHILIPPINE PEOPLE AND OF THE GOOD FAITH OF THE UNITED STATES BEFORE THE WORLD. THE SECURITY OF FOREIGN CAPITAL IS MERELY AN INCIDENT IN THE GENERAL SECURITY OFPROPERTY AND OTHER RIGHTS TO THE FILIPINO. AND BOTH ARE NOW PERMANENT-LY ASSURED. ITWOULD GOOD GENERAL POLICY FOR US TO OFFER EVERY REASONABLE INDUCEMENT TO CAPITAL COME, AND WITH THAT END IN VIEW, TO LIBERALIZE OUR LAND AND MINING LAWS AND LESSEN THE RESTRICTIONS WHICH HAVE HITHERTO TENDED TO DISCOUR-AGE INVESTORS. MY POLICY WILL BE TO HOLD OUT THE HAND OF WELCOME TO ALL PEOPLE DESIR-ING TO ENGAGE IN LEGITIMATE ENTERPRISE.

"It will be my policy to confine myself strictly to those things which lie within the ample powers of the Governor-General to direct. I do not propose to occupy my time nor my attention in the unprofitable consideration and discussion of the future political status of the Islands.

"I deem it proper, however, at this time to call attention to the manner in which the government has observed President McKinley's instructions, that the Filipino be given participation in the Government to an extent limited only by THE RETENTION BY THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF A STRONG CONTROL OVER THE AFFAIRS OF THE ISLANDS.

"TO ALL OF YOU I SAY: HAVE CONFIDENCE, TURN YOUR AT-TENTION TO THOSE OCCUPATIONS WHICH ARE FITTING TO PEOPLE IN TIME OF PROFOUND PEACE. THERE IS NOT ON THE HORIZON DISCERNIBLE ANY CLOUD WHICH INDICATES THE POSSIBILITY OF ANY KIND OFDISTURBANCE THE PRESENT **STATUS** THESE ISLANDS, EITHER FROM WITHIN OR FROM WITHOUT, BY WAR OR INSURRECTION.

"THE UNITED STATES IS STRONG. DETERMINED, FIXED IN POLICY AND NOT TO $_{
m BE}$ DIS-SUADED OR COERCED. THE DE-VELOPMENT OF THEPHILIP-WILL PROCEED PINE ISLANDS ALONG THE LINES ORIGINALLY SET FORTH, STRICTLY ADHERED TO BY EACH SUCCESSIVE MINISTRATION AND BY GRADUAL PROCESSES IN LINE OF DECLAR-ED POLICY, NOT BY SPASMS OR JERKS.

"There seems to be in some quarters a fear that with the new administration there is an intended change of regime; that somehow or other the people will be made to suffer by the exercise of something which they designate as the 'strong hand.' I hope that my hand will prove to be strong in justice, in maintaining law and order, in helping the weak and distressed, in combating the forces of evil. No people want a weak, or feeble government. The only persons who need fear the exercise of a strong hand are those who

fear justice, or those who for reasons of their own may be planning evil. The man who is loyal to himself, loyal to the people, and loyal to his oath of allegiance to the United States, need have no anxiety. I think that the character and history of the present President of the United States is a guarantee that no man will be allowed to remain a Governor of these Islands who uses his power in an unjust cause or to the disadvantage of the rights of the Filipinos as guaranteed them by the liberal provisions of Congress.

"In friendliness, in co-operation, there is strength, in recrimination, in hostility, there is weakness. Let us all reach out the hand of friendship to our neighbor and endeavor to promote an era of good feeling, of ample confidence, of mutual respect, and of co-operation, that we may all secure the realization of the main object, TO THE ATTAINMENT OF WHICH ALL THE ENERGIES OF THIS ADMINISTRATION ARE PLEDGED, NAMELY. HEREBY THE MATERIAL PROSPERITY OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS."



THE ATUNTAMIENTO WHERE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FORBES TOOK THE OATH OF OFFICE

Manila, an Orderly City

By Hon. CHARLES A. LOW

Judge of the Municipal Court.



JUDGE CHAS, A. LOW

HILE much has been said and written concerning the City of Manila and attention has repeatedly been called to her commerce, climate, sanitary conditions and picturesque attractiveness, there still remains one very important feature that has not been sufficiently emphasized and dwelt upon and that is that Manila may truthfully be characterized as one of the best-ordered cities over which floats the American Flag.

As Washington is the National City of the United States, so is Manila the representative city of the Philippine Archipelago, and whatever is done to make her more prosperous, healthful, orderly, and beautiful can not but benefit every inhabitant of these islands and redound to the credit of the Government and people of the United States.

And as the truly noble are distinguished by that high character which places them far above those possessed merely of riches or other external attributes, so a city is judged by the discerning traveler and man of affairs by her orderliness, cleanliness, and thrift.

Every city, like every individual of any consequence, has a reputation. Sometimes that reputation is a just and fair one, and sometimes it is wholly unmerited.

The Reputation of Manila

It is said that the reputation of Manila in the past has not been of the best in some respects. Be this as it may, this is all changed of late years, due partly to greatly improved conditions, and partly to a greater familiarity of the traveling public and particularly the Press concerning the true condition of things here.

The reputation of this city was not given to her by people who had a right to testify concerning it from their own knowledge.

Then too, doubtless many of them were prejudiced, ill-informed and in some cases downright dishonest and untruthful, not to call them by a harsher name.

The good or bad reputation of a person is proven by calling witnesses who can testify as to what is said of him at home in the community in which he dwells and is best known. That is the way that a city should in fairness be judged, and so as a citizen who by reason of his unusual and exceptional opportunities for judging the conduct of the quarter of a million inhabitants over whose Municipal Court he presides, the writer hereby takes the witness stand and offers himself as a "character witness" in Manila's behalf.

In answer to the formal question propounded: "Do you know what is, and what should be, the reputation of this city for orderliness, cleanliness, and healthfulness?" the witness makes emphatic response: "Good."

But it is especially concerning the first characteristic, orderliness that this article would treat, including the protection given to persons and property, and in general all that goes to make a safe, comfortable, and pleasant city to live in.

It must be remembered too that this quarter of a million people is made up from many races and many mixtures of races; and what a cosmopolitan seaport city is, every one knows who knows anything of New York, or San Francisco.

No Crimes of Violence

And yet crimes of violence, such as murder, and robbery upon the streets, are very rare indeed, and one may traverse the city at any hour of the day or night without fear of being "held up" or molested in any way. Burglary, by breaking and entering premises, is uncommon and it is only the sneak-thief who quietly comes in while the occupants of the house are away, or neglect to properly close their doors or windows, who plies his trade.

Occasionally a citizen who leaves his wearing apparel too near an open window on retiring may find in the morning that it has been neatly fished out by means of a bamboo rod and hook and his pockets rifled of their contents.

If houses were left open in the temperate climates of other parts of the world as they are in tropical Manila, the writer is inclined to think but little of value would be found in them in the morning that could be carried away.

Most of the petty stealing is done "from the inside" by the muchachos or house boys and cocheros, who break down under the temptation of seeing money, jewelry, and other valuables left carelessly exposed, and who steal in order to make a brave appearance at

the public dance halls or bestow a present on some querida.

When charged with the offense they usually promptly confess and inform the "secretos" where the property may be found; and when brought into court naively "hope the judge will excuse him this time."

The amount of stolen property recovered is large compared with the amount stolen, and except in the case of money which is difficult to identify, it generally turns up in one of the pawnshops or second-hand stores, and is recovered and restored to the owner after the thief has been convicted by means of the evidence thus obtained.

The Gambling Evil

The crime of estafa, which includes many varieties of deceit and fraud, is usually the result of the gambling habit, and as a rule involves trifling amounts, and is confined to no particular class.

And having touched on the subject of gambling, which with its twin evil, the use of opium, is so wide-spread in the Orient, it must be said that it does not appear that there are many of what are called "big games," or regular gambling houses carried on.

The favorite form of gambling among the natives is betting on the cock-fights among the men, and the social game of "pangingui" played with cards by the women, at which are lost or won small amounts and which appears to correspond to the bridge-whist and euchre indulged in by the Americans and Europeans.

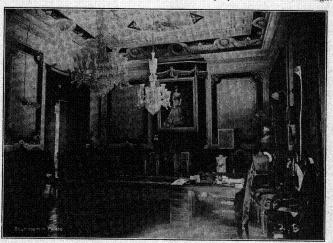
There are a few so-called social clubs among the Chinese where they take the chance of playing "fan-tan" and poker now and then, but they are usually informed against by some disgruntled Chino, the game is "pulled," and the players haled into court to enrich the city treasury with their fines.

Manila might be called a "dry-town" as compared with San Francisco, Seattle or other seaport cities in the United States. In the former city there were over three thousand licensed drinking places up to the time of the earthquake and fire. There are more arrests for drunkenness in a single day in one of those cities than there are here in six months, and this is because the native as a rule is not addicted to the use of alcoholic drinks, and the saloon is not

president, Mrs. H. B. McCoy, has accomplished much, and in time it will doubtless correct many of these evils as well as others along these lines.

People returning to Manila after an absence of a year or so remark on the wonderful and steady improvement going on, comment most favorably on the perfect order kept where any large number of people congregate.

Where will you find a more orderly crowd of people than assembled night



COURT ROOM IN PALACE, MALACANAN

under every man's nose inviting him to drink.

This, too, is the reason undoubtedly why there are so few crimes of violence here. We have one police court. There are four in San Francisco.

The regulation of public vehicles is excellent, but the horses are frequently not suitable, and this is being remedied as fast as possible. The S.P.C.A. under the very able and earnest direction of its

after night during the Carnival season? And yet there was every temptation to overstep the proper bounds. Nevertheless there was only one case in the Municipal Court that could be traced to the Carnival. Match that if you can in any city in the world.

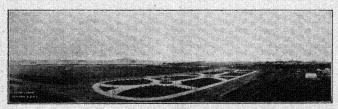
Detention Houses for Petty Offenders

While not invited to make any suggestion, the writer cannot refrain from calling attention to the repetition of

petty offenses, particularly stealing, by a class that has become well known to the police and to the judges. They are known as regular customers, and are constantly going in and coming out of Bilibid, some of them as many as fifteen or twenty times. What is the use of sentencing such a man to a few months? They are known under the Spanish Penal Code as "recidivists" and a law should be passed giving the judges power in such cases to send the offender to the penal colony for an indefinite term. It would be better for the offender himself, and far better for society. There he can learn to become self-supporting and being removed from his old temptations may reform and become a useful citizen, and having acquired a trade or learned how to cultivate the soil, he could be given another chance in the world by discharging him on parole. In this way a large number of young men in Bilibid can be reclaimed. They are known as "short-termers" and do not remain long enough on any one sentence to learn a trade. In fact they don't want to be bothered there teaching this class of prisoners.

The strict enforcement of the "opium law" is gradually stamping out the opium habit, and in time that form of vice will become rare, as the scarcity and high cost of the drug will prevent many thousands from acquiring the habit, and the habitual smokers will die off. The social evil is not conspicuous as in many other cities and is admirably regulated and kept within bounds, and every precaution is taken by the authorities to minimize its evil effects.

In conclusion it can be said with absolute truthfulness that Manila is to-day one of the best governed and best regulated cities in the world. It is free from graft of every kind than any city in the United States of its size, and what is called the political "pull" is unknown, in its courts. Then, too, the "tenderloin" or "red-light" districts, which include every form of occupation carried on by that powerful class of corruptionists who exercise such a baneful influence in politics is powerless here. And why? Simply because the officials here are not elected to office and are held strictly accountable for their acts to a responsible head, and because a watchful eve is being kept on us all, at all times. With all these things in Manila's favor and as she steadily grows in commercial importance, she will become one of the greatest seaport cities in the Orient. rivaling in wealth and magnificence ancient Venice, the Queen of the Adriatic. which in some ways she resembles, and she will truly merit her poetical title of "Manila, the Pearl of the Orient,"



THE LUNETA - MANUA

Christmas in the Philippines

By Rev. GEORGE WILLIAM WRIGHT

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR:

From the wording of your request that I write you an article on "Christmas in the Philippines," I have judged you wished me to describe, to those outside these Islands, just what we who live here would largely be presumed to know. And yet perhaps you think that such description, were it rightly penned, might also mean as much to us as to all the world outside.

Now, there are some who have most positive notions regarding what makes a Christmas, and they will say Christmas and home are forever associated and without the latter the former simply cannot be. "It would not matter where one might happen to have hung his hat on November first or March the twentyeighth. They are simply days. Common every-day days. That's all. Christmas—well—Christmas is Christ-That's what I want to say. apart from home there never was one. In all other places it is simply talking over what is, that is, discussing the real something that is somewhere else." And if we start to answer all this, the speaker will hasten on to add. "Wait-I'm not through—Christmas and home are one and inseparable, now and for-And "Home is where the heart And far off exile, will vou sav your heart is in the Philippines? you? Can you?"

Why, yes, friend from outside. I think we can say "Our hearts are here." Wherever there is anything to engage our sympathies and call forth our hopes and fire our ambitions and command some measure of our love, why, there our hearts are. They are with you too. Forever so. They have become world

citizens. They live among old scenes and for them the love grows deeper with the years and they live among the new. We drop not old loves out to let new loves in. Our hearts expand and thus within themselves enclose the more as God at first designed they should.

So thus allowing that I have a theme, I make the bold assertion that our Christmas is a far, far longer season than that you have at home, for ours stretches all the way from November into March. Of course, I realize that there are many wise good ladies everywhere, (ladies only, mind you), who begin their Christmas plans on the first day of each new year and labor on for full twelve months, and I presume I betray no close confidence to tell you that even so they ofttimes find themselves some hurried at the end.

But I am not talking about plans and purchases when I say our Christmas begins way back here in November. What I mean is that this is the month when those heated discussions take place in every household as to whether the boat sailing on the 9th, 12th, 16th or 23rd is going to reach home just before or just after Christmas, and if so, as to who knows best how long goods are sure to be delayed in transit from the Coast across the continent. There is always one ending to the argument, the ladies of the household concluding that if the first boat going can be induced to get away ahead of schedule time there is a chance of the presents reaching home on Christmas eve while the family are at supper. The men of the house know very well that the later the boat goes, the sooner it arrives, and the closer you are to Christmas when you send your

packages, the better you feel about the whole business, and, again and finally, that it is nothing short of a calamity not to have some things arrive at home a day or two this side of New Year's, if not a few minutes afterward.

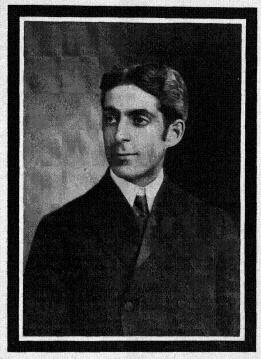
These separate conclusions suit and fit to both sides of the house: for the women are ready anyway while the men virtuously hate the thought, and consider the subject only because it is thrust upon them. They expect, (and in praise of their gallantry be it said). they allow the ladies to handle the whole situation however it goes, but such terrible and exact forehandedness seems a restraint upon comfortable thinking and a crime against the plan of enjoying life as you go along. But these remarks may seem like digression and a possible intrusion upon domestic life which otherwise is everyways pleasant in the Phil-So to my main theme again. ippines.

There are three distinct periods for wrapping up Christmas packages. the period when you send the home presents, the exact time of which, as I have indicated, is somewhat determined by the question as to whether anything is ready to go inside the wrapping paper or no: second, the period for sending Island presents, which is sometimes almost as difficult to get straight as the first situation and third, the town and around the house presents which of course can easily be arranged provided there is anything left to arrange. Probably there won't be, in which case you draw your January salary and last thoughts later appearing like the P. S. to the Lady's letter, you go back to the cashier and suggest the possibility of your needing something on the February account as well. It is certainly strange, but sadly true, as all will each year testify, how the face of a dearest friend forgotten in a fateful hour of final purchase will somehow reproachfully peer

through the evening shadows on a Christmas eve and come again at Christmas morn, and with it bring that awful sense of coming deep, life long remorse unless the situation be handled effectively and at once.

Well, never mind. It is Christmas, and you are and will be happy from the very soles of the bath slippers which your brother-in-law has given you, all the way up to the top of your sunkissed and none too level head.

Now, gentle reader from outside, let me repeat to you that our Christmas is very much longer than yours for the added reason that we not only begin to think about it and send off our goods and get the real Christmas spirit into our hearts (all joking aside), along in November, but that "Wish you a Merry Christmas," "Wish you Happy New Year" refrain keeps coming along all the way into March and sometimes April. My friend in Chicago happens to be writing me a letter in January, we will say, and he remembers that I have gone thus far on into the new year without any decently expressed word of his to help me along, so he says "It may be a little late but I wish you a Happy New Year." And of course it never being too late to express or receive good wishes, his Happy New Year goes even though the new part of it may be a month and a half or two worn off by the time I read his letter. And as I write my epistles, with like apologies to the calendar, it is just as reasonable and quite as fair for one as for the other and entirely satisfactory to both. By the time we have acknowledged belated Christmas presents and received acknowledgments of ours, why, bless you, it is time for the Fourth of July Committee to meet, and that is what I mean when I say we have a much longer Christmas than Christian folk at home.



REVEREND GEORGE WILLIAM WRIGHT.—THE POPULAR PREACHER OF THE PHILIPPINES

But again we have a much bigger Christmas, for notice that we push out into the markets of the world to do our buying. It isn't like going into the foreign section of a department store each Christmas season when we pass in and out of the Japanese bazaars. No, indeed, we breathe the atmosphere of both old and new Japan as we wander among their toys and examine dainty art goods and embroideries and the thousand things we see are all real to us, for we, mind you, have passed through Japan and have

settings for everything, and these people are our next neighbors on the North, (although four days away it is true), and China is but two days west, and many of us have come back or forth via Suez, and hence India is not the far off land of dreams that Columbus sought by any means. So the Indian bazaars are memories and not dreams at all, and we often feel quite sure we have seen our dark-faced Escolta friends in Colombo the time we passed that way.

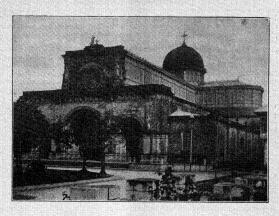
And here are the old Spanish Day tov stores, and all the Filipino jusi and piña cloth, embroidered to the finest taste, each a separate appeal to your poor purse. Last, but not least, the every year growing American display, all up and down the Escolta and beyond. of the things we have loved and bought at home. Think of going into Clarke's and finding vourself in a labyrinth of good old fashioned popcorn strung all about the store, with a barrel of red apples near by, and great big California navel oranges and candy canes hanging from the chandeliers. Those beautiful red striped candy canes that sweetened our vouthful hearts from the earliest days we can remember. Well, all this, mind you, and then what is it but colored tallow candles that we see and every sort of ornament for the Christmas tree. and I pledge you my honest word, the very tree itself. It has come down from the fir pine land of Benguet and is the real, real thing and no make believe imitation. Why, who savs we don't have Christmas in the Philippines? Can't you feel it in your bones? And when a big fat man gets on the street car with his arms all full of bundles and a Noah's ark leaking out of his coat pocket and some one says "Hello, here comes Santa Claus," why even the motorman smiles out loud, and when the fat man steps in and stoops down to pick up a tin whistle that has gotten away on the floor, all his other packages stoop down with him and then fall out, and the car starts up with a jerk and the fat man tries to lie down in a young lady's lap and away we go to the next corner.

But, I assure you, the deeper spirit of Christmas is abroad as well. That is, if you are looking for it, and of course you won't be unless you are yourself trying to create it. I mean not merely the spirit of rush and hurry and crowd the stores, but the spirit that bids men

let their hearts go out in kindliness to every other, and most of all to those unfortunate and in need. I shall scarcely have a more gracious memory in my heart of these Islands than that which has come to me each year at Christmas time in witness to the quick response of business firms to the suggested remembering of the lepers at San Lazaro. So in addition to the Christmas feast of the government for its wards, there are fruits, candies, pop corn, pictures. and for those who smoke cigars, enough to last a month. Thanks to the collection at the Union Thanksgiving service. the lepers have been furnished for the two years past with an excellent entertainment with acrobats and other performers who appear before them to their great delight.

And now if you want to see some real boys and girls, come along with me to a Sunday School Christmas entertainment in one of the American churches, at say from five to seven, of a Christmas eve. There you will find all the little Bills of the town with their eyes popping out of their heads as Santa Claus in all the glory of cotton furs, and all the make believe of the never disguised voice, comes tumbling on the stage. Santie. He is the one poor victim who couldn't escape the committee. It was a case of catching some one else or dressing up themselves, and they brought him down in a desperate sprint and by a well aimed blow. He has been sweltering in his furs from away early in the program until now, vet who but he cares, so never mind. If he wasn't born crazy, the hurrah and the confusion and the vells of recognition drive him there, so it's bound to be a success and he can lie in bed the next day and get over it.

Then after supper we will make the rounds of the Filipino churches. There are a number of Protestant congregations in the city now and they have mostly



ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, MANILA

adopted the Sunday Schools, and so many will celebrate through them, but all the congregations will have their exercises, and we can pass from the one to the other, for "La Noche Buena," literally "the good night," but more nearly meaning "The Holy Night" of our English speech, from earliest days, has been a great occasion among the Filipinos.

Truly we will think so as we go on to the Walled City and attend the midnight masses of the Catholic Churches. They are crowded with worshippers. Many are in churchly garb, others who have been attending social functions come directly from festivities in evening dress. At the Cathedral, the Archbishop celebrates High Mass and the great organ blends its deep tone with instruments and voices and the music swells throughout the building responding to the solemn chant before the altar. Candles and electric bulbs make the church aglow with light. And there seems a something

real and fitting that this night should be all lighted, and one's eyes be kept from sleep as down the centuries comes the memory of that night so long now gone, when Heaven's light shone on the Bethlehem hills, and white-robed angels sang and the village woke in wonder.

And the Christmas Day itself. What is it? Why, in the homes where there are children, and there are many such, it is quite what you would see at home. The Christmas tree, the presents for Ben and John and Baby Bill, and all the while old dog Tray wagging his happy tail and scenting turkey bones for the good time coming soon. Almost all our grocery keepers are Chinamen, and they deal bountifully with every household at Christmas time, and none know better how, for at heart John Chinaman is a generous and a most appreciative soul.

"And for those who have no homes," you ask. Well, I cannot tell you all and where they go. But a lady in Manila once conceived the fine idea of bringing

together for a Christmas breakfast half a dozen unmarried men who were helping build up her husband's business. And what a morning it was! Never ask me to forget it. Every care and wrinkle fled from the faces of little Willies and vanished in the smiles of Sunny Jims. They blew whistles and spun tops and just played at being fool until as little children might, they fell down tired from their play knowing that they still had hearts and that Nature's heart was beating with their own.

I think I had two Christmas dinners that day, one at noon and one at the formal dinner hour, and then came the party in the evening for those away from home, where the biggest man was given the smallest toy, and no one was suffered to be wise. Oh, that is Christmas, Friends! Gladness shared!

And well I remember the season when the students of the Normal School gave a Dickens's Christmas play, and Scrugs was Scrugs as sure as one could ere conceive him, and the big heart of Dickens came straight into our company and made us love a world and pledge our souls to generous deeds for all the Christmas tide.

And was it that year or the next, that William Jennings Bryan was here, and Mrs. Bryan and their son and daughter? How thoroughly American they seemed sitting so unostentatiously in the audience and watching so quietly and yet with such unfeigned delight the efforts of those who did so well at entertaining.

Perhaps though their visit was at a time when an excellently trained chorus of the Normal School students gave a number of Messiah choruses with Americans for soloists and the Constabulary Band for an orchestra.

Yes, we have Christmas in the Philippines. Young men and old, boys and little children, the homed and homeless. In family groups, with new made friends, in festive halls, at solemn mass. Some dance, some sing, some pray to God. The Germans follow the fashion of the Fatherland, the Frenchman after his, Americans and Filipinos separate and together. And as years go on, God will make us more as one. For human difference, despite the seeming, is not in race. It is in disposition. At heart, Humanity



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TONDO, MANILA

is, or can be, quite the same. It is grace or its absence from the soul that marks us children or else wanderers from the same great Heavenly Father. Above us all His skies are bending and His rainbow arches over all the race of men. He bathes these Isles in sunshine while He robes the Northlands with the mantle of the snow. He alone is God: His Son the only Saviour of mankind, and faith in Him shall some day soon make Christmas round the world.



LEGASPI-URDANETA MONUMENT, LUNETA

The Great Lanao District

In the district of Lanao, the inhabitants are peaceful and the conditions are favorable for planters and settlers either on a large or small scale. Iligan is the principal sea-port, and is situated near Iligan Bay. It is the gateway into the great Lanao District and the terminus of the Iligan and Lake Lanao Road, over which are operated passenger stages and bull trains carrying freight to all points along the road to Lake Lanao.

Roads also lead out of Iligan to the rich and fertile valleys of Iligan, Manduluque, Pugen and Pinduganon. This Lanao District is well adapted to the Chamber of Commerce and are doing much to advertise their wonderfully rich section of the islands. There has been an increased cultivation of land in this district of over a hundred per cent in the past year, and an increased exportation of hemp in the past three years of from two hundred to one thousand picos per month. Owing to the immense sale of the coconuts to the mountain tribes, but little copra is made up and shipped. Transportation facilities from Iligan to the markets of Manila, Cebu, and Zamboanga are excellent.



PAGSANJAN GORGE-LAGUNA

growing of all tropic products, such as hemp, cocoanuts, rubber, lemons, oranges, sugar, coffee, cacao, tapioca, rice, corn, etc. The valleys contain thousands of acres of public land, and are all well watered by mountain streams, and abound in all grades of the best hardwoods and other building material. Every assistance will be given to prospective settlers and planters. There are twenty-five or more Americaus raising hemp and other products in the district, and these with the enterprising Filipinos, many of whom have well regulated haciendas, have recently organized a

Abundant labor is available at from ten to fifteen pesos per month with subsistence. Native draught animals, horses and cattle are available at reasonable prices, and there is plenty of good land for stock raising.

There is room in this district for a hundred thousand energetic people. Mindanao is a White Man's Land, and the Garden Spot of Mindanao is the Lanao District. It is a veritable land of Never Worry.

For information write Frank Shepherd, President Iligan Chamber of Commerce, Iligan, Mindanao.

Good Roads, A Prime Necessity

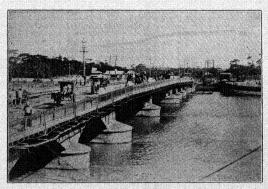
By Governor-General Forbes

The fundamental need of the Philippine Islands at the present time is a general increase in the development of its natural resources. The country is at present poverty stricken. The value of the accumulations of property and the efforts of previous years were very largely wiped out by the destruction of capital, lives and property incident to the two insurrections and the change of sovereignty. Perhaps the most glaring loss is that of draft animals, which, though somewhat checked, still continues owing to the ravages of the rinderpest which has wrought such havoc with the carabao and other cattle of these islands. elimination of this disease, which can be done by intelligent application of the means which we now have at our command, is the first crying necessity of the people. The Government can not, without taking a degree of paternalism, carry out its declared policies to stimulate agriculture. The Government can, however, remove the obstacles which prevent the rapid development of the people.

Once the active destruction of cattle by rinderpest and of property by locusts is checked, the products of the country can not be moved unless we have adequate means of communication. soil of the Philippine Islands is sufficiently rich, the people are sufficiently good workmen when in physical condition to work to make this one of the wealthiest countries in the world instead of one of the poorest. First rate means of communication are absolutely necessary if the people are to receive profitable prices for their products which will enable them to lift themselves out of the poverty in which they have existed. The people also must know the extent of their poverty and have instilled in them the desire for better things before they can be expected to want them. In the past they have been accustomed to too easy a form of living and too primitive habits of life to have a desire for those things for which people in other countries usually are taught and stimulated to work for. The spirit of emulation is strong in the people and once the opportunity is within their reach and some of their fellows are seen to better themselves, others will shortly follow, and the day is not far distant when new improvements will be creeping into the extremities of the islands.

Improved means of communication are first of all necessary to open up the channels of trade. Waterways are our first highways and the most important. The improvement of the port of Manila is the greatest single step made. The cheapening of the handling of goods at the waterside in Manila is the next step of great importance. The improvement of the ports of Cebu and Iloilo follow next in importance to Manila. The next step should be the improvement of the lesser ports all through the islands in the order of their present commerce; i.e., they should be improved in the order in which they rank calculated on the number of tons of freight shipped from the port. Included in the improvement of the ports should be also mentioned wharves of permanent material with warehouses for the economical and safe handling of merchandise. The improvement of the navigable rivers follows most directly in line with these better-The completion of the railroads now under contract will be another link in the chain. Finally come the great and fundamental arteries of trade-roads, the construction of which are now under way, but which must be pushed with eternal diligence and patience until they reach every center of population throughout the islands and every notable field of agriculture or other class of natural development. The first places to be reached by the roads are those where the people now live, where the soil is prepared for cultivation, and where the incentive given by good roads will mean an immediate return to agriculture. When this has been accomplished the attention of the people may be properly turned to opening new fields and running roads into the wildernesses, rich in soil, but as yet unpopulated. In this connection an important feature is the work that can be performed by the Bureau of Labor in directing the attention of would-be laborers and available hands to the places where the soil will yield the greatest return for the labor expended. Some of the islands are densely overpopulated, although not particularly rich in soil nor advantageously situated for trade. Other islands with good means of communication right at hand, with stretches of soil of the greatest fertility, are now practically uninhabited and the soil uncultivated and unused for the production of the wealth to which it is so admirably fitted.

The energies of the administration should be bent on the solution of the problems thus outlined and toward producing the greatest possible development of the latent resources of the islands. Care should be taken that the benefits arising from this development should be equitably distributed and that the interests of the Filipinos and the men who do the work on the soil should be protected.



HISTORIC OLD BRIDGE OF SPAIN .- THIRD OLD STRUCTURE IN THE ISLANDS

The Future of Manila

By H. P. WOOD

Secretary of the Hawaiian Promotion Committee.

Those having the great work in hand confidently predict that the Panama Canal will have linked the two great oceans on or before January 1st, 1915. A tremendous volume of business is waiting to take advantage of this great trade route whose narrow stretch of water is so likely to revolutionize commercial conditions in the Pacific.

Manila instead of being an occasional port of call for large steamers will then be on the Great Circle Route from Panama to Hongkong and other ports of the Orient, and if her natural advantages are utilized can be made a vast commercial clearing house, her merchants dominating the trade of the Orient.

Such a future, coupled with the certainty of a large and rapid development of the Agricultural and Mineral Resources of the Archipelago, of which Manila is the metropolis, presents a most alluring prospect.

A stable and enlightened government ensures peaceful, happy homes; in fact nowhere else the world over is there another such a land of opportunity. The young men on the farms and in the large cities of the United States, who are thinking of starting out for themselves and are able and willing to engage in pioneering in a mild, healthful climate, amid beautiful and attractive surroundings cannot do better than to come to these rich islands. No one should make this long journey, however, without at least two thousand dollars in hand and a definite knowledge of what they propose to do upon arrival.

There is room and opportunity for a million and more of the right men and women, not place seekers or job chasers, but home builders. These Pearls of the Pacific will also attract more and more tourists. There is so much of interest to be seen, such a delightful, all the year 'round climate to be enjoyed.

Where hundreds of dollars are now spent by the traveler in Manila, it will be but a short time before the sum will run up into the hundreds of thousands.

Every commodity has its value when known, but though your climate may be golden and the scenic attractions many and varied these facts will not avail unless advertised, advertised widely, intelligently and persistently. Great cities, prosperous communities, are not accidents. The future of any country is largely in the hands of its citizens. What is needed is a right understanding of conditions, and unison of effort.

CALLE CONCORDIA-TANDUAY, MANILA



Visit of the Clark Party

On the 19th of this month, the Big Clark Party of 700 prominent American men and women from almost every State in the Union will pay Manila a visit and will remain here for the best part of three days. A large commitee of Manila's best men in business and official life have been appointed to give the Clark people a hearty welcome when they arrive here, and to see that they are properly entertained during their stay. They are coming on the new and commodious steamer Cleveland of the Hamburg-American Line and the agents of the company have assured the committee that the big 18,000 ton boat will come up alongside the dock.

Mr. Herbert E. Clark, brother of Mr. Frank Clark organizer of the party, is in charge, and he has with him a number

of distinguished entertainers and world travellers who are assisting in the care. comfort and handling of the party. The committee have arranged a program for their entertainment during their stay here, and among the other enjoyable functions will be a reception by the Governor-General and people of Manila at Malacañang Palace on the afternoon of Monday, December 20. A trip up the Pasig is being prepared for our visitors, as is also a morning ride to Fort The rest of their time will McKinley. be spent in sight-seeing about Manila, attending functions by the different clubs and societies, and in shopping. The Governor-General is assisting the committee in every way possible and the visitors are assured of a royal good time when they arrive in "The Pearl of the Orient."

A World Fair in 1921

In March, 1921, will occur the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the Philippine Islands by that dauntless navigator, Ferdinand Magellan, and already plans are on foot for the celebration of that memorable event by the holding of a Great Exposition in Manila during that year.

Manila will by that time have become the largest and most important city in the Far East, and millions of American dollars will have aided in the development of the wonderful mineral and agricultural resources of the Islands.

Hundreds of thousands of the sons of the men who pierced the trackless wastes

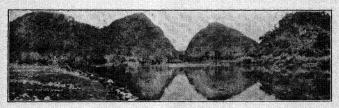
beyond the Mississippi and built up a great empire, will have come to our shores, taken up homes here and helped make the Philippines a land of prosperity and happiness. The people of the Islands will have come to recognize the purposes of our mission here, will be in the enjoyment of the fruits of peace and industry, and living in a land of smiling plenty will bless the day that the ships of Mageltouched the shores of their Archipelago, because this event brought about the coming of the Americans, who shook off the shackles of the Filipino people and helped them uplift themselves from slavery, poverty and ignorance.

"Copper"

Scarcely a dollar's worth of copper has been produced in these Islands since American occupation. Nevertheless, this metal is readily conceded to rank next to gold in importance as a natural asset of the Philippines. It holds this position both because of its past record, and of its widespread occurrence throughout the islands, being a frequent associate of gold in the ores. The non-production of copper of late years must necessarily be attributed to the absence of smelters in the Islands and to the difficulties of transportation from the mountain regions where the ore has been

gar, a town on the western coast of Luzon. If this road is built, a most important step toward the upbuilding of the mineral industry of the Philippines will have been taken, for not only is such a road of prime importance to the interests of the copper company, but all of the gold mines of Suyog and northern Benguet will be benefited by it. The Mancayan property is now being thoroughly examined by a mining engineer from the United States.

Very promising specimens of the carbonate ores from eastern Pangasinan have recently come_to the_Bureau, but



NEAR NEW RESERVOIR-MANILA

found, to the nearest port from which the product could be shipped to foreign smelters. With the investment of a moderate amount of capital these difficulties could be overcome, either by the erection of a furnace near the mines or the improvements of transportation facilities. The Mancayan copper mines, which are the most important and best known copper deposits in the Philippines, have lately come under the control of a local syndicate composed of American and English capitalists. This company has applied for and obtained a franchise to build a railroad from Mancayan to Bau-

no authentic reports have yet been received concerning the extent of the deposits. Similar specimens, but no more data, have been recorded from Cagayan de Misamis. Large bowlders of chalcocite float carrying very appreciable quantities of gold and silver have been encountered in Marinduque, but up to the present time the mother lode has not been discovered. Native copper occurring as a very thin stringer in igneous rock has been discovered in Masbate, and rich carbonate ores carrying gold and silver have been found in the same region.

Oil Interests

By R. C. Hosty

Among the most important of the natural resources of this greatly favored land will undoubtedly be the large deposits of oil recently located in the Peninsula of Tayabas.

The development of this vast oil deposit has been slow but never uncertain, the abiding faith displayed by the pioneers in the Bayhay, Vigo and Ayoni Valleys and at Bundoc never left a doubt as to what the outcome would be.

Today we have before us the Prospectus of the Bayhay Valley Oil Company, a company organized to sink two test wells to a depth of 2000 feet each; they further assure us that a large Standard Cable rig will be at work in the Bayhay Valley inside of sixty days.

Inquiries are pouring in from China Coast towns, from India, from the States, from London requesting options, asking for particulars, but so firmly do the holders of Tayabas Oil lands believe in their property, so firmly do they believe in the future of Oil in the Philippines that they are unwilling to consider anything other than an enormous profit on their original outlay.

Dr. Adams, a geologist of national repute, estimates the thickness of the Tayabas Oil deposit to be 1000 feet.

Dr. Quincy of Michigan figures that one hectare of Oil lands 100 feet in thickness will produce 387,500 barrels of Oil of 42 gallons each; should the deposit be even half of what Dr. Adams estimates, then the properties will be of immense value.

Every now and then you may read press dispatches such as the following:

"Mexico City June 28, 1909."
"The biggest oil flow in the history of the oil industry in Mexico

has just been obtained in a well at Tuxpam State of Vera Cruz; the output is over 200,000 barrels per day."

George I. Ham, an American, owns the well.

There are those among us who scoff at the idea of oil, or any other thing that is worth having, in the Philippines, and there are those who will tell you in their bigotry and ignorance all about what the Standard Oil Co. will do to us, put us out of existence, etc.

To those who scoff at our claims without evidence of any kind, we can point to the report of the Bureau of Science, Manila, to the report of that practical oil man, O. A. Leary, to the reports of hundreds of others who have been there and seen, experts who are absolute in their statements that a vast body of oil has been located in the Isthmus of Tayabas.

In regard to the Standard Oil Co. we may enlighten them by the following from a speech of Senator Curtis in the U. S. Senate July 8, 1909:

"Of 600,000 barrels of crude oil produced a day in the United States the independent oil producers furnish 89 per cent of that production."

In the production of the 89% of the crude oil of the country the independent oil producers employ over 500,000 people in that great industry.

Ten years ago the independent oil refineries of the U. S. A. produced only 5% of the refined oil, to-day they refine over 20% of the refined oil used in the States, and where there are independent refineries oil is cheaper than in States where there are none."

What the hidden treasures in the earth bowels has done for many prosperous towns and cities the world over, that of upbuilding them and adding to their power and wealth it is destined to do for Tayabas and for Manila owing to its proximity.

We are not in throes of excitement incidental to the first discovery of a vast petroleum deposit, nor is the pursuit of fortune being indulged in the unpretentious manner of ancient days, but with a vigor suitable to our time and in a manner that speaks for permanent good.

We have no time for those adventurous spirits who follow excitement and break or make themselves in wild speculation and who nine times out of ten retard the general welfare.

There is a spirit of progress in the Tayabas oil field, no selfishness, a spirit who welcomes you and makes you glad that you are one of them.

The wonderful forward impulse in the long looked for development of this promising field almost startles us, the hour of realization is now at hand and it is the individual interest and bounden duty of each one of us to see that no wildcat scheme is foisted on the public.

We have a glorious future within our reach, let us carefully guard it, and our motto be "do unto others as you would be done by."



MAKING COPRA

Islands' Pressing Needs

Many important recommendations for the welfare of the islands were made by the Philippine Commission in its annual report to the Secretary of War.

Some of the most pressing of the needs of the Philippines, as recommended by the Commission, were as follows:

First.—That if Congress is willing to assist so as to expedite the accomplishment of our ends in the Phil ppine Islands, an annual appropriation of one million dollars be given to be added to the present Insular appropriation for education.

Second.—That authority be granted for the sale by the Philippine government of five million dollars' worth of additional public works bonds on the same terms as the preceding ones.

Third.—That a law be passed changing the term for which deputies to the Philippine Assembly hold office to two years succeeding October first instead of two years succeeding January first, as at present.

Fourth.—That the amount of land which may be acquired, owned and used for agricultural purposes in the Philippine Islands by any individual or corporation, be extended to 6,000 hectares.

Fifth.—That the law in regard to mining be amended in order to admit the filing of more than one mining claim upon a lode by the same individual or corporation, to facilitate their taking up claims for placer mines or mines under the water and to extend the time for development of coal claims to three years.

Sixth.—That Congress provide a means by which naturalization may be accomplished in the Philippine Islands, either by passing a naturalization law itself or authorizing the Philippine Legislature to deal with the matter.

Seventh.—That a law be passed authorizing the treasurer of the Philippine Islands, with the approval of the Governor-General, and the Postal Savings Bank Investment, to make loans to provinces and municipalities.

Eighth.—That section 7, Congressional Act, July 1, 1902, be amended to provide that qualifications of electors in election of Assembly delegates shall be the same as those now or hereafter required for municipal electors by Philippine laws, and that no person shall be eligible to election as Assembly delegate unless he has qualifications prescribed by law for municipal officers, is a resident of his election district, owes allegiance to the United States, and is 25 years of age.

Ninth.—That the amount of land allowed to be taken up by any one person under the homestead law be increased from 16 to 50 hectares; that the amount that individuals can purchase from the government be increased to 500 hectares; and that the amount allowed to be sold or conveyed to corporations or associations of persons be increased from 1024 hectares to 6,000 hectares.

Tenth.—That provision be made for the government to give free titles under proper restrictions to people who have been in undisputed occupation of land for five years previous to the year 1912.

Railroads, Old and New, in the Philippine Islands

By LOOMIS F. GOODALE

It can hardly be said that there are any old lines of railroad in the Philippine Islands from the fact that the first line, constructed by an English corporation under a Spanish grant, was put in operation as late as 1892. As, however, after the opening of this line, ten years passed before any active railroad construction was undertaken, this quiescent period will be taken to distinguish between the old and new railroads.

The old railroads of the islands, therefore, consist of the line running north through the central valley of the Island of Luzon from Manila, the capital, to Dagupan on the Gulf of Lingayen, a distance of 195 kilometers, passing through the Provinces of Bulacan, Pampanga, Tarlac and Pangasinan.

Owing to the lack of transportation these provinces were but little developed, although the soil was capable of producing large quantities of rice, sugar and other products. With the advent of the railroad, however, there was a marked increase in the cultivation of the soil and where the railroad handled but 20,000 tons of rice and sugar in 1892, this was increased to 123,000 tons in 1896. The total tons of all kinds of freight handled in 1892 was 31,000 and in 1896 160,000.

The passenger traffic also reflected the result of a market for agricultural products by increasing from 547,000 passengers handled in 1892 to 775,000 handled in 1896.

The road was very substantially constructed for the times and the conditions of traffic. Gauge of track was 1.07 meters, maximum grade $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ with 6°

curves. Passenger station buildings were generally constructed with a brick lower story, with frame second story. The brick walls were made, on account of earthquakes and the requirements of the concession, from four to five feet thick. At each station was a covered shed for housing freight cars, with an iron crane for handling heavy freight. The passenger buildings are yet doing duty, while the freight sheds and cranes are but little used. The bridges were substantially constructed of steel with masonry substructures. All the rolling stock was of English design and make.

During the insurrection against the United States after the surrender of the Spanish forces, the railroad suffered heavily in the destruction of bridges, rolling stock and business; in fact the military forces of the United States operated the road for military purposes during the larger part of the year 1899, during which year the business of the railroad company had dwindled to a total of 22,000 tons of freight and 229,000 passengers handled.

Soon after the advent of a stable civil government the existing railroad corporation was granted (in 1902) a franchise for the construction of several branches from the old line, aggregating 140 kilometers in length, the principal branch running from Bigaa in Bulacan to Cabanatuan in Nueva Ecija, a distance of 90 kilometers. This may be said to be the beginning of the new railroads.

The line was opened for traffic in December, 1905, and while the rice production through the country opened up has not come up to expectations,

neither the public nor the Railroad Company have reason to regret its construction. It is very probable that this line will be extended in the near future by the Caraballo Pass and the Cagayan River valley to Aparri on the north coast, a distance of about 340 kilometers, opening up to settlement and cultivation the large, fertile valley of the Cagayan, which, on account of prohibitive transportation, is now but little cultivated.

In 1903 a further franchise was granted for a branch leaving the old main line near Manila to Antipolo, a distance of 32 kilometers, about 24 kilometers of which was put in operation in April, 1906, the remainder of the line being opened in December, 1908. This line is largely a passenger line to carry devotees—natives and Chinese—from Manila and other points to attend religious "fiestas" and do honor to the Black Virgin of Antipolo.

It is probable that many of the residents of Manila will be induced to build homes on the foot hills in the neighborhood of Antipolo, where the altitude and grand views to be obtained will prove attractive; and there is no doubt with the improvements proposed that Antipolo will become an "end of the week" resort.

A fresh impetus to the construction of new railroads was furnished by an Act of Congress in 1905 which authorized the Philippine Government to guarantee the bonds which might be issued to aid in the construction of railroads.

Successful negotiations carried out by the then Secretary of War, Honorable Wm. H. Taft, resulted in the granting by the Philippine Government to the successors of the Old English corporation, now known as the Manila Railroad Company, a franchise for the construction of 690 kilometers of extensions and branches of the old line, and to the Philippine Railway Company 485 kilometers

of line divided about equally between the islands of Panay, Negros and Cebu.

The work of locating and constructing the lines authorized was immediately begun after the passage of the Acts in May and July, 1906.

The Manila Railroad Company was authorized to construct:

- (a) An extension of its old line from Dagupan along the west coast to San Fernando, through the Provinces of Pangasinan and La Union, a distance of 70 kilometers.
- (b) From San Fabian on Line (A) to Camp One, a distance of 20 kilometers, in the Province of Pangasinan.
- (c) From Paniqui on the old main line through parts of the Provinces of Tarlac, Nueva Ecija and Pangasinan to Tayug, a distance of 50 kilometers.
- (d) From San Miguel to La Paz in the Province of Tarlac, a distance of 18 kilometers.
- (e) From Dau on the old main line to San Pedro Magalang in the Province of Pampanga, a distance of 9 kilometers.
- (f) From San Fernando to Florida Blanca in the Province of Pampanga, a distance of 25 kilometers.
- (g) From Mariquina on the Antipolo Branch to Montalbon, a distance of 50 kilometers.
- (h) An extension of the main line from Manila through the Provinces of Rizal and Cavite to Cavite and Naic, a distance of 50 kilometers.
- (i) An extension of the main line from Manila through the Provinces of Rizal, La Laguna, Batangas and Tayabas to Batangas and Lucena, with a branch from Calamba to Santa Cruz in La Laguna, a distance of 235 kilometers.
- (j) An isolated line in the Provinces of Albay and Ambos Camarines from Tobaco via Legaspi and Nueva Caceres to Pasacao, with a branch from Pili to Laganov, a distance of 240 kilometers.

Quite a large per cent of these lines have been constructed and put in operation and the remainder are well under way.

In May, 1909, a further franchise was granted to the Manila Railroad Company covering the construction of

- (a) A line to Baguio;
- (b) A line to the new port and wharves at Manila; and
- (c) A line from Lucena in Tayabas Province to Nueva Caceres in Ambos Camarines Province, adding about 260 kilometers to the lines previously authorized.

The rail lines covered by the May, 1909, Act are of great importance and usefulness, as they will provide easy access to the principal health resort of the Philippines—Baguio; will assist in the development of the new port at Manila; and will furnish a continuous rail line from San Fernando, La Union, to Tabaco, Albay, a distance of 760 kilometers.

The larger part of the mileage of all the above lines enter thickly populated districts where heretofore no transportation or inadequate transportation was available; and as the railroad's earnings are about 70% from passenger traffic there is no question as to a reasonable return for the money invested.

As in the case of the old line, the cultivated area will largely increase, in fact it has already done so on some of the completed lines, and the rice and sugar that may be grown along the new railroad lines in La Union, Pangasinan, Tarlac, Nueva Ecija, Cavite and La Laguna, with the tobacco from La Union, the copra, lumber and varied products from Batangas and Tayabas, and hemp from the Camarines and Albay will find cheap transportation and a ready market.

Under the last concession granted the Manila Railroad Company must complete its lines in 1918, but the progress made by this Company so far indicates the completion of the lines authorized much sooner; and it appears not at all unlikely that before these lines are completed franchises will be asked and granted covering considerable additional kilometrage.

As an indication of the increase of the business of the Manila Railroad and to distinguish the business of the "old line," i.e., prior to 1902, from the "new line." the following figures are given:

	1892	1896	1908
Mileage operated	120	120	523
Passengers hand- led, number Freight handled,	547,000	774,000	2.478,000
tons	30,000	160,000	313,000
Trains run per day, number	10	12	70
Trains in and out of Manila (Ton- do) Station	Jnknown	Unknowi	ı 52

The new lines of this railroad are being well constructed, with substantial concrete and frame depot buildings of modern design, and all bridge structures are of steel and masonry.

The rolling stock is of the best, as can be attested by those who, during the season, were transported from Manila by the "Baguio Special" on their way to the pines of Benguet Province.

The Philippine Railway Company has undertaken to construct 96 kilometers of line on the Island of Cebu, extending from Danao south along the east coast through Cebu, the largest town, to Argao; 120 kilometers on the Island of Negros, extending from Saravia on the northwest coast, following the west coast to Cabancalan; on the Island of Panay from Iloilo, the largest town, northwardly through the central valley to Capiz and Batan on the north coast.

At the present time the line on Cebu is in operation for its entire length, and 64 kilometers from Iloilo to near Dumarao on the Island of Panay, no work of construction having yet been done on Negros.

The Island of Cebu is the most densely populated island of the Philippines and with the development of the coal mines and the increasing culture of maguey and other products of the soil incident largely to the construction of the railroad, should assure satisfactory results for the line on this island

On the Island of Negros the railway line will pass through a country largely devoted to the cultivation of sugar, which will be increased particularly along the foothills of the central range where water transportation is not available.

On the Island of Panay, however, the most satisfactory results in the construction of the Philippine Railway lines may be expected. A large part of the central valley, abandoned to cogon grass for many years, will be brought under cultivation in sugar, tobacco and possibly hemp, and the remainder of the valley, which now produces but little more rice than is needed for local consumption, should export largely to other parts of this island and to other islands in the neighborhood.

On the completion of the lines now authorized on the Island of Panay, which are well under way and being pushed to completion as rapidly as possible, a number of branches from the main stem will undoubtedly be constructed along several attractive river valleys where but a small per cent of the soil is now productive.

The Philippine Railways with a gauge of 1.07 meters are being constructed substantially and with as easy grades and curves as the country will permit.

The water openings are of steel and masonry and the station and shop buildings are of concrete.

The rolling stock is of American design and make and compares favorably with that used by first class railroads in the homeland.

In 1902 there were in operation in the Philippine Islands 193 kilometers of railroad line; at the present time there are in operation 795 kilometers, which will be increased in the next five years to 1,400 kilometers; and with the construction of the various lines mentioned herein but not yet authorized, together with the lines that are justified on the Islands of Samar, Levte and Mindanao. we will not be over sanguine in stating that there will be a large increase in railroad kilometrage in these Islands during the ten years subsequent to 1912 than during the same period prior to that year.





Interisland Transportation

By R. M. CORWINE

The business of Interisland Transportation, up to the advent of the Americans, and indeed for a short period afterward. was not conducted upon modern business methods. The scheme seemed to be more to make large profits out of small transactions than small profits from greatly increased transactions. In short it was privilege and monopoly instead of competition. A few of the most flagrant abuses under this system were, first, refusal to take freight either because it did not suit the Captain's convenience or because he hoped to force the owner to sell to him the goods rather than run the risk of getting lower prices by waiting; second, division of ports of call between shipowners to avoid competition among themselves and then charging exorbitant rates to. these ports: third, loading and discharging by means of lorchas or ships' boats (at the expense of the shipper or consignee) and a consequent discouragement of improving harbor facilities by building wharves and warehouses to reduce expenses.

In the time of the insurrection, when many troops were operating, the interisland commercial steamers had a period of unusual prosperity, because of the great movement of supplies and of troops by the Army, the high rates which they were able to obtain, and the leasing of vessels to the Army at exorbitant figures. Of course, this could not last, but not looking ahead to the cessation of such a condition of affairs, the shipowners spent their earnings in large dividends and allowed the condition of their ships to steadily deteriorate to the point of rendering them even unsafe to proceed to sea. With the coming of peace and the resumption of commercial rather

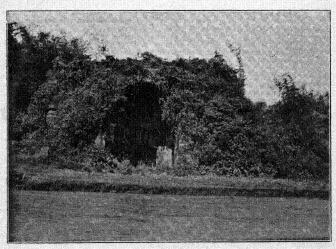
than military life, the normal conditions of trade again became operative, but the shipping industry was in such a bad way physically, the service and the ships both so poor, that the military and the civil governments decided to establish their own system of shipping and purchased or built and put in operation a very large fleet of vessels, equalling almost the total amount of the merchant marine in number and tonnage. condition of affairs immediately had a further disastrous effect upon the already deteriorated merchant marine and, during the years 1903, 1904, and 1905, the business done by the commercial vessels was languishing, to say the least.

It was obvious that this condition of affairs could not continue and the course was adopted, in 1904, of offering inducements to the owners of merchant vessels to put their ships into a first-rate condition and so maintain them, giving the kind of service which would tend to encourage the commerce of the Islands instead of discouraging it, paying these vessels a subsidy to justify the Government supervision and control of their operations, and gradually stiffening up the inspection and requirements until all the vessels were forced by law to attain the position which they should have, if they had exercised reasonable foresight, all the time. Many good results have followed this step of the Government, for example: There is in force on all of these vessels a schedule of passenger and freight rates, the first of its kind ever seen in these Islands; these rates apply to the Government and the public alike and are uniform. reasonable. non-discriminatingand something unheard of before. Sailings are fixed even to the hour, quite a contrast to the time when no regard was paid to the advertised sailing hour or day; business with the Provinces is conducted on fixed lines and at regular intervals, thus stimulating commerce to a great degree; the official tariff is in plain sight on all steamers, in the hands of all steamship agents and public officials, while in the past a tariff was purely a "bluff" published only for the uninitiated.

A trip on an inter-island steamer formerly was shunned by Europeans and quite properly. The accommodations were poor and the food, while sufficient in quantity, was anything but appetizing. No one knew where the water came from or what measures

had been taken to prevent its becoming contaminated. Close and familiar contact with pigs, goats, and dogs while eating or during the night while one slept on deck to avoid suffocation below is anything but a pleasant memory to those who traveled about the islands in those times.

Most of these drawbacks have passed away. Instead of dingy lanterns or candles the contract steamers are lighted by electricity; each steamer has its own distilling apparatus and the constant supervision exercised by the Government over these steamers has given them an atmosphere of cleanliness and neatness unknown before the commencement of this system.



HISTORIC CAVE, PASIG RIVER

Philippine Coal

By D. M. CARMAN

The discovery of coal in these Islands dates back further than is generally supposed. More than two hundred years ago the early explorers were shown by the natives "black rocks that burn," but the date usually assigned for that important event was the year 1827 and the place the Island of Cebu.

Little was done to prove either the extent or the value of the deposits until 1824 when the first steamship came to the Philippines and found itself in pressing need of fuel.

As soon as it became positively known that coal could be mined here, an effort was made to secure the enactment of laws that would protect and assist in its development. Several years were thus spent in trying to induce the Government in Spain to grant a decree that would prohibit the importation of foreign coals, even while there was being mined here only an insignificant amount. This was followed by a weak attempt on the part of the local government to itself do all the mining.

Some progress was made, but the constant annoyance from the more or less hostile natives made mining difficult, while the incessant attacks by the Moro pirates, who practically controlled the coasts, rendered it almost impossible to market the little coal that was mined. Discouraged, the government devised the plan of giving to private firms the monopoly, and of "farming out" to it the convicts for miners. The abuses that naturally followed such a course compelled not only the abandonment of the system, but temporarily most of the mines as well.

So the period from 1853 to 1895 was little more than a prospecting one, and yet the aggregate result of the various efforts was a large quantity of coal that was thoroughly and satisfactorily tested by both naval and commercial ships.

Capital in considerable amounts then entered the field for the first time, and two narrow gauge railways were constructed to transport the coal from the mines to the sea. A steamship was purchased and operations on an important scale were undertaken.

When the insurrection of 1896 broke out many thousand tons of coal had been mined and sold from the three then working mines.

Most of the property and all of the workings belonging to the different companies were either destroyed by the insurrectos or allowed to go to ruin.

Although coal varying in quality from a high grade lignite to good semi-bituminous has been found on at least ten of the Islands, there are now but two serious attempts being made to mine it in quantities.

One of these has proven successful to the degree of producing about one hundred tons per day, and the other is preparing to instal a plant that will handle several times that amount.

Quality of Our Coal

Until recently the impression prevailed among those unfamiliar with the Spanish records, that the quality of Filipino coals was inferior, and the remark was often heard, "There is nothing but lignite in the Islands."

The elaborate trial made at the Ice Plant two years ago served to convince the most sceptical, and to confirm the reports of similar tests by the Spaniards, but by far the most scientific as well as the most comprehensive tests that have been made of coals in use here was a series by Dr. A. J. Cox of the Government Bureau of Science, in which

three tons of each of nine kinds of coal were used in the regular boilers of that institution.

Perhaps there can be no better summary of these exhaustive efforts to determine the relative value of our coals to that of each of the others obtainable in Manila, than the statement that while a kilo of the best Australian coal evaporated 7.8 kilos of water, an equal amount of the best Philippine coal evaporated 7.3 kilos, and this was done under boiler conditions that were pronouncedly unfavorable to the latter.

The best Japanese coal that could be purchased here evaporated 7 kilos.

The official reports from the United States show that the better grades of our coal are superior to most of those in use in the western part of that country.

A Market Assured

No longer are the pessimists heard decrying the quality or quantity of coal to be found in these Islands, now the only question that seems to agitate them is, "Will there be a market for all the good coal sure to be mined in the near future?"

Let us see what the probabilities of over production are.

While it has been demonstrated that several extensive bodies of good coal are within easy reach of Manila, it has also been demonstrated that large capital is required to develop them, and when the money is supplied the process of opening up a coal mine is a slow one. So it is safe to assume that under the most favorable circumstances a number of years will elapse before any great quantities of coal will be put on the market.

The receipts into the Philippine Islands in 1908 were 494,209 tons. Thus it will be seen that three mines, producing 500 tons each working day in the year, will be necessary to supply the present demand.

Last year, the foreign steam vessels entering Manila, Cebu and Ilo-ilo harbors represented a carrying capacity of over 1,000,000 tons and none of these took coal there. Of the transports that come regularly only one used local coal.

The experiment made by the government on the transport "Dix" is worthy of note, as it settled not only the steaming but also the carrying qualities of Philippine coal.

This steamer used 2,300 tons in steaming to San Francisco making good time, and giving good satisfaction to the officers in charge.

As the better grades of this coal burn readily with little smoke, almost no soot, no clinker and less than four per cent of ash, it is a desirable fuel for ocean going vessels.

If a supply could be depended upon, with fair loading facilities, most of the ships visiting the Islands would get a portion of their coal requirements here; and with such increased consumption, even though the navy uses but little, the supply will not overtake the demand for many years to come. What will the development of this industry mean to the Philippines?

Benefits

It will mean the direct saving of upwards of \$\mathbb{P}4,000,000\$ per annum and will keep our balance of trade on the right side of the ledger.

It will insure the establishment here of a first class naval base, and make possible what was impossible, for without an adequate coal supply within a reasonable distance, neither a naval base nor a navy is of much use in time of war.

It will render valuable the vast quantities of first class iron ore which now lie valueless in our mountains.

It will stimulate the inauguration of manufacturing enterprises that are not now dreamed of, and it will do much toward bringing about the era of prosperity for which we are all looking.

Cacao

The two more important commercial products obtained from the beans, or seeds, of the cacao tree are chocolate and cocoa.

Chocolate was first brought to Europe by Columbus, who reported it so extensively used by the natives in America that it passed as currency. From its native home in Brazil, Guiana, and Central America the cultivation of cacao has been extended to various tropical countries practically around the entire world. It is now found in different parts of Africa, southern India, Ceylon, Java, and the Philippine Islands where it was introduced by the Spaniards between 1674 and 1680.

The use of cocoa and chocolate is increasing at a rate that will surprise even life-long users of these delicious, wholesome, and nutritious foods. In the United States, notwithstanding that Americans have been called a nation of coffee drunkards, the ratio of increase in the greater use of cocoa and chocolate than coffee has, within the last decade, been more than three to one. The seventeen leading nations of the world, with the exception of two, show a largely increased use, the United States heading the list of consumers and showing the remarkable increase in consumption of 260 per cent within a period of ten years. In 1894 the world's consumption of cacao was 141,915,877 pounds, and by the close of 1903 the amount had increased to 280,394,985 pounds, being a gain of $97\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for the decade.

Cacao growing in the Philippine Islands, where the necessary preliminary precautions are taken and a close oversight is given to subsequent operations, should ultimately become one of our most profitable horticultural enterprises. At the present time cacao is to be found

in cultivation in nearly all parts of the Archipelago. This fact, however, should not convey the impression that the entire Philippine Islands are suited for cacao growing, for while this tree will grow and will produce fruiting pods in almost any place in the Islands under an elevation of 1,000 meters, the regions where its vigor and productiveness reach the maximum are to be found only along the eastern coasts.

The whole Archipelago produces, at the present time, but a few hundred piculs of cacao, but that little is like the lion's whelp—"the best." Ours is a crude, untreated, sun dried product that in the Hague or in London would find no sale at any price. Yet in our home market it fetches one quarter to one-third more than the beautifully processed cacaos brought hither from Singapore and upon which we depend for some nine tenths of our local wants. There is no sentiment about this. Our beans fetch the money because in fragrance and sweetness they rival the Cavacas fruit or the famous "Old Ceylon Red." Elsewhere in the tropics, the cacao is pervaded with a bitter and an astringent quality from which the raw Philippine bean is remarkably free. To correct the defect and to modify the bitterness, the bean must undergo systematic and careful fermentation. Here, the bean is merely washed and sun dried, and notwithstanding this primitive treatment the most excellent results are obtained. If our cacao were subjected to a proper manipulation, and its finest properties elaborated, there is hardly a doubt but that it would quickly acquire an unrivalled supremacy in the world's markets.

The successful cultivation of cacao calls for a warm, moist atmosphere, and

a deep alluvial soil. It is generally grown under shade or in moist sheltered valleys. The seeds may be sown in a well-prepared, shaded seed bed, or in bamboo pots. When removed to the field, the seedlings may be planted out as close as ten feet apart, making about 435 trees to the acre. Under normal conditions the trees begin to bear in the fourth or fifth year, increasing in productiveness up to the seventh or eighth year, after which they continue to bear from 15 to 40 years. The work of harvesting and preparing the crop for market is simple, consisting in cutting the pods from the trees, removing and fermenting the seeds, and washing and drying in the sun or in a dryer. A fair yield for a good tree, with little or no cultivation, is 1.25 kilos. The value of the product is about 48 cents per kilo.

The estimated cost of establishing a forty acre cacao plantation, and the revenues that may be expected therefrom are as follows:

	Expenses.	Returns.	Credit.
First year	\$2,000.00		
Second year.	350.00		
Third year	350.00		
Fourth year.			
Fifth year	1,030.00	\$1,680.00	\$650.00
Sixth year	1,303.00	2,803.00	1,500.00
Seventh year	. 1,704.00	4,204.00	2,500.00
Eighth year.	2,106.00	5,606.00	3,500.00
Ninth year	. 2,508.00	7,008.00	4,500.00
Average	net return	ner vear	for the

Average net return per year for the first nine years \$1,405.00.

The growing of cacao calls for a greater exercise of horticultural skill than do many other tropical products. It is not a culture that can be honestly recommended to every beginner unless it be in a small way, so that by experience an insight into the tree's habits and requirements can be acquired. On the other hand, if the plantation is made in the right locality, a "weed" crop that will bring comparatively large returns is so well assured, that the small beginner can hold his own until he has attained the mastery of the knowledge required to bring the plantation to its highest productive capacity.

Cock Fighting

Cock fighting is the national sport of the Filipinos. The poorest man can afford to keep a chicken or two, and he usually spends more time in training the rooster than he does his family. Often the meager savings of two or three years are placed on the chicken when his day comes to fight. If he loses, the owner invariably takes his loss without a grumble, and the former pet and pride of the family goes into the pot for the evening meal.

Although some good cocks are raised

in the Islands, as a rule "any old barnyard fowl" is picked up and trained for battle. The fight is usually to the death. After the birds are matched and the money is put up, each is armed with a gaff about 1½ inches in length, and as keen as a razor. Often a bird is struck dead on the first fly. Sometimes two game birds will fight for an hour, and very often until both are dead. A bird that turns from his adversary loses the fight, and once a bird has turned, he never will again face his conqueror.

MANILA'S TELEPHONE SERVICE

The first common battery system in the Orient was recently installed by the Philippine Islands Telephone & Telegraph Company in Manila and has proven a great success. Keeping a telephone system up to the requirements of the franchise and to the satisfaction of the public is a difficult proposition in a tropical country like the Philippines where there is so much humidity in the atmosphere, but manager Noble has been able to accomplish the difficult task, and to-day Manila has as fine a telephone service as is to be found in any part of the world.

The main office has a switchboard built for a 9999 line, with the latest circuits throughout, and is installed in a two story reinforced concrete building with the offices of the manager and wire chief on the first floor, and the operating room on the second floor.

The outside plant has more cable than any other system in any city of equal size in the States. There are about four miles of underground conduit at the present time, and it is expected that at least six miles more of overhead wire will be placed underground within the next few months. The main reason for putting the wires in the underground conduits is because of a peculiar kind of bug which eats holes in the aerial cable, and it is almost impossible to locate these injuries so caused until the rainy season sets in and much time and money is spent in making repairs. same troubles have been met with in Australia, and a lengthy report was made on the damages caused by these beetles by Mr. John Hesketh, Electrical Engineer for the State of Queensland.

Everybody has heard of the telephone girls of Manila, and of the dulcet tones

of their soft voices when they acquaint you of the fact "that the line is beesy".

Native girls have to be used altogether because of the fact that they have to understand three or four languages, especially English, Spanish and Tagalog.

The young ladies render splendid service, and the company has a school where the beginners are taught all the intricacies of the business and are later given regular positions.

The construction work is done for the most part by Filipinos under the direction of an American superintendent and their work is satisfactory as a whole.

WORK OF THE FRIARS

With Legaspi came the Augustinian friars, who, together with those of other orders who came later, were the pioneers in civilizing the islands, the bulwarks of the state, the nurses in time of sickness and plague, the historians and scientists, the builders and teachers to whom all credit is due for the fact that Spain ruled these turbulent races peacefully for so many years. The friars expended much money and energy in cultivating their estates, in irrigating, building bridges and dams and forcing the soil to yield its richest harvest. Is it any wonder that their lands became the most valuable in the Islands? And while aiding in the development of the country they never hesitated to take the full burden of citizenship on their shoulders, dying bravely in arms for their country's cause.

Manila one is struck with the number of churches, convents and colleges on every side; the echoes of the past ring out and speak the bits of history that creep unconsciously into these paragraphs.

HENRIETTA SANDS ANDERSON.

BANDMANN COMEDY COMPANY

Mr. J. F. Younge, the advance manager of the Bandmann Co., arrived Saturday by the S.S. *Tean* from Hongkong to make arrangements for the forthcoming comedy season in Manila, which commences on Monday, December 6th.

The Company is a very strong one, and includes some of the principal artistes of last season, among them being Mr. Charles Vane. Many will remember his magnificent performance of Paradine Fouldes in "Lady Frederick." We are pleased to hear that this splendid comedy will be repeated during this visit. Other members of the Company are Douglas Vigors, Spencer Geach, Gordon McLeod. Harry Neville, Mr. Henry Dallas, etc. The ladies are: -Miss Blanche Forsyth, Miss Joan Harcourt, Miss Lucy Beaumont, and two ladies new to the East, Miss Helen Russell, from the Court Theatre, London, and Miss Lillian Dundas, from the Haymarket. These ladies come with an excellent London reputation and have already appeared with conspicuous success in Calcutta, Bombay and Singapore.

The list of plays to be presented are those which have received the hall-mark of success at the principal London theatres. In addition to the latest comedies we are to have the sensational play of the century, "An Englishman's Home," which created more than a passing sensation and was the means of rousing thousands of Britishers to a renewed sense of patriotism. The Company will also produce "The Merchant of Venice," with Mr. Vane as Shylock. This production was one of the greatest successes during the Calcutta season, and had to be repeated time after time during the Company's stay there. The opening piece will be the great English and American success, "The Walls of Jericho," from Garrick Theatre, London. We hear that this piece is one of the big successes of the present tour.

E. M. Bachrach has just received another lot of new Ford Automobiles numbering some 12 in all, and these are of the latest 1909 model.

With the new passenger cars Mr. Bachrach has also brought in 2 Rapid automobile freight trucks, and these will be used in transporting cargo from the new docks to the down town business houses. Five more of the big trucks will arrive within the next month, and five more will be brought in later. A large shipment of taxicabs will arrive here in January. Many of these new machines will be operated by the Oriental Garage Company, and the people of Manila will have an opportunity to enjoy as fine an automobile service as is maintained by any Garage Company any place in the world, and at a much cheaper rate.



Manager Higgins of the Manila Railway Company, who returned on the Korea from the United States, says that work will commence on the extension of the Albay line at once. This will connect Manila with the most southerly part of Luzon and pass through one of the richest districts in the Archipelago.



There are 324 teachers and superintendents in the schools of Manila, of which number 262 are Filipinos and 62 are Americans. Two hundred and sixty one of these teachers are paid by the city, and the remaining 63 and the superintendent are paid by the Insular Government. There were 11,113 pupils in the schools of the city of Manila according to the enrollment taken at the end of June of the present year

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A new steel bridge to cross the Pasig River below the Custom House will be constructed in the near future. This bridge will be built by the Manila Railway Company and will connect their lines with the new wharves. The bridge will cross the river at Calle Principe and will be large enough to accommodate carriages and pedestrians as well as the steam cars.

"FILIPINAS"

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

The only paper in the Philippine Islands published by women and for women *only*.

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TO ALL INTERESTED IN THE COMMER-CIAL AND SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

Your attention is invited particularly to the PHILIPPINE JOURNAL OF SCIENCE, section C of which covers research work in Philippine botany; section B is an invaluable periodical for medical men and others interested in the progress of research work in tropical medicine; section A is of special value and aid to those hopeful of the economic and commercial development of the Philippine Islands, articles appearing in this section on such practical subjects as the Fishery Resources of the Philippines, the Economic Possibilities of Mangrove Swamps, Mining, Perfume Making, Fiber Materials, Sponges, etc.

To those desiring accurate, up-to-date results in scientific research work in the Philippine Islands, the Philippine Journal of Science is commended to their attention.

The HISTORY OF SULU, and the MORO STUDIES, are being sold rapidly; many are interested in the engaging history of the Sulu Archipelago.

BUREAU OF SCIENCE

Manila, P. I.

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PHILIPPINE REPRESENTATIVES

INFORMATION FOR PERSONS CONTEMPLATING STARTING A COCONUT PLANTATION

Cost.—In many parts of the Islands contracts can be let to plant the trees and care for them for the first year at 15 pesos per hundred. This is in land where the vegetation is no worse than light brush. Cleaning of light brush can be done for about 8 pesos per 140 trees, or about 3 pesos per acre. This consists only of cutting the brush and firing it.

Cultivation.—This consists of sending men through the field 3 times a year to cut the sprouts of brush and weeds, and the cost will amount to about 4 pesos per 100 trees or 2 pesos per acre.

Fencing.—Barb wire 7 strand fencing will cost about 400 pesos per mile.

Gathering Nuts.—This will cost on the average plantation about 2 pesos per 1000. Trees here do not at present yield on an average over 20 nuts per year, though they may be made to yield as high as 50 to 80 nuts per year. There is a record of one tree yielding by actual count a hundred nuts every 2 months for 3 consecutive gatherings. These seeds have all been used for propagation.

Labor.—Laborers may be obtained in plenty in most localities at an average wage of 60 centavos or 30 cents gold per day. Much depends on the individual in charge.

Location.—Trees may be grown commercially from sea level to about 1,200 feet above. Beyond this they will grow but not as a commercial proposition.

Bearing.—Begins on an average in 7 years. A full crop is obtained generally from the time it starts in to bear. The life of the tree varies up to 100 years, but it is safe to figure on 50 years.

Enemies.—The enemies of the coconut tree are some few in number and among these may be mentioned coconut beetle palm weevil, bud-rot, leaf furegis, etc. None of them are very serious as yet except the coconut beetle, and steps are being taken by the Agricultural Bureau and the provincial officials to eradicate same.

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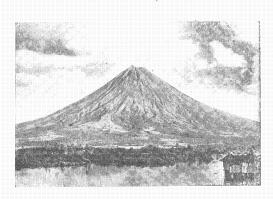
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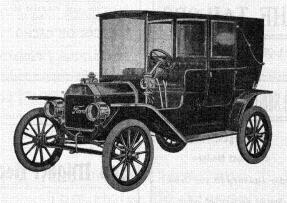
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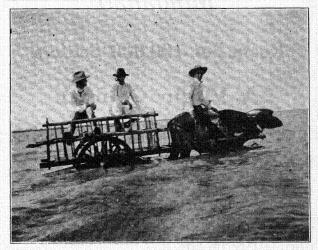
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VOL. I. NO. 3.

Philippine Resources

JANUARY, 1910



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PUBLICITY AND PROSPERITY



Mr. WALTER E. OLSEN

Who, as Chairman of Manila's Publicity Committee, is Responsible for Much of Our Present Prosperity.

PUBLICITY AND PROSPERITY

A little over two years ago the publisher of this monthly had a hard time trying to convince a few of our most progressive business men that there was a chance by a little effort and the expenditure of some money to improve business conditions in these Islands. He finally succeeded, however, in getting Mr. Walter E. Olsen and a few others to take some stock in his ideas and the publicity committee of the Manila Merchants' Association was organized, with Mr. Olsen as chairman and himself as secretary.

A strenuous promotion campaign was outlined and the work of clearing up our muchly damaged reputation was started, and in a short time those whose business it had been for years to paint Manila and the Philippines in all the ghastly and horrid tints, suddenly awoke to find that we were not dead but merely sleeping and that we were possessed of enough Irish in our make up to fight back when cowardly assailed. It rather iarred the sensitive nerves of some of our villifiers when they were called up with a sharp turn and notified that we were rather inclined to take exception to some of their statements and a decided change for the better was soon noticeable. After having clarified the atmosphere to some extent, and published a Guide Book and some other pamphlets showing the beauties and charms of Manila and the rest of the Archipelago as a visiting place for tourists, explaining the truth about our climatic and sanitary conditions, peace and order, agricultural and mineral possibilities, etc., the committee decided to find out what was that one thing which would of itself do most to bring about a condition of material prosperity, and having discovered it to do all that was possible to attain it. In the mind of the secretary of that committee and of those members of the committee who were interested in the work, that one thing necessary was decided to be the Removal of the Tariff Barriers between the United States and these Islands, and with that idea in mind the publicity committee commenced an energetic campaign to bring to the attention of Senators and Congressmen at Washington, capitalists, manufacturers, business men, and in fact the entire people of the United States, a realization of the injustices that we were being forced to suffer under, the great losses which they, the American people themselves. were yearly suffering by the trade of these Islands going to foreign countries, etc. Thousands of pamphlets were sent to the States, thousands of personal letters followed. A monster petition signed by nearly two hundred thousand of the inhabitants of this Archipelago praying for free trade was later forwarded, and the committee then had the government send on personal representatives to bring this matter more forcibly to the attention of the legislators at Washington. concentrating all its efforts on this one issue the publicity committee laid itself open to be very muchly criticised, and it received a goodly share of it. The members of the foreign business community also members of the Association-were not particularly keen on the free entry of American goods into this market, as this they thought would lose to them a good portion of the trade which they were then enjoying. The native politicos were not likewise in favor of it, as they saw in the establishment of closer commercial relations a death-blow to their dreams of political independence.

The nomination of Mr. Taft as the presidential candidate on the Republican ticket only served to bring the Philippine question more strongly to the front and no effort was spared by the publicity committee to let the press and the people of the United States have all the necessary facts. The Associated Press

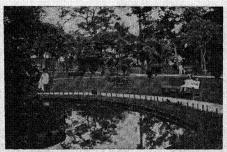
gave the committee, through its representative here, Mr. Martin Egan, thousands of dollars worth of newspaper space, as its vast clientele of leading journals throughout the country from Maine to Washington, printed many columns dealing with the tariff matter.

The people of the Philippines owe Mr. Egan much, a debt which it will be difficult for them to eyer pay.

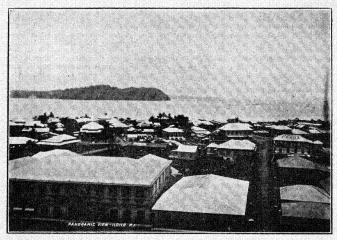
With the election of Mr. Taft the success of the tariff fight was assured. The Philippines was the pet hobby of the incoming President as he had pledged himself to see that they obtained immediate justice. He has made good. The barriers have been removed, with but a slight exception, and prosperity is already beginning to make the people of the Islands from one end of the Archipelago to the other sit up and take notice. Everything is coming our way and we are glad. The year 1910 is going to be a "hummer" and every man in the Islands is beginning to study up the automobile price-lists. But we are not going to be

proud and neither are we going to be hoggish. We who are here, and who after ten years of trials and tribulations at least have woke up to find things going our way with a rush, want it distinctly understood that we are not going to organize ourselves into a trust and try to keep all the good things of the Philippines for ourselves. On the contrary we want a hundred thousand of our brothers and sisters from the land of the snow-drifts and the blizzards. from the region where the price of coal and winter clothing is high, to come to this land of peace and happiness, where the air is balmy and bracing, where clothes are at times a luxury, where hunger is unknown and care is forgotten. This is the land of perpetual sunshine. the most favored spot on the face of God's earth.

As for ourselves we rest content. There is a whole lot of satisfaction at times in being able to sit back and say "Oh well, I told you so." That's us. We're Happy.



IN THE BOTANICAL GARDEN, MANILA

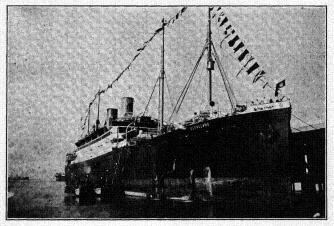


PANORAMIC VIEW OF ILOILO



BOPE VENDERS MARKET, JARO, ILOILO

Manila's Welcome to the Clark Party



THE BIG LINER CLEVELAND AT THE NEW DOCK

December 19th, the Hamburg-Amerika liner Cleveland entered Manila Bay with the Clark Party of 630 American tourists aboard and pulled up to the big dock. The tourists were royally rereceived by all of Americans in the Leal City, and different state and fraternal organizations vied with each other to see which could do the most for the visitors. Mr. Martin Egan, the able editor of the Manila Times, as chairman of the reception committee, welcomed the visitors to the city.

The stay of the party was limited to two days and seven hours and it was a busy time for the city's guests. They were kept on the go all of the time, attending receptions, sight-seeing, taking excursions, etc. Many of the visitors were meeting old friends from home and renewing acquaintances. The three days that the visitors were here were prac-

tically holidays to the Americans in the city as most of them felt that it was up to them to see that the visitors were properly looked after.

The strangers sure had a good time. It was like getting home again to them as they were back again on American soil with the Starry Banner floating o'er their heads.

The principal event of their stay was the reception given by Governor-General Forbes at Malacañang Palace.

Fort McKinley was visited on Tuesday morning and a review of the troops stationed there was witnessed by the members of the party.

The Manila Lodge of Knights Templar gave the members of their order aboard the *Cleveland* an automobile ride about town and a big reception and dance on the eve of their departure. The local lodge of Elks met the visiting members at the dock with the police patrol, rushed them inside and escorted them to the club house where they were notified to help themselves. The Elks kept open house to the members of their order the entire time the Cleveland was in port and the money of the strangers was declared of no value. The Elks wound up the greetings to their brothers and wives by giving a big supper and dance on Monday evening and it was early Tuesday morn before many of them could say their last farewells.

A more delighted lot of people than the Clark Party never visited any city, and they left Manila voting the town and its people the best ever. Over fifty per cent of the party vowed that they were coming back and a goodly portion of that number declared their intention of making the Philippines their permanent home. They all expressed themselves as delighted with the charms and beauty of Manila, its climate and up-to-date, progressive ways of doing things. When the big boat pulled out from the dock on Tuesday afternoon there were but few dry eyes aboard the steamer. The famed Constabulary Band under Captain Walter Loving was at the dock, and to the strains of "Home, Sweet Home" and "Auld Lang Syne"

the Cleveland backed out into the stream and turned her prow towards home.

The Cleveland which carried the big party of tourists is the largest boat that ever passed through the Suez Canal and it was the first big passenger boat to come up to Manila's new dock.

Many of the captains of the smaller boats which now and again visit Manila have declared it impossible for boats to come up alongside because, as they stated, there was not a sufficient depth of water. The reception committee, through its enterprising chairman of the transportation committee, Mr. Julius Reis, acting director of the Bureau of Navigation, secured all the necessary data and had the same forwarded on to Singapore to the captain of the Cleve-This data fell into the hands of a man who knew every phase of the game of navigation, who when he brought his ship into the bay requested only that he be shown the particular dock which had been reserved for his boat, and he then and there brought her up alongside with the ease and grace of a beau-gallant showing his fair partner to the supper table. Captain Dempwolf is the type of a man of whom heroes are made. Manila owes him a debt of gratitude. a debt which will no doubt be paid when the Captain makes his return trip here in March.

Subsidize the Ships

If President Taft makes good his promise, as he undoubtedly will, and doesn't find Congress incorrigible, it will not be many years until Manila will find herself within little more than two weeks of the western coast of the United States. No one can foresee the impetus such a transformation in Pa-

cific shipping would give. With a subsidized United States mail line bringing freight on express schedules Manila would become the entrepot for American commerce in the Far East and do for the United States what Hongkong now does for the British Empire.—Manila Cablenews.

Improvements

There is probably no country of equal natural wealth where less has been done along modern lines to exploit it.

The development of the Islands is being advanced by the construction of railroads. 430 miles of new railroad are in course of construction on Luzon Island, 300 miles on the Visayan Islands, all with deep water terminals, and traversing rich and densely populated regions. Railways constructed and under construction total about 1,000 miles.

Closely allied to the building of railways are the river and harbor improvements of the Insular Government. The most important work has been accomplished in Manila; the harbor and river have been dredged, a breakwater has been constructed and docks built at a cost of 6,000,000 pesos; ocean going vessels may now dock in Manila. Other extensive harbor improvements are being undertaken at Iloilo and Cebu, costing about 1,600,000 pesos, and improvements are contemplated at other ports. Light-houses have been established and soundings and surveys are being made by the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Local steamship companies, under government supervision, carry passengers, mail and freight to sixty ports of call by thirteen different routes. Mails are dispatched through the Islands with rapidity. Delays in travel from port to port have become for the most part a thing of the past.

There are post offices with registry and money order departments in 550 towns; there is also a postal savings

9,340 miles of telegraph, telephone and cable lines are in operation.

Much has been done in the construction of roads and bridges. Municipal improvements are providing good water supplies; sewers and streets are being constructed. In Manila there are in course of completion sewerage and water work costing about 4,000,000 pesos and 46½ miles of electric light and power are in common use; a large hotel is now projected.

Many American activities may be enumerated. An American company is making a success of an inter-island express; a number of large lumber concerns are carried on in different districts by Americans; one of the largest export and import houses is under the management of Americans. Private and public improvements of local importance are numerous throughout the Islands.

While many classes of business have lately not prospered, especially since the withdrawal of the large military forces, yet the well organized and intelligently run business houses have been successful.

School houses have been erected, hundreds of teachers imported. A system of public instruction along practical lines has been established to bring educational opportunities within the reach of rich and poor alike. Intelligent young men and women, natives of the Philippines, are being sent to the United States to finish their education and to acquaint themselves with laws, customs and the practical workings of popular government that they may return and help in the work of developing and regenerating their own countrymen.

Sanitary conditions are so improved in Manila that the death rate now compares favorably with those of cities in the United States.

A well disciplined fire department, equipped with modern apparatus, has

replaced the bucket brigade and hand engine.

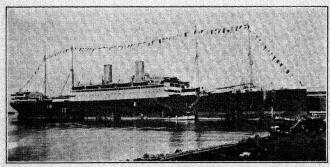
An inexpensive and easy method of perfecting land titles (the ("Torrens title" system) has been introduced.

Prisons have been improved and prissoners are now taught habits of industry and useful trades.

The currency of the Philippines has

been fixed by the Government on a basis of two pesos (silver) for one dollar (gold U. S. currency).

Freedom of speech and liberty of the press has been granted. The right of the people to assemble peaceably and petition for redress of their grievances is as well recognized in the Philippines as in the United States.



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE CLEVELAND AT THE DOCK

Threading the Archipelago

Bu Dr. PAUL C. FREER Director Bureau of Science

AMI, the most northern point of American territory in the Philippines, from which Formosa may be seen, and Sitanki, the most southern, with Borneo visible on clear days, are distant from each other 1130 statute miles,-rather a long thread, which extends itself many times if the innumerable interesting places in the Philippines are visited and which, with any desire of seeing things closely, would take months to follow; but it is time well spent and it is a wonder that yachting parties are never so planned as to cruise about this, one of the most beautiful regions in the world.

peasants in France, their small patches of ground enclosed in New England walls, the houses built to withstand typhoons. the roofs securely anchored by nets during stormy weather; and this is the only place in the Archipelago where such construction is used. Farther to the south, we encounter the well-known huts of bamboo with roofs of nipa palm leaves, straw, or some other form of thatch. Coconuts begin to appear along the western coast of Luzon, about the region of Candon, and increase in luxuriance and growth as the equator is approached, reaching their best development in Mindanao.



THE BUSY PASIG RIVER, MANILA

Y'ami is a volcanic crag, next the Bashi channel, swept by typhoons and covered by the spray caused by the fierce waves and tidal currents; Sitanki, a coral island in a sea, calm and bluer than the waters of Capri, a few Chinese traders' huts on shore, and hundreds of Moros' small sailing craft drawn up on the beach.

The people on the Batanes Islands to the north of Luzon live in stone huts, one storied and strong, like those of the Manila is the starting point, practically, for all voyages, and even without much exertion many of the native methods of fishing and types of boats may be seen by a stroll along the beach. An abundance of supplies can be obtained in Manila and many smaller excursions can be made from it such as to the Laguna de Bay and Pagsanjan Falls, to the famous Taal volcano standing in the middle of Lake Bombong,



PILIPINA GIRL MAKING HATS

with its broad and shallow crater filled with particolored lakes and fumaroles; or up the railroad to Dagupan and the mountain region of Benguet, which latter may be termed a Europe in the Tropies.

However, the Philippines are islands and so the greater number of excursions must be by sea, and nowhere do I know of a region where a month or six weeks can be better spent than in cruising in Philippine waters. If the rainy season has begun at one place, it is easy to cross over to the other coast where it is dry: if Palawan is the objective point and the monsoons cause rough seas around the island, there are other places where it will be calm: Mindanao, Sulu, Siasi, and the beautiful chain of coral islands to the south may be seen, the surrounding seas teeming with marine life and the shores here and there showing interesting villages, with fleets of "vintas" (praos) drawn up on the beach. The people, who were formerly the so-called Malay pirates, cruise from place to place in these small craft, even sailing in them as far as Borneo to trade. One small island, Las Palmas, distant from the coast of Mindanao some sixty miles, is inhabited by people who sail each year to the Celebes in their small boats. These people are not Moros, but in their customs seem more nearly to resemble the Papuans.

There is every inducement to land and explore at nearly all parts of the Archipelago. Naujan Lake, in Mindoro, is easily reached from the port of Calapan. Its shores are lined with stretches of the pink Japanese lotus growing wild. By contrast, the Lake swarms with crocodiles which may be seen floating in the water, wondering where their next meal is to come from. To the north of the Lake, at some distance, rises the great range of mountains of which Halcon is the center, the summit of which has only been reached by one party. To the south stretch great tropical forests in which the sportsman



LEGASPI-URDANETA MONUMENT ON THE LUNETA MANILA

can have an opportunity of shooting the wild buffalo (timarau), which, of all the islands, occurs in Mindoro alone.

The almost perfect cone of Mayon volcano—more perfect and I think more beautiful than Fujiyama—rises on southern Luzon back of Legaspi and Tabaco, and, for those who care for mountain climbing, it is one of the most interesting ascents in the world. The northern part of Mindanao is reached here by cruising southwards in the

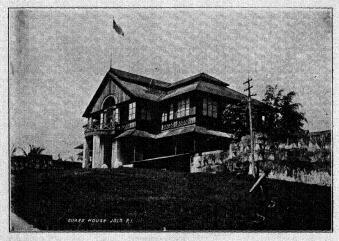
leads across the narrow neck of the island, past the magnificent falls of the Agus river and upward to Lake Lanao. Here has been the center of much of the fighting with the lake Moros both in Spanish and American times, and even yet the people, while apparently friendly, are subject to sudden outbreaks. The ascent from the Lake to Camp Vickars gives one of the finest views imaginable: Lanao, lying in a basin which for beauty can only be



BIRD'S EYE VIEW, ILOILO HARBOR

Pacific along the east coast of Samar, stopping at interesting villages on the way, passing through the Strait of Surigao, with its ten-mile tidal current, and finally stopping at the port of the same name. From here it is only a few hours' sail to Camiguin, another of the interesting volcanic cones which repays a visit. From here it is an easy sail to Iligan. The latter place and Camp Overton are side by side, and from Camp Overton the military road

compared with that of the Lake of the Four Cantons. Descending by the road from Camp Vickars, passing through miles of beautiful tropical forests, the terminal point is Malaban. The mouth of the Rio Grande de Mindanao (Cotabato River) lies a short distance to the south of Malabang, and the river can be ascended in shallow-draft steamships for a distance of a hundred and twenty-five miles with interesting scenes on every hand. Here, too, in Spanish



QUARD HOUSE, JOLO

times, many fierce fights with the Moros took place and the fine old fortress of Reina Regente, some distance above Cotabato, shows the fixed purpose of our predecessors to conquer and keep the country. Now all is peaceful.

Zamboanga, one of the rising towns of the Philippines, is but a short distance due west from Cotabato. This is one of the most delightful places in the Archipelago, lying as it does along a fine sea beach, with a view of Basilan and the other adjacent islands across the channel, surrounded by coconuts and with many delightful drives along well kept roads. There is always a breeze at Zamboanga, and to any one living in the Tropics this is certain to be considered a fundamental desideratum. The headquarters of the Moro government are located at this point, and the visitor cannot avoid seeing the contrast in the various parts of the town-the military post with the old Spanish fort

at one end, the commercial houses in the middle and the Moro village, with its huts and markets at the other.

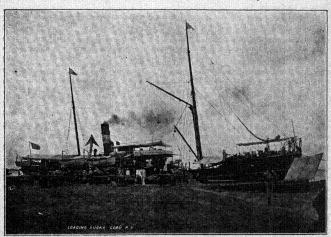
To the south of Zamboanga, in the midst of seas abounding in marine life, past Basilan, which is almost wild, lies Jolo, the former chief city of the Moros. on the island of Sulu, which has always been the seat of the Sultans. Jolo has often been described. Its walls and the clear space around them speak eloquently of the fierce fights which have taken place from Corcuera to Arolas, the one the first Spanish governor to conceive and carry on the plan of subjecting the Moros to Spanish rule; the latter the one, who, as far as it is possible with a Mohammedan people of this type, completed the work. Even in American times, a number of serious campaigns have been carried on in the island. Jolo is really a gem, with its well kept streets and substantial houses. the Moro town, market, and Chinese pier

lying outside the walls. Here the Moro people can be seen in their best development.

Siasi is only a few hours' sail from Jolo and repays a visit. It is one of the places where a good trade in pearls is carried on and much is done in the way of drying and salting of fish, sharks' fins, so popular in China, being one of the chief articles of export. The old fortress, above and back of the town, is another example of good Spanish architecture and engineering. The waters around Siasi, as is the case in all parts of the Archipelago south of Mindanao, are a perfect sky-blue, and the channel between the island its sister, distant about half a mile, must be seen to be appreciated.

Space is all too brief further to describe the wonders of the Archipelago, such as the harbor of Romblon, a gem in its way, the narrow channel between Samar and Leyte, Canlaon mountain in Negros, the island of Palawan with Malampaya Sound extending some fifty miles inland and filled with islands, or Mount Apo near Davao. The hemp, sugar, and coconut plantations, the paddy fields green with growing rice and affording great sport for those who care for snipe shooting,—everywhere there can be found interesting points for the sight-seer and occupation for the sportsman.

The islands have been well chartered and lighted since American occupation, so that cruising yachts of not too great a draught can go everywhere, landings being made in surf boats, and the trip once made, will never be forgotten. At times, perhaps, the materials used in "threading the Archipelago" may be changed into two strong cables and the best of anchors, if a typhoon happens to come along; but then, pleasure parties can avoid the typhoon season which is from June to December, and cruise in the pleasantest time of the year, from December to May.



LOADING SUGAR AT CEBU

Harbor and Port Improvements in the Philippine Islands

By H. C. DeLANO

The Philippine Islands, with an area equal to New York and the New England States combined, have a longer coast line than the United States. This coast line is plentifully supplied with natural harbors and many navigable waterways.

As all the large towns and fully ninety per cent of the inhabitants of the islands are located along the coast, the natural transportation for the distribution of the imports and the collection of the exports is, and always will be, by water, the function of the railroads being the development and maintenance of the great and fertile valleys of the interior.

To perfect the waterways of the Philippine Islands and cheapen the cost of interisland transportation one of the requirements is adequate terminal facilities (to borrow a railroading expression) or harbor works.

Up to the advent of the Americans the only harbor improvement of any importance was the improvement of the Port of Manila, which was commenced by the Spanish engineers in 1880. Spanish plans contemplated the maintenance of the lower river as a port for the interisland trade and the creation of a deep water port along the bay shore on the southeastern side of the The deep water port was to be in the form of three basins and an antiport with a total area of 240 acres. Construction was commenced on the deep water harbor in 1892 and at the close of the Spanish régime, in 1898, about twenty per cent of the work was completed.

With American occupation, the project was revised and the plans changed so as to insure adequate protection from storms in the shortest time prac-

ticable. To this end the west breakwater, begun by the Spaniards, was completed and another breakwater, at an angle to this, was constructed. A bulkhead was built parallel to the shore line and an area of 385 acres was dredged to 30 feet and the dredged material deposited behind the bulkhead, making a fill of 192 acres. The protected anchorage has an area of about 600 acres.

It is proposed to build nine piers out from the bulkhead and three of them have already been constructed. One pier, 500'x 60', is for the use of the United States army and two piers, 720'x 110' and 670'x 70', are for commercial use.

In the design and equipment of these piers it is the aim to provide facilities for handling cargoes by approved modern methods.

As a result of the reclamation made with the material dredged from the bay there will be about 80 acres available for commercial uses after the governmental reservations for the Army, Navy, Customs, and streets have been deducted.

This land will be subdivided and leased on long term leases and it is expected that within the next ten years the wholesale warehouses will practically all be located on this area and that all will be provided with facilities for shipment by rail or by water.

With the completion of these improvements Manila will possess facilities for water transportation equalled by few cities in the world and will be able to load and discharge cargoes with the same facility as New York and Liverpool.

While Manila will always be the great importing and distributing center of the Philippine Islands and will become (we

hope) the American gateway to the Oriental trade—there are five other ports which, owing to their central location, will play an important part in the concentration and exportation of the products of the islands. These ports are Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga, Davao, and Aparri.

Of these ports, Cebu—the center of the hemp trade—is a natural harbor of refuge, deep enough to admit any vessel in the Pacific trade. This harbor has been improved by the construction of 2200 lineal feet of concrete quay wall, dredging in front, and filling in behind this wall. By this improvement vessels drawing 24 feet may discharge and load alongside the wall and, of the 12 acres of land reclaimed, about 6 acres, in the commercial center of the town, will be available for commercial warehouses and offices.

The port of Iloilo is the center of the sugar trade. This estuary harbor has been dredged to 16 feet and it is planned to still further deepen the lower portion to permit the entrance of vessels drawing 22 feet. The concrete quay walls for this port are now under construction.

In addition to the governmental work at Iloilo, the Philippine Railroad Company purpose to build wharves and warehouses, in their terminal yards, for public use. The capital of the Moro Province, Zamboanga, is a thriving town with a growing trade. Its only port improvement at present consists of one long pier, built by the U. S. Army, capable of berthing large vessels.

The port of Davao is a small port of growing importance as the center of the American hemp plantations. The Moro Province is constructing a timber pier with a tramway, at this port, which when completed will be capable of berthing vessels of 16 feet draft.

The harbor of Aparri is in the mouth of the Cagayan river and is at present unimproved. Aparriis the shipping point of fully one half of the tobacco grown in the Philippines and plans for the improvement of its harbor are being prepared.

In addition to the work that has been done on the larger ports many of the smaller ports have been investigated and plans drawn up for their improvement.

If what has been done in the past eight years is any measure of the future, the Philippine Government may be relied on to continue the vigorous policy of harbor improvement that has been a distinguishing feature of its past administration.



MALECON DRIVE, MANILA

TAPIOCA

A Neglected Source of Philippine Wealth

In 1904 the Federated Malay States exported to Europe and the United States 37,632 tons of tapioca products of a value of \$1,663,508.00.

The plant from which the tapioca is derived is practically one of the spontaneous products of these Islands. There is hardly a barrio in the Philippines but where some few of these plants will be found, but no attempt has been made here looking to the extensive cultivation of this product. When it is considered that the tapioca plant requires so little cultivation, so little care, it is hard to understand why the natives have not paid more attention to this product. The cuttings of the manihot plants have only to be stuck in the ground and they will make their fight for life in conflict with weeds, drought and neglect and produce a crop of tubers. Ordinary care will yield more than double, and high-class cultivation will return three, perhaps four-fold the ordinary amount.

Not the least attractive feature of this cultivation lies in the fact that the smallest, humblest farmer can compete upon nearly even terms with well equipped modern manufacturing plants. Not perhaps in the production of the higher priced fancy "flake" and "pearl" tapioca, which require special appliances to turn out, but in making of the flour by a process indeed most simple.

While the crop is maturing, the farmer digs one or more shallow wells, preferably in low places of poor drainage and where the water will become stagnant.

As soon as the tubers are mature, they are dug, and a well or hole is charged with them, care being taken to see that they are completely submerged. Here they are left till so far decomposed that the tubers are easily mashed in the hand. This process takes from 4 to 7 days according to the heat and foulness of the water. The rotting tubers are now

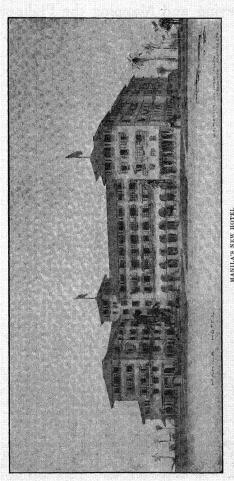
withdrawn and the well immediately recharged with fresh ones.

The first lots are placed in a large tub and trodden down by foot into a fine pulp. A bejuco basket, of about ½ inch mesh, is now placed in another tub, and into this the pulp is poured, water is occasionally added, and in a short time all except the wood fibre and skins is strained through. The basket is recharged with pulp until the desired quantity has been used when the basket is withdrawn and the pulp left for 24 hours to precipitate. When this has settled, the water and some fibrous matter remaining on top of the flour is skimmed off.

The mass is now taken out and thrown into gunny sacks tied to sticks driven in the ground in triangular position and left there to drain until the mass is solid enough to lift in cakes from the sacks. It is then broken up and spread upon a cement floor to dry. As it dries, the lumps are broken down still more finely and, when completely dry, is trodden down until fine enough to be passed through fine bamboo sieves when it is packed and ready for market.

By this method, practically all of the flour is removed; the poorest results yielding by weight 27% of the tuber up to a maximum of 32% where decomposition has been complete and all the processes so conducted as to avoid waste. As the best samples of manihot rarely indicate by laboratory tests more than 32 to 35% of actual starch contents, these factory operations leave little to be desired.

With the recognized alimentary value of tapioca products and their ever increasing use, there is hardly room to doubt that with an assured and dependable supply of tubers, factories for the production of the finer grades of tapioca would quickly spring up in our midst.



MANILAS NEW HOTEL.
BE RESCIED ON THE LUNELA AT A COST OF 300,000 PERSOR, PLANS AND SPECIFICACION AND WEADY AND CALLS FOR BID FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE
BIG BIOGRAPH WILL BE MADE 1718 MONTH

Surveying and Mapping the Philippines

A great deal of scientific work is being done in the Philippines by the Insular Government of the details of which little is heard in the United States. In the course of a few years the principal islands—there are 3,100 islands in the archipelago—will have been mapped and surveyed and their agricultural and mineral values, also the meteorological conditions, will be intimately known. From time to time the Insular Government prints reports of progress in a monthly journal.

With one phase of the work, the geographical in the larger sense, Mr. Warren D. Smith, chief of the Division of Mines, deals in an article in the November number of the Geographical Journal, an English publication. It must not be supposed that the Spaniards neglected to put scientific men in the field to ascertain the resources of the chief islands in a general way and tally them. The sum of their information was very inadequate, and it was accumulated slowly; but they also had their bureaus, and work was carried on with a certain system. The Spaniards sent out explorers, and their navigators made soundings and charts. Particularly were the religious orders, the Franciscans, Dominicans, Augustinians, Recolets, Capuchins and Jesuits, active in seeking geographical data. Of the work of the Jesuits Mr. Smith says:

"For a long time we were indebted to this body for almost all the reliable information regarding the mysterious and wild island of Mindanao, which had been practically under their entire control for years. When the American Government came to take an inventory of its new possessions the Jesuits had a large collection of maps of the islands."

Eleven of these maps had been executed by Enrique d'Almonte, who was attached to the Mining Bureau. His work was not only accurate, but of a high order of draughtsmanship. "Knowing as I do," says Mr. Smith, "the natural difficulties of the country, the extremely savage people that exist in . some parts of the islands, the very trying climatic conditions, I must regard d'Almonte as one of the great explorers of the twentieth century." Another adventurous explorer, but a Frenchman, was Dr. J. Montano, who with Governor Rajal of Davao achieved the first ascent of Mount Apo in Mindanao, invaded the unknown interior of the island and made valuable anthropological and ethnological studies.

If the Americans entered the field late by right of succession they are making rapid progress in mapping the public domain and learning its resources. gaged in the work are the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Army, the Bureau of Constabulary, the Bureau of Lands, and the Division of Mines of the Bureau of Science. The Coast and Geodetic Survey alone employs five steamers and one launch, with 284 officers and men, besides an office force of draughtsmen in Manila, to make soundings and charts in the 585,960 square miles of water within the boundaries of the archipelago. The expenses are shared by the United States and the Insular Government in the proportion of 65 to 35 per cent. The Bureau of Lands makes cadastral surveys and is going over the great estates known as the Friar lands. To show how far the surveys of the Bureau

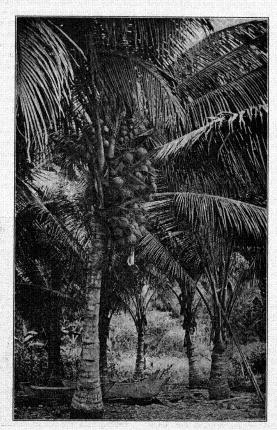
of Lands go afield, the work of Mr. Charles. Benson may be mentioned. In the three years his party went over 470 miles of rivers and trails, sketched 620 square miles of topography, and established 1.739 elevations.

The topographical mapping of the United States army is chiefly for military use, and if it is not done on a small and exact scale a vast deal of ground is covered. The army men have penetrated to the heart of Mindanao, where it is not safe for unarmed bodies to go, and they have traversed and mapped many districts in Leyte, Cebu, and Panay. In Luzon they have also been very active. The Bureau of Constabulary, from its organization, is not thorough in its methods of acquiring information about the topography of the islands. Composed of natives with white officers. it combines route marching and reconnaissance, with rather hasty survey work among the native tribes, but on that account the information it brings in is often of great value. The Division of Mines examines mineral fields, and it prospects in localities where deposits have been reported. A study of the geology of the islands is also a part of its work, which takes the field men into unknown wildernesses, where they literally have to sleep on their arms. In August of last year Mr. Ickis, a man of courage, energy and ability. was killed by natives, after he had done a great deal of pioneer surveying. "When the final history of American endeavor in these islands shall come to be written." says Mr. Smith, "his name should be placed high on the roll of honor." It must be understood that even in Luzon there are regions about which nothing is known—they are veritable dark lands, blanks on the map. The largest of these tracts is in the Sierra Madre Mountains in Isabella and Kagayan provinces. Besides the explorers, topographers, surveyors and chart makers, whose function is partially that of the pioneer, the Insular Government employs a corps of trained scientific men, known as the Bureau of Science, to collect data about ethnology, botany, ornithology, biology and the fisheries. Reports on their researches are regularly published.

Thus it will be seen the new owners of the Philippines are incessantly taking notes and printing them, accumulating a mass of information already far in excess of the Spanish product during three centuries. "One thing," says Mr. Warren D. Smith, "is pretty clear, that America, besides being the teachers has been also a learner, and I predict that when all is balanced up it will be found that America and the Americans will have received the greater benefit."



AT THE CHURCH DOOR



COCCOANUT PALM-SOME TREES YIELD AS MANY AS 125 NUTS A YEAR

How Public Agricultural Lands may be Acquired

There are millions of acres of the finest agricultural lands in world awaiting settlement in the Philippine Islands, lands that will grow crops 365 days in the year; lands that will produce articles in demand all over the world, and produce them with a minimum of labor.

Here is a region where frosts are unknown, where water is plentiful, and labor cheap.

You may be anxious to discover how land may be acquired in the Archipelago and with the idea of getting you located in one of our smiling valleys, we have here supplied you with all the necessary information.

If you require any further information regarding choice of location, etc., or if you want somebody to act for you here, write to the publisher of this magazine and you will have your wants attended to.

HOMESTEADS

An applicant who is 21 years old, or the head of a family, a citizen of the Philippine Islands, the United States or any of its Insular possessions, may enter not exceeding 16 hectares of unreserved, unoccupied, non-mineral, agricultural land, not more valuable for forestry purposes, provided he is not already the owner of more than 16 hectares of land. When the husband is incapacitated, the wife may make a homestead. An application on the proper form, giving all the facts concerning the applicant's qualifications, with a description of the land must be filed.

A payment of \$\mathbb{P}10.00\$ may be made when entry is allowed and another payment of \$\mathbb{P}10.00\$ upon submitting final proof. At the option of the applicant the \$\mathbb{P}20.00\$ may be paid in annual installments of \$\mathbb{P}4.00\$, the first to be

paid before the application is approved, and if any installment is not paid within thirty days after it becomes due, the application will be canceled. Final proof must show five years continuous cultivation, and that the applicant has continuously resided upon the land for two years immediately preceding the submission of final proof. Only one homestead entry is allowed to any one person.

Survey is made at expense of the Government, and the land cannot be sold or encumbered prior to patent, nor can it be sold for debt prior to that time. Should the homesteader die prior to completing his title, his wife, if he be married, or if unmarried, his heirs-at-law may complete title by complying with the law as to residence and cultivation.

LEASING OF PUBLIC LANDS

Any citizen of the United States or of the Philippine Islands or of any Insular possession of the United States who is capable of contracting, or any corporation or association of persons organized under the laws of the Philippine Islands or of the United States or of any State. territory or Insular possession thereof, authorized by the laws of its creation and by the laws of the Philippine Islands and Acts of Congress to transact business in the Philippine, Islands, may lease not to exceed 1024 hectares of agricultural public land subject thereto for a period of 25 years with the privilege of renewal for 25 years. In the case of unincorporated companies, each member must have the qualifications above prescribed for individuals.

The price for the first period cannot be less than 50 centavos per hectare per year, and for the second period not more than P1.50 per hectare per year.

A proper application must be made for the land, but it is not technically filed until notice of the lease has been advertised 6 weeks. Applicant pays the cost of advertisement, and also of the survey which is done under the direction of the Bureau of Lands.

SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS

Any citizen of the United States or of the Philippine Islands or of any Insular possession of the United States who is capable of contracting, or any corporation or like association of persons organized under the laws of the Philippine Islands or of the United States or of any State, territory or Insular possession thereof, authorized by the laws of its creation and by the laws of the Philippine Islands and Acts of Congress to transact business in the Philippine Islands, may purchase not to exceed 16 hectares of agricultural public land subject thereto for an individual or 1024 hectares for a corporation or like association. Associations of persons not organized as above shall not be entitled to purchase a greater quantity than will equal 16 hectares for each member thereof. In the case of unincorporated companies each member must have the qualifications above prescribed for individuals. Only one purchase of the maximum amount of land by the same person, or by the same corporation or association of persons is allowed; and no corporation or association, any member of which shall have taken the benefits of the sales provisions of the Public Land Act, either as an individual or as a member of any other corporation or association, is allowed to purchase any other public lands under Chapter II of the Public Land Act.

After a proper application is filed the land is appraised and the sale authorized. Sealed bids must be submitted with 25 per cent of the amount of the bid. The land is awarded to the highest bid-

der and cannot be sold for less than P10.00 per hectare. Payment may be made at time of the sale, in five equal annual installments, or in full at the end of 5 years, all deferred payments bearing 6 per cent interest. In case of an individual purchase, the Government pays the cost of survey. After five years' occupation, cultivation and improvement and proper payment, upon proof thereof, patent will issue.

Residence is not required and the Government pays the cost of advertisement.

FREE PATENTS

Any native who has resided on a tract of unreserved. unappropriated, nonmineral land not exceeding 16 hectares (about 40 acres), if he has lived thereon from August 1, 1898, to the present time. Also, if he or his ancestors continuously occupied and cultivated the land from August 1, 1895, to August 1, 1898, and from July 4, 1902, to July 26, 1904, free patent may be claimed. Proof of heirship must be furnished. Application may be filed giving all the facts on a blank provided by this office. The land cannot be alienated prior to seven years from date of patent, nor can it be sold for debt during this period. The time for filing free patent applications expires January 1, 1909.

Any qualified person may own or control the following amounts of agricultural land:—

- 1. Sixteen hectares as a homestead.
- 2. Sixteen hectares by purchase.
- 3. One thousand and twenty-four hectares by lease, or about two thousand six hundred and forty acres (2640) and in addition to the above, a native may first secure free patent, where the conditions of the law have been complied with, to a tract of less than 16 hectares.

The privilege of obtaining free patents expired by operation of law Dec. 31, 1908.

The Carnival

The Philippines Carnival of 1910 will far surpass those of former years. rector-General John C. Mehan, than whom no better man could be found in the Islands to take the management of this great exhibition and feast of revelry, has assured the public through the columns of the press that the 1910 carnival will be a grand success in every way, and the people of Manila are willing to bet their last copper that Mehan's statements are correct. Everybody in Manila has confidence in John Mehan, for he is one of that class of men who always make good. He never talks much about what he is going to do, but he goes ahead and does it, and when he says a thing is going to be done, why, it is done. That's the reason the people of Manila are so ready and willing to believe that the coming carnival is going to be the best in the history of Carnivaldom. Manila will be thronged with visitors when the Carnival opens. At least a hundred thousand visitors will come in from the provinces, and special rates will be given by the railroad and steamship lines. Several delegations are coming down from China Coast and Japan, and a big party are coming up from Australia. Two of the big Pacific liners, the Korea and the Minnesota, are bringing parties from the States.

The city will be throughd with visitors and the Carnival directors are going to see that they are properly accommodated.

The big industrial display will be a marked feature of the 1910 carnival. Almost all of the provinces are making exhibits and prizes are going to be awarded for the best exhibits.

The Insular Government will make a big mining exhibit as well as forestry and agricultural displays.

There will be several big parades during the carnival, and one of these will be a grand military pageant in which ten thousand soldiers and sailors will participate. A big automobile parade will take place on one of the following days, and the big machines, besides being tastily and gaily decorated, will contain a precious cargo in the most beautiful of Manila's society queens.

The hippodrome events will be on a grander scale than in past years and the great Carnival Ball will eclipse in its magnificence anything of its kind that was ever attempted in the Orient. A big horse show, wherein will be exhibited the best stock in the Islands, will be held on the three days preceding the Carnival.

Don't Forget the Dates, February 5th to the 14th.

GOVERNMENT

The Governor-General is the chief executive of the Islands, the Philippine Legislature the law-making power. The Legislature is composed of the Philippine Commission and the Philippine Assembly. The Commission consists of five Americans and four Filipinos and is presided over by the Governor-General. all of whom are appointed by the President of the United States. The Assembly at present numbers eighty delegates elected by limited popular suffrage. and all laws passed by the Philippine Legislature are effective unless, and until, disapproved by Congress of the United States, which body has reserved control over all the Legislature in respect to the customs tariff, the status of the citizens of the Islands and other like subjects.

The Islands are divided into seventeen judicial districts, each having a judge of the court of first instance appointed by the Governor-General with the approval of the Commission. The jurisdiction of the court of first instance is similar to that of a state circuit court in the United States, although the laws and procedure are different. The Supreme Court is composed of one Chief and six Associate Justices appointed by the President of the United States. Certain cases provided for by law may be appealed from the Supreme Court of the Islands to the Supreme Court of the United States.



The picture on the cover page, this issue, is of a waterfall on Mr. Shepherd's plantation. Here is a swimming pool, and beside it Mr. Shepherd has constructed a five-room bath house. The water is strongly impregnated with iron and is extremely cold. Shepherd is a great entertainer and does his best to do everything in royal style when visited by any of his host of friends.

CEMENT

For the fiscal year ending June 1, 1908, the total value of cement imported amounted to \$\mathbb{P}\$1,384,000. It has increased yearly, and not a kilogram has as yet been manufactured in the Philippine Islands. There are, however, several localities where the materials and the necessary fuel can be found, and considerable analytical work has been done by the Bureau of Science in testing samples of limestone, shales, etc., which have been submitted by those who have investigated the feasibility of establishing the industry. Dr. W. D. Smith, Chief of the Division of Mines, has repeatedly called attention to the fact that in the Island of Cebu and Batan, shale, limestone and coal are found in abundance in close proximity. With the millions of dollars worth of cement that will be needed in the contruction of new fortifications, wharves, bridges, buildings, etc., in these islands in the next few years, it looks as if capital could be induced to invest in the manufacture of this much used article.

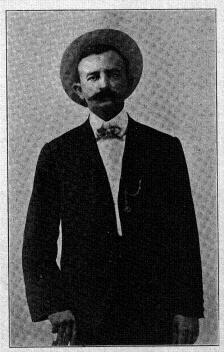
There is a strong probability that if some private capital does not enter this field within the coming year, the Government may be compelled to commence making cement for the numerous large public building operations soon to be begun.



Another stride toward throwing open a vast area of fertile soil to the production of sugar, rice, mangoes and other important utilities, was the recent recommendations of the committee of irrigation for the appropriation of more than a million pesos for irrigating different sections of the country. The estimates of the projects have been carefully figured and provide for the watering of many thousand acres of rich land.

"The King of Mindanao"

One of the men who is doing things in, the Philippines is Frank Shepherd, known throughout the length and breadth of the Archipelago as "The King of Mindanao." Shepherd was one of the he donned the blue uniform, got his army trappings together and started for the Philippines with the fighting Sixteenth Infantry. Shepherd was in all the engagements in which that reg-



M. FRANK SHEPHERD

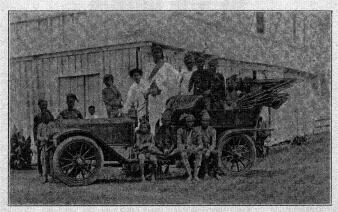
men who responded to the call for volunteers when the Spanish-American war broke out and resigning his position as a commercial traveller in one of the largest commercial houses in the States, iment participated and saw duty in many parts of the Islands. He was at the battle of San Mateo when that redoubtable hero. Major Henry W. Lawton, was killed, and later helped to put an end to the insurrection in the Cagayan Valley in Northern Luzon.

After serving his full enlistment he took his discharge and went into business for himself. He opened two stores in the valley and soon was doing a thriving business. He had heard much however of the wondrous riches of that great island Mindanao, and after a visit to several places in that but little known country, he decided to transfer his interests to the southland, and picked out Iligan, in the Lanao country, as his future home.

He settled there October 31st, 1902, and since that time has remained in this splendid location. His combined stores are probably the largest establishment in the Island of Mindanao, and he carries an immense stock of goods.

He has won the confidence of all people in this great district and Americans, foreigners and natives alike are his friends. When General Wood was appointed Governor of the Moro Province Mr. Shepherd was one of the first to realize that a strong, stable government was to be established and maintained by the United States and that life and property were to be protected.

He looked around him and saw the wonderful richness and fertility of the soil of his district, he could see the possibilities in the ways of production and of trade, and he then and there decided to take up a big tract of land and begin the raising of hemp, coconuts, and other tropical products. His original small holdings have been greatly added to in the past six or seven years until today he owns the largest hemp plantation in the world with 450,000 plants. To his title of "King of Mindanao" may be added that of "The Hemp King."



MR. SHEPHERD GIVING HIS NATIVE FRIENDS A "BUBBLE" RIDE

Although Mr. Shepherd owns the largest plantation in the world and has been fairly successful in all of his enterprises, it has not been smooth sailing for him all the time. The wild tribes of Moros in the neighborhood have been troublesome at times and on more than one occasion they have caused great damage. The fault has been that of the insular government to a great extent in not allowing the planters to have firearms for their own protection. A little over a year ago, in October 1908, a band of 35 outlaw Moros attacked Mr. Shepherd's plantation at 5 o'clock in the morning, just as the men were at breakfast, killed the superintendent and ten men, and wounded four more. The outlaws were armed with rifles, and besides carried kris and bolos. There were only two guns on the plantation and a battle lasting an hour and a half was fought.

A two-story building made of hard wood, two hundred feet long, and used as sleeping quarters, and the store, containing a large stock of merchandise and agricultural implements, were totally burned to the ground. Shepherd's loss in this affair amounted to over \$20,000.

These attacks of the outlaws have resulted in still a greater loss to the planters. The laborers have been frightened off and are still to a great extent shy of returning to the fields. As a result a good deal of the ripening hemp has been allowed to die on the stalk and this meant a loss of a large amount of money.

During the past year a road has been built to the plantation by the government and a number of farmers have taken up tracts of land along the road, all helping to civilize the country and give protection.

The laborers are beginning to return and the present year shows signs of

being one of great prosperity. Shepherd was forced, because of the scarcity of labor last year, to attempt the stripping of hemp by machines and he is glad to say that a machine, the invention of Mr. Candido Molo, a former superintendent of his, gives every promise of doing the work satisfactorily. This machine will strip one picul of hemp per day. The fiber cleaned is of the finest quality and will bring in the market two pesos more per picul than the best grade of hand stripped hemp. It brings the fiber out perfectly clean and lustrous, in its clear, round state; it is not crushed in any way and is therefore much stronger than the hand-stripped article. This machine requires one man to operate and two to prepare the hemp and take it away after being stripped.

Mr. Shepherd owns a half interest in this machine, as besides doing a lot of work to bring it to its present state of perfection, he put up the necessary money. Twenty of the machines are now in operation in a big building on the plantation and these are run by a Fairbanks-Morse petroleum engine of six horse power. Mr. Shepherd contemplates installing a small electric plant in a short time and with an additional amount of labor will be able to keep these machines going night and day. The location of Shepherd's plantation is indeed picturesque. It is only three miles from Iligan, in a canyon between two mountain ranges. Through the center of it flows a large stream of crystal water, and this is fed constantly by mountain springs whose waters trickle down through the hemp plants on the slope of the mountain. to the swift flowing stream below.

Droughts are unknown in this region and the soil is richer than in almost any other part of the country.

Cocoanuts

Cocoanuts is the third most important erop in the Philippine Islands. There were, in 1902, 366,313 acres of cocoanut groves in the Archipelago, and this acreage is being increased every year. The value of the "copra" (the dried meat of the cocoanut) exported during the year 1906 was \$4,373,702.00. The growing of cocoanuts is generally considered to be one of the safest and most profitable lines of agricultural work in the tropics, and the development of this industry in the Philippines has already attracted a considerable amount of American capital.

The cocoanuts furnishes two distinct commercial products, viz: the dried meat of the nut, or copra, from which cocoanut oil is extracted; and the outer fibrous husk, used for the production of cocoanut fiber, or coir. The demand for copra and its products has increased remarkably during the past few years.

Until recently the use of these materials was confined to the making of soap and confections. Within the past decade, however, chemical science has produced from the cocoanut a series of food products the manufacture of which has revolutionized the industry, and has placed the business of both the manufacturer and the producer upon a plane of prosperity never before enjoyed. The manufacture of these food products. and especially the making of a vegetable butter for use, in the tropics, has created such a demand for cocoanut oil and copra, that it is doubtful if the supply will be large enough to equal this demand within the next few years.

The Philippine Islands offer exceptionally favorable conditions for the establishment of cocoanut plantations. This "Prince of Palms" demands full and free exposure to sun, air and wind, and must be planted in a soil of free and



COPRA MARING

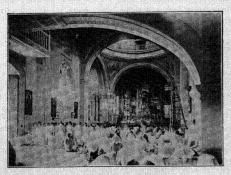
open texture. The most desirable location for cocoanut groves are to be found within two or three miles of the seashore, a most important factor when it is considered that the Philippines have a coast line more than double the length of that of the United States. The present wide distribution of cocoanuts throughout the Islands assures an abundant supply of seed nuts in whatever province a new plantation may be located. The large areas of undeveloped Government land, that are suitable for cocoanut growing, is a further inducement to the prospective planter.

Cocoanut plantations in the Philippine Islands are usually operated on the "share" system; the proprietor furnishes the land, work animals, and seed; the tenant prepares the land, plants the seed, cares for the grove, and harvests the product. When the trees come into bearing the tenant ordinarily receives one-fifth of the nuts, if they are sold in the fresh state, and one-third or one-fourth of the product, if the nuts are made into copra.

Under normal conditions the first nuts can be harvested during the seventh year after planting. The yield increases up to the fourteenth year, and the bearing life of a cocoanut tree is said to vary from thirty to one hundred and thirty years. The average annual vield from the seventh to the fourteenth year is fifty nuts per tree, and after the fourteenth year 90 nuts per tree. The local price of nuts, if sold in the fresh state, is about \$10,000 per 1,000. If the nuts are made into copra, the returns vary according to the size and quality of nuts grown. and the current price of copra. The average vield of copra is about four piculs of 1371 pounds each per 1,000 nuts, and the current local price of copra is from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per picul.

In the Census of the Philippine Islands for 1903, the estimated yield from 50 acres of first class cocoanut land is 1,000 piculs of copra having a local value of \$7,200. From this the tenant's one-third would be deducted, leaving \$4,800 as gross income for the proprietor.

The demand for the dried meat of the cocoanut is constantly increasing and the supply may not equal the demand in the next few years. Millions of acres of finest land suitable for cocoanut. raising can be had for \$2.00 an acre.



AT THE SHRINE OF ANTIPOLO

The Country People's Bank

By W. T. BEARDSLEY, Chief, Postal Savings Bank

The Postal Savings Bank has been called the "country people's bank," and when the conveniences it affords the people are taken into consideration with another branch of the Postal Service, the money-order division, which serves as the exchange department of the system, it will be seen that the term is really correctly applied, for through the post-office the public is fairly well provided with such banking facilities as are most needed by a large majority of the rural population.

However, the Postal Savings Bank was not established solely to give the people what might be termed banking facilities, but was primarily intended to aid the Government in its efforts in assisting the Filipino people to a higher and more substantial civilization. That was its chief aim, and its greatest effort will be in that direction always.

Some one has said that no people could make substantial progress until they had first learned the lesson of providing for the future. If that is true several thousands of the Filipino people are learning that lesson now, and there is every reason to believe that their numbers will continue to increase.

Every man who opens and maintains a savings account has learned something; he has made a beginning; he has looked beyond the needs of the moment; and he has unquestionably become a more responsible and a better citizen.

The Postal Savings Bank is no longer an experiment but has become a very important factor in the Government's effort to better the condition of the people. It has been established three years and has now 253 local banks with 9,579 depositors with over \$\mathbb{P}\$1,500,000 to

credit. These 9,579 depositors are scattered from Basco in the Batanes Islands to Jolo in the Sulu Archipelago. Of these, 3,413 are Americans and 5,571 Filipinos. In the beginning (and the fact should be significant to our friends in America who are endeavoring to secure a Postal Savings Bank for the United States), the Americans outnumbered all others by four to one, but as fast as the Filipinos learned of the advantages of the system they commenced to patronize it freely until now they outnumber all other nationalities combined by 1,563. At the rate they are now opening accounts they will outnumber all others by many thousands in a short time.

The bank appeals strongly to people of small income for no certificate of financial standing is required to open an account. A man who deposits one peso is given the same attention and consideration as the larger depositor, and even more as a matter of fact, for postmasters are given strict instructions to afford such depositors every facility possible and assist them in making out their papers.

It is the aim of the bank to encourage a free and unrestricted use of its advantages. While no encouragement is given large depositors there are many men of large means who have seen fit to open accounts in the Postal Savings Bank with a substantial deposit as a sort of permanent nest egg. The absolute security of the deposit, backed as it is by the Government, and the fact that it is always immediately available without any advance notice appeals strongly to them, as it should appeal even more strongly to the man of slender means.

The bank especially invites the accounts of children, and they are encouraged to open and maintain accounts in their own names. Parents would do well to encourage them in this. There is no better way to teach a child habits of thrift and economy than a regular account in the Postal Savings Bank. Parents should not only assist them in opening such accounts but should exercise a constant supervision over them and by regular advice and assistance from time to time help the young depositor to increase his balance by earning small sums and curtailing his expenses, not merely for the accumulation of money but for the self-restraint and reliance that it teaches.

The officials of the public school system have done much in aiding this work among the school children and Governor Forbes, then Secretary of Commerce and Police, gave a large number of cash prizes to them which awakened a lively interest and resulted in many new depositors.

For children and others who are not able to deposit so much as a peso, the bank has provided a series of Postal Savings Bank stamps in 5, 10, and 20 centavo denominations. These stamps may be bought one at a time at any Postal Savings Bank and pasted on cards furnished free by the bank. When all the spaces on the card are filled it may be deposited as P1 in cash and a regular deposit book will be issued for it. The bank pays its depositors interest at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum on all deposits not over P1,000.

Under the Postal Savings Bank Act (No. 1493) the Government pays the deficit in the running expenses of the bank. It is hoped that this year the bank will be on a self-supporting basis and perhaps even provide a small reserve, after which the interest rate paid to

depositors may be increased. Thus it is seen that while the Government pays the deficit in the bank's expenses it does not share in the profits; these go to the depositors in the form of increased interest.

In addition to that most important of all requirements in any savings institution—that of absolute security of every peso on deposit—interest-bearing deposits in the Postal Savings Bank are exempt from taxation of any kind whatever and they are also exempt from execution for debt.

Each depositor's account is good at any of the 253 banks throughout the Islands. A depositor from Aparri may find himself in need of funds at Jolo and he has but to present his deposit book and make application to the postmaster there and the amount he wishes will be authorized to be paid to him as soon as the central office is advised of his needs.

Every depositor in the Postal Savings Bank has in his deposit book a commercial passport which establishes at once the fact that he is a responsible member of the community. Employers are quick to recognize this fact and know that they can place greater reliance on such men.



FILIPING PRIMARY SCHOOL WITH FILIPINA GIRL GRADUATE OF NORMAL SCHOOL AS TEACHER

Coming Our Way

Following the ever westward trend of the Saxon's line of march, the Philippines naturally and necessarily come next to have its resources developed by American capital. First, the trail led over the western plains of the United States. Long before Horace Greely uttered his now famous "young man, go west," a stream of emigrants and capital poured into the far west and, after its rich territories were under proper development, continued the western course over the trackless Pacific. Hawaii appealed to the wandering American and it was consequently occupied, and at present boasts of giant sugar plantations, fruit canneries and other evidences of the larger scale development which has taken place. Within a few years Hawaii will, be at the height of its prosperity. Even now and for some time past, those at home on the coast yet to follow the trail further west, have looked on past Hawaii and across the line and sighted the Philippines as their goal.

Ten years is a comparatively short time in which to expect much in the development of a new country, yet enormous strides have already been taken toward unearthing the wondrous treasures of the Philippines. The fact that the various resources are apparently unlimited and of the richest class in the world has been successfully proven, and an insight given to visitors from the States and elsewhere has caused many to go away vowing to return. the past few months we have had many distinguished visitors, mining men, scientists, merchants and capitalists and not one has left the islands without a deep rooted impression that beyond a doubt the Philippines is the country of tomorrow. They have become so thoroughly satisfied with what they have

seen that they returned to their homes with the intention of bringing capital and interesting others.

Havemeyers Enter the Field

The first great step toward establishing a large and permanent industry in the Philippines was culminated but a few weeks ago when between fifty and sixty thousand acres of fertile soil was purchased on the island of Mindoro to be devoted to sugar production. immense area of land was bought from the government by Mr. E. L. Poole. the purchase price being ₱734,000. estate has a sea frontage of thirteen miles which will enable the establishing of convenient shipping points of the sugar. The soil is especially adapted to the production of sugar cane, and from reports the plantation may prove to be one of the richest of its kind. The sugar will be sold to Havemeyer and Co. which will necessitate a special line of vessels to carry it to the States. This enterprise will mean the utilizing of a large number of Filipino laborers which will help much toward training the natives for the work which will be necessary on other industries to come in the future. It is understood that business projects of similar nature are being contemplated, and following this splendid example a number of others will materialize within a comparatively short time.



Rumor has it that The Tobacco Trust has already secured an option on 20,000 acres of rich tobacco land in the Cagayan Valley. The deal will likely be closed within a few weeks.

Prosperity Beams

A new million dollar lumber concern has just obtained a grant of a large forest area in Occidental Negros and is preparing to put up a large mill there. The new company is the Negros-Philippine Lumber Company and will ship most of its lumber direct to the United States. The new mill will have a capacity of 140,000 feet per day and it is expected that it will be in operation within the present year. The concession of the new company joins that of the Insular Lumber Company, another million dollar concern which is now shipping a million feet of lumber to Manila each month. There is a big demand both locally and in the States for the native lumber and it will require several more mills besides those now operating to supply this demand.

Reports from Dagupan show that the rice crop in Lingayen Province will be larger this year than ever before. The reports from the other rice districts are also for the most part favorable. If the rice crop is good, a great deal of money will be kept in the country as every year for many past, millions have gone to Saigon and other places for this necessary article of food. What with more money coming into the country for investment, and there are millions of dollars now going into tobacco, sugar, mining and other industries; with money coming in for the purchase of our products such as tobacco, sugar, hemp, hats, etc., and with less and less going out for the purchase of necessities, it sure begins to look like good times were here at last.

Up in the Cagayan Valley where the best quality of Philippine tobacco comes

from, a new hero has been placed on a pedestal and billed to shine in the spotlight of eternal fame. He has Aguinaldo, George Washington and José Rizal backed off the boards and placed on the scraphead of forgotten ones. His halo continues to grow larger day by day, and this, despite the fact that he owes his birthplace to another land. The natives up there are shouting, however, for the new hero, "Bill Payne," and are preparing a big fiesta for his expected arrival, "Bill" is the man who is pouring the golden shekels into their laps and he can run successfully for any political job in the gift of the Cagayan people. The natives there are all working overtime these days, and thousands of acres of good tobacco land which have been lying uncultivated for years are now being cleared and made ready for planting. The tobacco growers are getting good prices for their crops and there is more prosperity in the Valley to-day than at any time previous in its history.

112 ounces of gold were brought up from the Stanley Dredging Company workings in the Paracale District a few days ago. Stanley shares are now selling 150 per cent above par with most of the shares owned by New Zealand capitalists. There are no sellers.

The largest cargo of Philippine coal ever loaded into the hold of a vessel arrived a few weeks ago from the East Bataan Coal Mines. This coal is for local use and all of it was sold before it was unloaded here. This is the second big shipment of this coal within a few

weeks, the first being that which arrived by the Rigel and consigned to the Manila Electric R. R. & Light Co. Regular shipments will be made by the coal company from now on, and one or two steamers of about 3,000 tons burden will be purchased to handle the output now placed at 200 tons per day, but it is expected that when the new bunkers are ready, which will be not later than the first of March, that the output will be from 300 to 400 tons per day. The new bunkers will greatly facilitate the loading of steamers and it is expected that a vessel of about 2,000 tons burden will be able to load a cargo in a day and a half. There is a good local demand for the coal and the new industry is meeting with much favor and support from local consumers.

Work is actively going on at the San Mauricio Mine in the Paracale District and some big developments are expected there soon. The San Mauricio property is known for its richness, it having been worked to a great extent in the old Spanish days and the Spanish records show that over 200,000 dollars was taken out before the coming of the Americans. Mr. Henry, a New York capitalist, is at the head of the new company which is now operating the mine and he has so much confidence in the richness of the property that he invested about 200,000 dollars of his own money for the purpose of installing necessary machinery, making further development work, etc. Augustus Heise is the manager of the property and he is without doubt the most experienced mining man that has evercome to the Philippines.

Tourists, Attention

If you are thinking of visiting Manila, write or cable me,

"O'Connell, Manila,"

your date of arrival, plans, length of stay, etc., and I will arrange for your accommodation, sight-seeing trips, etc., at no expense to you.

Guides provided when requested.

Address: DANIEL O'CONNELL,

Publisher PHILIPPINE RESOURCES, Manila, P. I.

FROM THE OIL FIELDS

The Bayhav Valley Oil Company, is a new company which has recently been organized for the purpose of sinking wells on some eleven valuable oil claims in the Tavabas Oil District. The total area comprised in these claims amounts to about 200 acres approximately. These claims are located on the Bayhay River, three miles from Ragay Gulf, and it is intended when the wells begin to flow to put in an eight inch gravity pipe line from this property to tide water. A wagon road is now nearing completion from the Gulf to the Alabama claim in the group. There is a test well 120 feet deep, with a five inch bore, now on the Alabama Claim. The well can be pumped perfectly dry and the oil will seep in at the rate of from one to three barrels a day.

The quality of the oil has been attested to by the Bureau of Science, Manila, and Dr. Adams of that institution who made a thorough analysis of the product declares that only two or three fields in the world produce an oil comparable with it.

Dr. Adams also estimates the oil bearing stratum to be "thousands of feet in thickness," hence the field should be a tremendous produce. Eighty-five per cent of this oil can be used for commercial purpose, and the unusually high percentage of gasoline and kerosene increases its value and greatly reduces the cost of refining.

The company will start to sink two wells on the property within the present month and a standard rig will be up on the Alabama claim within the next sixty days. The necessary capital has been subscribed.

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Owing to the fact that a large amount of concrete work is necessary, the permanent plant will not be completed before August 1910. However this will not necessitate the change of any wiring.

Already 2000 lights have been subscribed for, which includes the military reservation at Camp John Hay. The capacity of this plant when completed will be 4000 lights and so arranged that additions can be made on short notice, it being the intention to get sawmills and other enterprises interested, to use power from this modern plant.

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The result of his arduous labors is: that he now has the exclusive rights in the Philippine Islands for what is known as the "Mico" mystery of internal embalming, which does away with all mutilation of the body.

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With this new and practical method bodies can be embalmed in the Philippines and shipped to the United States or foreign countries years afterwards and still be in a perfect state of preservation. Mr. Viers has also brought with him Mr. Frank B. Link, who has been connected with the R. E. Schiller Floral Co. of Chicago for the past five years as a floral designer.

Mr. Link will be floral designer for this new company, "The Manila Florist," of which Mr. Viers is General Manager.

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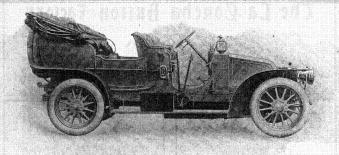
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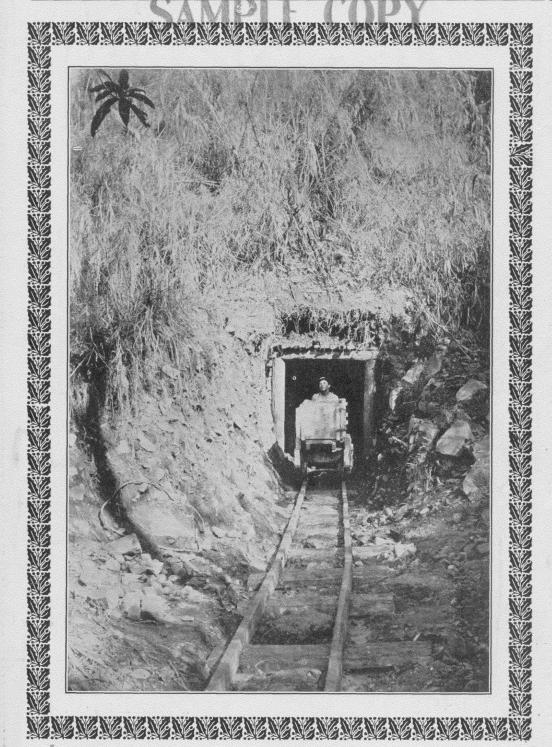
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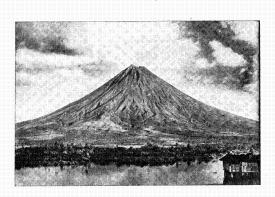


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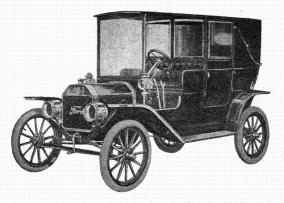
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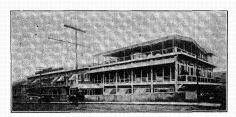
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VOL. 1. NO. 4.

Philippine Resources

FEBRUARY, 1910



THE BUSY PASIG RIVER, MANILA

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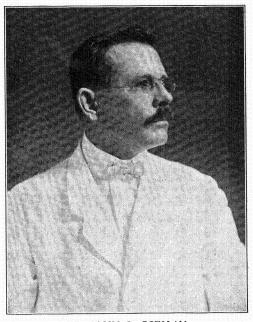
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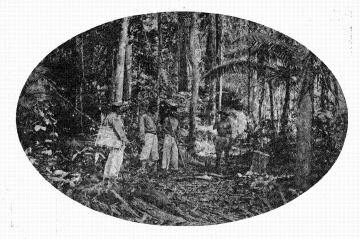
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MANILA'S BIG FIESTA



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The Forests of Mindanao

THE exploitation of timber and other forest products is, to-day, one of the leading commercial industries of the southern islands of the Philippine Archipelago.

The Island of Mindanao, the largest of the southern group, has long been known to contain vest tracts of valuable timber trees, but the great lumbering possibilities of this virgin field have not been realized until within the past few years.

The southern islands are divided, politically, into four provinces: Surigao, Agusan, Misamis, and Moro. The Moro Province, the largest of these divisions, has an area exceeding 29,000 square miles, which includes two-thirds of the Island of Mindanao, and the Islands of the Basilan Group and Jolo Archipelago. The other provinces mentioned are all of much smaller area (from 3,000 to 6,000 square miles), and are situated along the north coast of Mindanao.

For the sake of brevity in this article, the general term Mindanao will be used to designate all of the southern islands.

The estimated virgin forest region of the Philippines is 40,000 square miles. Of this 17,000 square miles or about $\frac{1}{3}$ is in Mindanao. The total estimated stand of timber in the Philippines is 200 billion board feet. Mindanao contains about 63 billion board feet.

The largest continuous bodies of timber are found in the interior of the Island of Mindanao where habitation is scarce. Along the coest the greater part of the accessible agricultural land, from one to two miles or more inland, is either under cultivation, or has been cleared and abandoned, reverting to cogon grass or scrub forest. Many extensive coast areas are, however, still under forest. The non-clearing of such land is due to a number of causes, such as steepness and rocky character of the

slopes, lack of harbor or protection from the sea, and lack of water supply.

The forests of Mindanao contain a great variety of commercial timbers, ranging from soft, light woods such as Lauan, Lumbayao and Calantes, to heavy, hard species like Apitong, Mancono, Yacal, Ipil, and Molave. The many hardwoods are well suited for heavy construction, posts, ties, piles, etc., while the medium soft and soft woods are especially adapted for interior finish and light construction, being in almost every case superior, for this class of work, to Pine and Redwood imported from the United States.

The greater number of the seventy commercial timber species found in the Philippine markets grow in the southern forests, together with a number of species unknown in the northern islands, such as Mancono and Lumbayao. The forests also cont in some of the finest cabinet woods of the world, such as Ebony, Narra, Tindalo, Camagon, etc.

Forest types may be simple or complex on any given tract. Detailed study of an area is usually necessary in order to make an accurate classification of the forest. The following rough type divisions are among the most important found in the Mindanao forest.

1. Hardwood Ridges and Slopes. Important tree species.

Yacal, Molave, Camagon, Duñgon, Mancono, Lanete, Batete, Tindalo, Narig, etc.

2. Hardwood Flats (either sandy or rocky).

Important tree species.

Ipil, Narra, Calantas, (softwood).

3. Softwood Flats and Slopes. Important tree species.

Guijo, Lauan (red and white), Lumbayao, Mangachapuy, Balao, Hagachae, Sacat, etc.

4. Mixed Forest.

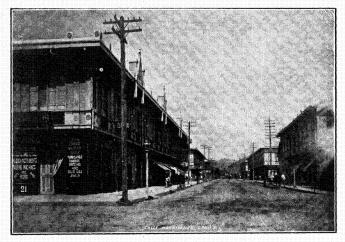
This type contains both hard and soft woods in varying degrees of mixture, and occurs on flats, slopes, and broad ridges. It is generally classified under the name of the species which occur in greatest abundance throughout the stand.

An entirely different type of forest, which, however, is of considerable commercial importance, is found in the tidewater swamps or manglars along the coast. This type, though common throughout the Philippines, reaches its minimum development along the southern cosst of Mindango.

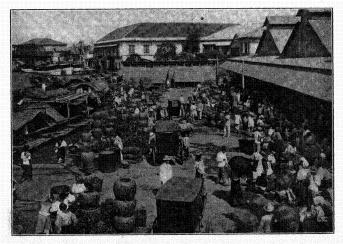
The leading commercial species of the mangle swamps are Pagatpat, Bacauan, Piagao, Pototan, and Langaray. Pagatpat, the most valuable tree of the mangles, is used for interior finish, posts, poles, cabinet-work, and furniture. The various other species enumerated are used, largely, for posts, poles, and piles. The great firewood species of the swamp forest is Tangal.

Besides timber and firewood, the mangleres yield another important commercial product, that is, the bark from which tannin or "cutch" extract is obtained. A small quantity of this bark, which is obtained from a number of the mangle trees, is gathered by the Moros and sold for local use, but the extensive exploitation of this valuable tannin material has not, as yet, been undertaken. The most extensive mangle swamp known to the writer lies along the shores of Sibuguey Bay, and covers an area of over twenty-five square miles.

Throughout Mindanao extensive bodies of commercial timber are found in the vicinity of the coast, or along navigable rivers down which the logs may be rafted to the sea. The logging of such forests is comparatively easy and cheap, and may be carried on by small cutters with little capital, as well as by large



BUSINESS SECTION-CEBU



REAR QUINTA MARKET, MANILA

corporations. Large areas of this class of forest are destroyed each year by native tribes who roughly cut and burn the trees in order to plant such crops as rice, camotes, etc. The amount of valuable timber destroyed in this manner each year, exceeds, many hundreds of times, the total quantity cut by loggers.

Year by year the line of commercial forests is gradually moving back from the coast, so that in the near future steam skidders and logging railways will have to take the place of the time honored method of hauling logs with carabaco.

In Mindanao the local market demands but a small amount of the timber cut by the numerous logging companies. Large cutters and mill owners must obtain a foreign market for their excess output, in order to maintain a paying business. Unless a lumberman has his own boats the item of freight makes serious inroads into his profits.

Shipping rates are high throughout the Orient. The following is an approximate schedule of the charges made by the various steamship companies in the Philippines for carrying lumber.

Zamboanga to Manila and Hongkong. Lumber, per 1,000

Manila to Pacific Coast, U. S. A. Lumber, per 1,000

Manila to Atlantic Coast, U. S. A. Lumber, per 1,000

There is no export duty on timber or manufactured lumber, nor any duty on Philippine products entering the United States. Foreign timber imported into the Philippine Islands pays a duty of \$\mathbb{P}1.00\$ per cubic meter.

The Philippine Government sells its timber cheep. For Lauan, Lumbayao, and Pagatpet, which sells in Zemboanga for from ₱50.00 to ₱90.00, the charge is ₱2.00 per 1,000 B. F., which is less than one-helf the present stumpage value of California Redwood. For Narra, Molave, Tindelo, Ipil, and other valuable furniture and construction woods, which sell for ₱160.00 to ₱200.00, the charge is but ₱10.00 per 1.000 B. F., less than pine stumpage in many parts of the United States, to-day.

Much has been written about the efficiency and inefficiency of Filipino labor. Practically all lumbermen, however, agree that good results can be obtained both in the woods and in the mill from Filipino laborers, providing the foreman understands the various customs and peculiarities of his workmen. Filipinos are good axemen, and have a natural aptitude for running machinery. In Mindanao, Moros have also been used to advantage both in the woods and around the mill. The daily wage in the Moro Province varies from \$\mathbb{P}0.80\$ to \$\mathbb{P}1.00\$, with food. Special millmen, and native foremen in the woods, receive from ₱1.50 or more per day, with food. As almost all large cutting areas are situated in thinly settled districts, it is necessary in many cases to import labor from the nearest towns. In such eases, the men must be furnished transportation to and from the logging district, provided with good food, and taken care of when sick or injured. Even at the best a lumberman will find the labor problem a difficult one to solve. However, with fair treatment, and unlimited patience, excellent results may be obtained.

Manila's Big Fiesta

The Carnival is on and joy and mirth reign supreme in Manila. The city is crowded with visitors from all sections of the Archipelago, and hundreds of strangers have come down from the China Coast to join in the revelry. Six thousand soldiers are encamped on the newly made ground in front of Walled City, and the boys in khaki are going to help make the big Manila fiesta a something that shall not soon be forgotten. They will figure in the Great Land Parade that will file through the streets of the Capital, and besides will participate in many of the athletic features that will take place in the great Carnival Hippodrome

Everybody in Manila is Carnival mad. The costume makers have been busy for weeks making up the picturesque garments to be worn by the different revellers, and the confetti dealers have been busy getting rid of their tons of varied color paper. It will be a gay time here and a tired city will give a sigh of relief when the big show closes on the night of the fifteenth. There will be parades in plenty, athletic events without number. bailes almost every night, and Coney Island features going all the time. Lectures on the different industries of the Islands will be delivered each day and these lectures will be illustrated by lantern slides

Big exhibits will be made by the different bureaus of the government, and the stranger in town will have an opportunity to learn something of the richness of our mineral deposits, as well as our great agricultural and timber wealth.

The Carnival of 1910 will far surpass those of former years, as this year it has at its head as Director-General, the best man who could be found in the Philippines for the place.

He is John C. Mehan, the man who has done more to make Manila a livable city than any other man in the Government service. Mehan helped clean up Havana, and when Taft was made Governor General of the Philippines, Mehan was selected to do the work of policing up Manila and making it a sanitary city. How well he has succeeded every one knows. He is the man who always makes good and no job seems impossible to him. The last Carnival left behind it a deficit of P51,000 pesos. Mehan was looked upon as the one man who could clean that deficit up and the indications are that he will do so. He is modest and unassuming and is not given to boasting of his work. Mehan should be made a member of the Philippine Commission.



SAN SERASTIAN CHURCH MANUA

Oil Interests

The interest now manifested in the development of the Tayabas Oil and Gas fields is exceptionally gratifying to those pioneers, who, having worked for years to develop this field, are now achieving a splendid return on the time and money invested.

The stay at homes have been generous in their subscriptions in aid of bona fide development companies, and they, as well as the more hardy pioneer, will reap a great reward.

Fortunes will be made in Tayabas for many years to come; rewards that will make the returns now being paid on investments in the Rubber Estates of the Federated Malay States look pale and insignificant.

A considerable amount of property has changed hands recently at very satisfactory prices, the outlook is extremely bright, property holders in the Bayhay Valley are sitting tight and will not consider any but exceptionally favorable offers.

The demand for Bayhay Valley property over the other districts may be attributed to the development work now being done by the Bayhay Valley Oil Co., a powerful combination of Manila's business men.

The principal owners of Bayhay Valley property are M. F. Loewenstein and associates, The National Oil and Pipe Line Co., The Tayabas Plantation Co., and many individual stakers.

The uplift running from the Bayhay Valley has been staked for miles, the principal companies interested are as follows:

The Pierce Syndicate, The National Oil and Pipe Line Company, The Eureka, M. F. Loewenstein and associates, The Philippine Oil and Development Company, as well as many others.

Those properties are very highly spoken of, and should stock of any of those cor-

porations be placed on the market it will undoubtedly merit the attention of investors.

The Tayabas Plantation Company and the Zinn Syndicate have their principal holdings in the Vigo Valley. Absolutely the same oil is found in the Vigo Valley as in the Bayhay, demonstrating the great area of the oil pool.

Over on the Ajus River a large number of claims have been acquired, and the knowing ones say that this will be the center of the producing region. Principal owners of Ajus River property are The National Oil and Pipe Line Co., M. F. Loewenstein and associates, Clements and associates, together with a large number of individual stakers.

In from Bundoc we find The Consolidated Oil Co. of Tayabas. This is the holding company for the Mutual and Pioneer Oil Co. Adjacent to this property the writer recently discovered a vein of fine coal, the analysis of which shows a large percentage of ash and gas. Here also is located a large tract of land the property of the Tayabas Plantation Co. Clements and associates have also acquired a large parcel of land where the oil indications are extremely promising.

Large tracts have been acquired in other portions of the Peninsula by the Bruce and Lawrence syndicate and by various companies and individuals, but it should be understood that there are thousands of acres of land that may still be acquired by virtue of the provisions of the Act of Congress July 1st, 1902.

What may be expected from development of this vast deposit can hardly be estimated, suffice it to say that Manila through geographical location, surrounded on every side by nature's wonderful endowments is destined to become the Metropolis of the Orient.

Everyone knows of the vast fortunes that have been made in Oil, but it will not, however, be amiss to mention here a few instances of profits received by investors who put their money into California Oil Stocks at ground floor prices and with oil at half its present price.

The following are authentic records that are indisputable.

The stock of several companies have increased from a few cents to several dollars per share.

A number of companies have paid almost as much in dividends each month as their entire capitalizations.

The C. J. Oil Company operating 20 acres and now paying \$\mathbb{P}36,000.00 per month to its owners.

The Lucile Oil Company with 40 acres, organized about 4 years ago, sold its first stock at 50 centavos per share to secure funds to drill their first well. The stock is now selling on the exchange at \$\mathbb{P}\$12.00 to \$\mathbb{P}\$14.00 per share.

The Pinal Oil Company organized in 1903, Capitalization of \$\mathbb{P}200,000\$, shares par value \$\mathbb{P}2.00\$, sold their first allotment at 50 centavos per share. This stock has gone as high as \$\mathbb{P}6.00\$ on the exchange, paying as high as \$60\% per month on original investment of 50 centavos per share.

The Four Oil Company operating 20 acres has paid \$\mathbb{P}3\epsilon,000.00\$ in dividends.

The Peerless Oil Company in the Kern River field in eighty years has taken out of its 160 acres, \$P3,200,000.00, and Oil at only 40 centavos per barrel.

The Hanford Oil Company represents an original investment of \$\mathbb{P}\$12,000.00 and it is now valued over \$\mathbb{P}\$2,000,000.00.

The Reed Crude Oil Company recently paid one dividend of \$\mathbb{P}800.000.00.

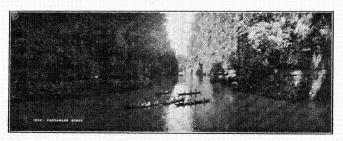
The Whittier Oil Company sold its first allotment at 6 centavos per share shortly afterward paid a dividend of P8.00 per share.

The Canfield and Chaslor sold its stock at 50 centavos per share shortly afterwards paid a dividend of \$\mathbb{P}\$52.00 per share.

Many others could be mentioned, all independent oil companies, such as, The John A. Bunting, The Murphy Oil Co., The Central Oil Co., The Western Union Oil Co., The Union Oil Co., The San Francisco Petroleum Co., all paying splendid returns on the original investment.

It is a matter of great congratulation that instead of a few capitalists reaping the golden harvest, here in the Philippines the public at large will be the beneficiaries.

NATHAN A. NOAH.



PAGSANJAN GORGE

The Labor Question in the Philippines

THE labor question in the Philippines has often been spoken of as a serious drawback, a something which because of the scarcity or laziness of the native toiler meant years and years of slow growth for the Islands, instead of a rapid development and a quick upbuilding of their industries. This view of the situation is not correct and it is my belief, after eleven years residence in the Islands, that there is sufficient labor for all purposes and that the native laborer will work and render good service when properly paid and handled. The cry that the native will not work, that he is shiftless and lazy, comes for the most part from people who wish to do neither of the two things before mentioned, that is, give their laborers fair wages and decent treatment. The poor tao out in the provinces is often nothing better than a slave, and he frequently finds himself, after a season's hard work in the fields, worse off than when he started in.

Robbing the Toiler

Money is loaned out to the poor tao who cultivates a small tract of land on a rich hacendero's estate, by his landlord, at a usurious rate of interest. Half of his crop goes to the hacendero and a goodly portion of the balance is taken away from him by some trickery or other. Is it any wonder that the poor tao makes up his mind sooner or later that hard work does not pay, and that the hacenderos should find it difficult to find laborers to till their fields? some of the estates the laborers are paid in cash, but they are required to buy all of their supplies at the company's stores where the profit made on articles ranges from 100 to 150 per cent.

laborer generally finds himself owing the company money at the end of the month, and after a little deep thought he comes to the conclusion that the care-free life is the life for him, and he hies himself to the seclusion of his bosque home where in the shade of a mango tree he blows smoke from his cigarrillo at the passing clouds, while his faithful Maria rustles the necessary for the evening meal.

Americans Succeed

The fact that the native can be relied on, that he will work, has been proven time and time again when large American enterprises were started in these Islands. The big American companies made it a rule to pay their laborers satisfactory wages, pay them at stipulated times, and also saw that experienced and tactful superintendents were placed in charge of them. With these companies there has hardly ever been a time when there was any scarcity of labor, or has there been any dissatisfaction on the part of the companies with the quality of the service rendered by the native laborers. The Insular Lumber Company, The Manila Electric Railroad & Light Co., The Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Company, The Bataan Coal Mines, and the many other important companies engaged in developing the Islands in one way or another, employ thousands of native laborers, and the managers of these different organizations declare that they never find themselves short-handed and that their employees are reliable and industrious.

There are of course regions in the Islands where the white men have gone and started to cultivate the fields, raise hemp and other tropical products.

that were up until a few years ago inhabited only by wild tribes. In districts of this kind reliable labor is scarce. The wild man from the hills is timid, and he no sooner settles down to the life of peace and civilization than the tax gatherer is on his trail and he is forced to come up with money to pay his cedula tax.

His brother in the hills is permitted to roam the country over without paying this tax, and the new member of society begins to figure out that civilization has its drawbacks and he retires to the bosque again vowing to know labor no more. From districts of this sort the tax gatherer should be withdrawn. The planters in districts like Davao are doing a great work in teaching the wild men of the hills to be industrious. to come in and take up small tracts of land and raise rice and other products, and they should have every assistance in this work. The government is spending millions of pesos in educating the natives of the more northerly Islands and yet it denies the best kind of knowledge to thousands of natives of the Dayao District because of a desire to collect in a few paltry pesos for revenue purposes.

Conditions Improving

Up until the year just passed there was always a long wail from the sugar and tobacco districts that the labor

conditions were bad and that the natives were lazy, shiftless, and worthless. Somehow or other this cry is no longer heard, but on the contrary we hear that there is plenty of labor and that everybody is working. The cause of this is plain. Up until last July when the Payne Bill was passed, the price of both articles was very low. The growers of these products found themselves selling their products generally at a loss; their plantations for the most part mortgaged to the limit, and the planters had little or no money to pay their laborers. There were no particular inducements for the native to work all day in the fields then and he only did so when hard pressed for clothes or food.

Today conditions are different, the prices of both sugar and tobacco have gone up, a higher wage is paid the toiler, the mortgages of the hacienderos are being lifted, the laborer gets his money when it is due him, and as a result he is both willing and anxious to work.

This should, I think, be sufficient to show in a way that there is not much truth in the statement that the Filipino will not work. He is learning new wants each day, he is establishing a new standard of living, and it is only a question of a few years until the natives of these Islands will have become as industrious as any other race of people in the Orient.

Great Opportunities in Rubber Cultivation in the Philippines

→HE demand for rubber is increasing yearly and far exceeds the supply. In the past vear the price of rubber has gone up considerably and every indication goes to prove that it will rise still further. There is no venture in which better returns can be made. no investment that is safer than that of the cultivation of rubber. Crops are being contracted for ten years in advance and at the best prices. The Philippines have some of the best lands in the world suitable for the growing of the finest qualities of rubber and these lands can be obtained from the Insular Government for four pesos two dollars gold—per acrè. Hundreds of thousands of good American dollars are being invested in Mexican rubber plantations each vear while here in the Philippines—good American territory better opportunities are overlooked. Rubber from Mexico or other foreign countries has to pay a duty going into the United States, while rubber from the Philippines will not. Then again the American investor in Philippine rubber lands will have the protection of American laws, while in Mexico he will not. Lands no better than those to be found in Mindanao, suitable for growing rubber trees, are in Ceylon and the Dutch East Indies selling for from 36 to 100 dollars an acre. How long do you suppose it will be before our friends from those countries will allow such good opportunities to be passed by?

The introduction of the rubber plant into the Orient, says Dr. J. W. Strong in the *Mindanao Herald*, was first made by the English Government (for India) in 1876.

About this time the coffee leaf disease

had swept over Ceylon and the coffee planters, realizing that they would have to turn their attention to other products, made considerable plantings of rubber.

The real start in rubber planting did not take place in Ceylon until about 1890; since that time the rate of planting has gone up by leaps and bounds, until at the present time there is estimated to be about 450,000 acres of rubber planted in the Orient, distributed as follows:

Ceylon	. 180,000	acres
M. l D 1	150,000	"
Java	58,000	4.6
Sumatra	23,000	"
Borneo	7,000	"
India	28,000	61
Philippines	1,000	**

Of this acreage fully 75% is Para (Hevea Brasiliensis), the remainder being Ficus Elastica, Castilloa Elastica and Ceara rubber, Java having some magnificent Ficus Elastica plantations.

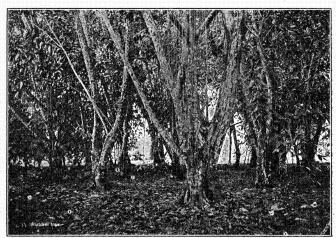
Rubber planting in the Philippines only dates back to about 1905, at which time two plantations were started on the island of Basilan in the Moro Province. Ceara was the rubber selected, having been secured from Ceylon. Prior to that time, a few trees were planted in Luzon and the Visayan islands as ornamental and shade trees.

Soon after the first planting of Ceara, both Para and Castilloa seed were secured and experimented with in the Moro Province, and both plants were found to make satisfactory growth. As a result there are now many thousand young Para and Castilloa trees flourishing throughout the Province.

In November, 1905, 20,000 Para seedlings were secured by the Government of the Moro Province from the Forestry Bureau in Manila and were distributed, gratis, to American and native planters, and to the Farm at San Ramon. Para did not do well at San Ramon on account of soil conditions, but in many other parts of the Province—notably Basilan, Davao, and the foothills back of Zamboanga—it has made remarkable growth.

The first Castilloa brought into the islands was introduced by the San Rafael Plantation Company of Basilan,

"Rubber is a product the price of which has been rapidly increasing because of the inadequate natural supply and increasing demand. While its cultivation is now being undertaken in all tropical countries, it will undoubtedly be many years before the production will have increased to such a point as to materially decrease the returns. Because of the rapid growth made by the Ceara tree, its response to cultivation, and its heavy yields in Hawaii, the



RUBBER TREES IN MOROLAND

in 1905, and has made phenomenal growth; some of the trees measuring 32 inches in circumference one yard from the ground, with a corresponding height and crown. Castilloa is perhaps the most handsome of the three rubbers now growing in the Province.

In Hawaii over 400,000 Ceara rubber trees have been planted, and new plantations are being started. Jared G. Smith, in charge of the Experiment Station there, has this to say of rubber establishment of a rubber plantation is one of the most attractive fields for large investments. Rubber growing is a business which will demand as much science, skill, and knowledge, together with business ability, as would any other new enterprise. But there is this in its favor, that rubber is one of the few of the world's agricultural products in the production of which there are still enormous profits, its cultivation being everywhere on a natural basis."

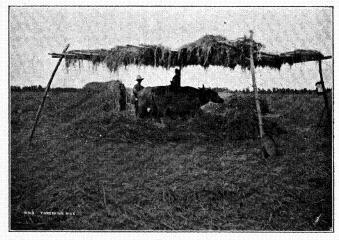


PLANTING SUGAR CANE



CUTTING SUGAR CANE

Rice, the Oriental Staff of Life.



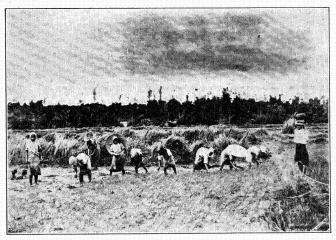
NATIVES THRESHING RICE

ICE is perhaps the most important crop raised in the Philippine Islands and constitutes the staple and almost exclusive crop of the natives, as indeed of most of the uncounted millions of the poor people of the entire Orient. There is practically no limit to the demand. In the Philippines over 100 different varieties are cultivated. They are divided into two groups—the highland rice, grown where irrigation can not be used, and the lowland rice, that depends upon irrigation. The yield from seed varies from 40 to 100 grains of crop to 1 seed, a fifty-fold increase being considered a good average. A family of 5 persons will consume about 250 pounds of rice per month, being used in almost every native dish and takes the place of bread. The unhulled rice is fed to horses, cattle, and fowls. Owing to the ravages of war, the loss of carabao, and the primitive and laborious methods employed by the natives, the crop has never been large enough since American occupation to meet the demand, and large shipments have been made from China each year in order to feed the people. The deficit in some years alone has been over 2,000,000 dollars gold. It is strange that, with a fertile soil such as the Philippines possess and an abundant supply of water, both from the clouds and from streams, the islands have never been extensive exporters of rice. French Tonquin, favored no more than are these islands, produces enough to provide for the wants of its dense population and to permit an exportation valued at \$18,000,000 gold.

Rice gr wing is one of the few occupations which the natives pursue with extreme care, though the crude appliances employed do not permit great profits to accrue to the cultivator. The Philippines, like most oriental countries, have pursued the policy that human labor is cheaper than machinery, and therefore everything is done by hand. With the exception of land cultivated by the Igorots, but one crop is produced in a year, and that is grown during the rainy season. The land is allowed to remain idle during the dry months and grows up with weeds, Bernuda grass,

plowing or turning over the soil, and after plowing several times the land is harrowed with a bamboo harrow, this implement being constructed of the larger basal joints of a species of bamboo which has numerous stout branches at each node, these branches being cut off 10 or 12 inches from the joint and the several species of bamboo lashed together with rattan.

The rice is first propagated in specially prepared paddies, and from these to the paddies in which it is to be grown, a

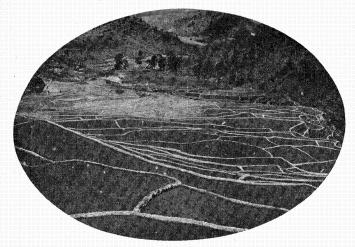


PLANITNG RICE

etc. When the rain commences the water is allowed to stand in the paddies, and when the ground becomes thoroughly saturated with water it is plowed, carabaos being the draft animals employed. The plows are very crude—being little more than a forked stick to which is attached a cast-iron point. The first plowing simply scratches the sod; the second, at right angles to the first, breaks it still more, though there is no deep

few young plants being thrust into a hole made in the soil and the earth slightly packed around the plants, which are planted a foot or two apart each way, all this work being done by hand imagine an American farmer transplanting 10 acres of sprouted wheat by hand.

All the work of harvesting is also done by hand, the heads being gathered one by one, and when tied into bundles is known as "palay," that is, unhulled.



RICE FIELDS OF THE IGOROTS, NORTHERN LUZON

Much rice is bought and sold in this condition, especially in towns where there are large rice warehouses and rice-hulling machinery. Practically all the rice for local use, however, is hulled by hand by pounding the palay in great mortars, this work being mostly done by the women of the household, who pound out what is needed for food day by day, or, at most, an amount that will last for a week or two. In and about Quiangan, Nueva Vizcaya, the Igorcts, by artificial irrigation, produce two crops each year, their rice being of superior

quality, with larger, practically awnless heads and larger grains than are seen elsewhere. The locust is a formidable enemy to rice, sometimes destroying an entire crop, causing great suffering among the poor. It is the opinion of well-known agriculturists that rice cultivation can profitably employ modern machinery. The soil can be plowed, the grain can be drilled, and the crop harvested and threshed, as is done in the fertile rice disticts of Louisiana, where profitable returns are secured by these methods.

Mindanao—America's Island Empire

S INCE the discovery of the Philippine Islands by Magellan in 1521, the Island of Mindanao has always been the land of mystery. Its mountains and valleys were considered by the Spaniards to contain rich treasures in agricultural and mineral wealth, but because of the savage Moro tribes who inhabited the country and who sometimes essayed forth to attack the Spanish garrisons in the coast towns, little effort was made to penetrate the interior of the island and find o: t how much truth there was in It was not until the these beliefs. Americans came that there was any real attempt made to lift the veil of darkness that enshrouded this Island, and it is a tribute to the energy and labors of the American government to say that what the Spaniards dared not accomplish in three centuries has been accomplished by American arms and American men in less than ten years. American soldiers under Generals Wood and Pershing have traversed every section of Mindanao and have forced the warlike tribes to recognize the sovereignty of the United States and to adopt peaceful habits. The Constabulary has also done a great work in helping to suppress outlawry, make maps of hitherto unknown regions, etc. Much of the credit, however, is due to Commissioner Dcan C. Worcester, Scerctary of the Interior, and the mcn under him in the different bureaus of Forestry, Science, and Agriculture who have made an exhaustive study of the whole country, and have made reports from which much of the following data has been taken.

This island of Mindanao is the second in size and importance, and the most fertile and best situated in the entire Philippine Archipelago. It lies within the belt of equatorial currents and only a part of the province of Surigao lies in the zone of hurricanes. The rest of the island is entirely exempt from the typhoons which are such a scourge at times to the remainder of the Archipelago. Mindanao and adjacent islands are included between 5° 20′ and 16° 30′ north latitude, and 124° 49′ and 129° 14′ east longitude.

The Visayan or Bisaya group is to the north, the Pacific to the east, the Celebes to the south, and the Sulu sea to the west.

The area is, according to the census of 1903, 36,292 square miles.

Inhabitants

The inhabitants may be classified under three heads, Christians, pagans, and Mohammedans.

The pagans or uncivilized people are subdivided into a number of different tribes, each of which speaks its own language. The most important are:

The aboriginal Negritos called Mamanuas, 2,000 in number, who live in the peninsula of Surigao in the neighborheod of Tago. The Negritos can neither be classified as Christian or non-Christian Malayan Filipinos.

The Manobos, numbering 20,000, inhabiting the mountains and valleys near the Agusan river; in the mountains along the southern coast of Mindanao, between the Tirurays (or Tirurais) to the north and the Tagabilis to the cast, in the southern part of the peninsula forming the castern coast of the Gulf of Davao; in the southern part of the west coast of the Gulf of Davao, and in the mountains forming the extreme head-waters of the Pulangi River, in the sub-province of Bukidnon.

The Monteses, 25,000, in the province of Misamis, and in the northern part of the sub-province of Bukidnon.

The Subanos, occupying almost the whole of the peninsula of Sibuguey and the mountains between Dapitan and the bay of Dumanquilas. They are very numerous.

The Mandayas, 30,000 in number, live in the mountains facing the Pacific Ocean from Tandag down to Mati and from the mountains west of Mati north to the headwaters of the Hijo and Tagun Rivers.

The Tirurays, numbering from 8,000 to 10,000, occupying the mountains between Tamontaea and Taviran to the Rio Grande.

The Bagobos live in the ranges of Mount Apo, from near the headwaters of the Davao River down to the mountains back of Santa Cruz and Digos. The Guiangas live in the mountains drained by the Tuganay, Lasan and the Davao Rivers. The Atahs live further back near the headwaters of the above rivers. The Atahs are wilder and more primitive than the Giangas. A part of these people are given to the practice of human sacrifice. Tagkaolos are also found living in the neighborhoods abovementioned, but only the Bagobos may be called numerous.

The Bilans, who are more numerous than the Atahs or Giangas, and who live along the Bulutakay and Padada Rivers some distance from the coasts, and also all along the Matutun chain, like the Dulanganes and Calanganes, are also pagans.

The Mohammedans, or Moros, who constitute the most numerous single race in Mindanao, take different names according to the place where they live. Those that live in the northern part of the district of Ilagan around Lake Lanao are called "Malanaos." Those that live on the northern coast of Illana Bay

are called "Illanos." Those that live along the Pulangi (Rio Grande) and also along the southern coast are called Maguindanao Moros. Those that live on the Island of Basilan are called Yakans. And those that live in the Sulu Archipelago are called "Sulu Moros." The "Malanaos" differ from the Maguindanao Moros in their costumes and habits. The Maguindanao Moros despise them, and call them savages. The Malanaos are probably pagans Mohammedanized. The Sanguiles occupy the south coast of Mindanao near Sarangani gulf. The Lutangas are found on the island of Olutanga in Sibuguey gulf and in some parts of the neighboring coast. The Calibuganes, a mixed race, are on the Peninsula of Sibuguey. Finally there are the Yacanes and Samales, who occupy respectively the interior of Basilan and the Sulu Archipelago.

According to the last census, the Christian inhabitants of Mindanao number about 208,000. The total number of savages can not be ascertained. There are about 150,000 Mohammedans.

Government

The Province of Surigao in the northern part of Mindanao is a regularly organized one, having the same system of government as do such provinces in the other parts of the Archipelago. The Moro Province, comprising by far the greater part of the island, is governed by a governor, who is appointed by the executive head of the Insular Government, and is assisted in his duties by a council similarly appointed. The present governor is Brigadier General J. J. Pershing, residing at Zamboanga, the capital of the Province.

The Moro Province is divided into several districts the affairs of each of which are administered by a district governor, who is responsible to the governor of the Moro Province and the legislative council thereof.

Mindanao and surrounding islands is divided into the Provinces of Agusan, Misamis, Surigao, and the Moro Province.

As already stated, the Moro Province, the capital of which is Zamboanga, in the District of Zamboanga, is the largest. The area of the District of Zamboanga, which occupies the western extremity of the islands, is 3,802 square mi'es with a population, in six towns and five barrios of more than 21,000. The capital itself has a population of about 10,000, is well fortified, and one of the most healthful places in the Philippines.

There are many good public and private buildings. An ample supply of water from the mountains is furnished by an ancient aqueduct, which is owed to P. Melchor de Vera, S. J. The other towns are Tctuan, 4,700 inhabitants; Las Mercedes, 4,400; and Ayala, 1,600, all recently founded.

The central part of the district, which includes the Handaya mountains, is covered with thick forests containing much valuable timber. Palay, cocoanuts, sugar-cane, coffee, cacao, abaca, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes are cultivated to a small extent.

Spanish and English are spoken by the Christians, each of the pagan and Mohammedan tribes having its own dialect.

THE PROVINCE OF MISAMIS is bounded on the north by the Sulu Sca, on the east by the sub-province of Bukidnon of the Province of Agusan, on the south by Bukidnon and the district of Iligan, and on the west by Iligan Bay and the district of Zamboanga. The capital is Cagayan de Misamis. It has a population of about 11,000 people, and is a very pretty town situated on the right bank of the Cagayan River with a port accessible to sca-going vessels. It has some good public and private buildings. Others of the principal towns are: Misamis, Uruquicta, Jimenez, and Talisayan.

Abaca, palay, coffee, cacao, sugarcane, Indian corn, tobacco, and cotton are raised. There is some sugar raising and manufacturing of abaca and cotton. Commerce has improved greatly in the past few years, and the province is in a prosperous condition. The mountains have scarcely been touched and the gold deposits known to be in them have been undeveloped.

Bisaya is spoken by the Christian population, the other inhabitants using their own dialects.

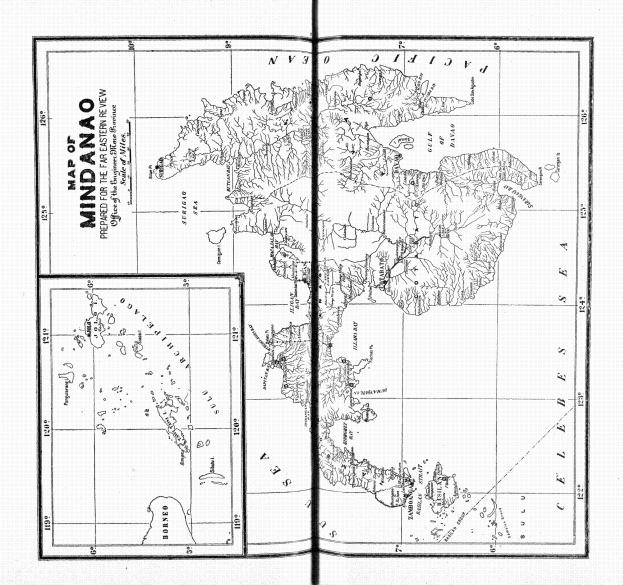
Some of the towns are connected with the capital by fair wagon roads.

THE PROVINCE OF SURIGAO has the straits of the same name to the north, the Pacific Ocean to the east, Davao to the south, and the sub-province of Butuan of the Province of Agusan to the west. The capital is the town of Surigao, having a population of about 7.000.

Agriculture has developed rapidly in this province, the principal product being abacá. There are some as yet but partially developed placer gold deposits.

The language is Bisaya.

THE PROVINCE OF AGUSAN is what is known as special government province and is composed of two subprovinces, Bukidnon and Butuan. The capital of the province is Butuan, in the sub-province of the same name. The governor, treasurer and third member of this province are appointed by the Governor-General by and with the consent of the Philippine Commission. province is bounded on the north by the Sulu Sea; on the east by the province of Surigao; on the west by the province of Misamis and the district of Lanao of the Moro Province, and on the south by the districts of Cottabato and Davao of the Moro Province. Talakogon and Mainit are two of the other principal towns in the Province of Agusan.



THE DISTRICT OF DAVAO of the Moro Province is bounded on the north by Surigao and Agusan; on the east by the Pacific Ocean, on the south by the Celebes sea and on the west by Cottabato.

While it is very fertile, the population is small. There are 14,000 inhabitants in the towns and barrios and a number of pagan and Mohammedan tribes.

The capital, Davao, is of more than 3,000 population, and lies on the gulf of the same name. The other towns are Matti, which has an excellent harbor which promises much for the future of the settlement; Caraga, with some 8,000 inhabitants; Cateel and Baganga district is immediately fertile, but only a small part of it is under cultivation. Cacao, coffee, palay, abacá, cinnamon, coconuts, almaciga and biao nuts and sweet potatoes are raised. some barter of mastic and wax or cloths. The forests are rich in good timber. A considerable number of American settlers have taken residence in the district and are now beginning to realize the fruits of their labors, all of them being the owners of or interested in large, well-paying haciendas.

Tagalog, Cebuan and Visayan are spoken, each of the uncivilized tribes or pagans having its own dialect.

The Majestic Apo is situated in this district. The altitude of its highest peak is 10,963 fect above the sea level. From it a range of mountains extends into the interior. Mount Matutun, a volcano now extinet, lies at the head of Sarangani bay.

THE DISTRICT OF COTTABATO extends along the southern coast of Mindanao from Point Malatuna to Point Elecha. It is bounded on the north by Bukidnon andd Iligan, on the east by Davao, on the south by the Celebes Sea, and on the west by the Celebes Sea, Illana Bay and Iligan.

There are in three towns some three thousand inhabitants, and there are some Mohammedan tribes near the Pulangué river.

The town of Cottabato, with some 600 inhabitants, is situated on the left bank of the Pulangui or Rio Grande river. Its is surrounded by settlements of Mohammedans and a savage tribe called Tirurays dwells in the mountains of the neighborhood. Other towns are Pollok, and Tamontaea.

This district is of great fertility. The low plains along the river are an excellent territory for the raising of rice, and the broad and annually flooded valley of Pulangui will undoubtedly be one of the richest places in the Archipelago. Gutta percha is gathered here, and the coffee, though not extensively grown, is exceptionally good, competing with the best brands in Manila. Sugar- cane, Indian corn, coconuts, tobacco, cotton and cacao can all be raised advantageously in this district. The commercial transactions show a decided upward tendency.

Spanish is spoken by the Christians, and the pagans and Mohammedans use their own dialects.

The ISLAND of BASILAN forms a part of the district of Zamboanga and is under the direction of a deputy district governor. It is southwest of Zamboanga, separated therefrom by the Basilan Strait. It is bounded on the south and east by the Celebes Sea, and on the west by the Sulu Sea.

On the coast dwell some Mohammedans originally from the Sulu Archipelago and Samal Island. The Yucanes occupy the interior.

The area is 263 square miles.

The capital is Isabela de Basilan, which has a dock yard, some missionary buildings and two hospitals.

Palay, coffee, cacao, coconuts and sugar cane are cultivated on a small scale. Mastic and good lumber are to be found in the forests.

Spanish and various native tongues are spoken.

Railroad for Mindanao

While railways are being constructed through many of the fertile valleys of Luzon, Panay, and Cebu Islands, doing much to open up new sections and to fester trade, Mindanao, the most wonderful and possibly the richest island of the group has been neglected. Railroads and other means of transportation and communication are badly needed there and the building of these great highways of commerce would do much to bring about settled conditions in the interior where warlike bands of Moros sometimes become troublesome. One place where a railroad is particularly needed is between Keithley and Overton in the great Lanao region.

The officials, planters, settlers and all other good residents of Mindanao are in favor of this project and have recommended the War Department to encourage the building of such a road.

General Edwards, chief of the Burcau of Insular Affairs, in his report to the War Department has recommended the construction of this road in the following terms:

"The construction of this railroad would open and develop a large area of fertile country and go far toward scttling the harassing Moro question in the Lake Lanao basin, and indirectly throughout the entire island of Mindanao. It will be of the greatest value to the civil government both administratively and economically. It will decrease the cost of administration and supply, render possible a reduction in the Constabulary force necessary in the lake basin, and be a powerful factor in extending and strengthening the influence of the civil government.

"It is carnestly recommended that action be taken to construct this line without delay."

This road from Keithley or Iligan on the north coast of Mindanao might be later continued on down to Zamboanga, on the Zamboanga Peninsula, and another branch line be run to Davao on the Davao Gulf.

Big Gold Strike in Northern Mindanao

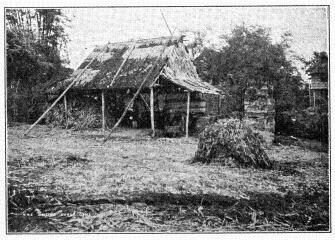
Rumors of big discoveries of rich paying quartz and placer properties in northern Mindanao are constantly finding their way into Manila, and several bodies of prospectors have recently left for Surigao, the Cagayan River district in Misamis, and other points in the neighborhood of Higan, Lanao District.

There is something mighty good in this northern Mindanao country unless all signs fail. When small parties of natives, working in these placer diggings with cocoanut shell-pan methods, can produce upwards of a thousand pesos worth of the yellow dust each month as regularly as clock work, it sure looks as if there is something there.

Some of the gold found, writes a correspondent, is of good coarse grain; much as large and some larger than wheat or rice grains, with an occasional nugget worth from 50 to 100 pesos.



GATHERING SUGAR CANE



BOILING SUJAR CANE

Agricultural Products

THE chief source of wealth of the Philippines since their acquisition and partial civilization by Spain in the sixteenth century has been the production and exportation of agricultural commodities.

The soil of the islands consists mainly of decomposed volcanic rocks, enriched with decayed organic matter. When sufficiently watered it is extremely fertile, yielding luxuriant tropical and subtropical growths, either indigenous or exotic. The range of products is very wide; about 300 fiber plants of either commercial or local value are found in the different provinces, while food-producing plants grow in great variety and profusion, as well as plants yielding valuable gums, dyes, oils, and medicines. Tropical fruits, such as the banana, mango, orange, and scores of others, are produced with slight or no effort, while corn, small grains, potatoes, tomatoes, and many other vegetables respond readily to cultivation.

The tropical vegetable products of the islands are hemp (abaca), sugar, tobacco, copra, and rice. Formerly coffee was an important product and figured largely in the insular export trade; but within the last twenty years the coffee plantations have been devastated by insects and disease, and the cultivation of the berry has been reduced to very small proportions. Corn of American origin is largely produced. The camote (a species of sweet poteto) is an important food product throughout the archipelago.

Nuts of many kinds are produced, including the betel nut, extensively used by the natives in a manner similar to that in which chewing tobacco is used in the United States—and the

cocoanut, the most important of all, the dry kernels of which constitute the copra of commerce.

Spices of various kinds, such as pepper, einnamon, cloves, and nutmegs, are found in different portions of the islands. Experiments have demonstrated that the ordinary vegetables and cereals of the United States can be successfully cultivated in many sections.

The products of the soil used for manufactures, export, or home consumption have been classified as follows:

Fruits and nuts.—There are many varieties, the principal of which are the banana, mango, cocoanut, and betel nut.

Fiber or textile plants.—Nearly 300 varieties, the more important of which are abaca, rattan or bejuco, ramie, agave or maguey, pinneapple known as piña, cotton and pandan.

Oil-producing plant.—The most important is the cocoanut palm.

Grains and grasses.—The principal varieties are rice, corn, bamboo, zacate (grasses of several kinds used as food for the cattle and horses), and cogon.

Dye plants.—There are many varieties, of which indigo is the most important.

Starch plants.—There are several kinds, the arrowroot being the principal one.

Saccharine plants.—Sugar cane is largely cultivated.

Plants used for the production of alcoholic liquors.—Tuba and vino are largely manufactured, principally from the nipa or sasa plant, and f om liquid galhered from the cocoanut and buri palm.

Medicinal plants.—There are many kinds.

Aromatic plants.—The chief among these are tobacco, cacao, and coffee.

Gum and resin bearing plants.—Among

these are rubber and gutta-percha trees and vines.

Plants from which essences or essential oils are obtained.—The ilang-ilang is the most important.

Vegetables.—An extensive variety is produced, including many garden vegetables commonly grown in the United

States. The camote (sweet potato) is: the most largely grown.

Extensive areas are devoted to pasturage, and the carabao, or water buffalo, the principal and most useful animal in the Philippines, is bred in large numbers, as well as other horned cattle of Indian or Australian origin, horses, hogs. sheep, poultry, and other animals.

Compania General de Tabacos de Filipinas

One of the most interesting places in Manila is the celebrated cigar and cigarette factory of the "Compañía General de Tabacos de Filipinas." The head office is located on Calle Marques de Comillas. A short distance from the office are the celebrated "La Flor de Isabela Factory" and "La Clementina Distillery." The space occupied by these plants would make several city blocks.

The company also does a general import and export business. In addition to the above mentioned, this well known company owns and operates the following inter-island steamers: J. Bustamante, Union, Tarlae, Compañía de Filipinas, Lalloc, Tayabas, Antonio, Ilocos, and Borongan.

All the above steamers are operated under government contract and government inspection, running on schedule time to and from all ports in the Archipelago. The accommodations for passengers are first-class and all steamers are lighted throughout by electricity. The "Compañía General," as it is commonly known, grows all of its tobacco on the different large estates owned by it in the provinces of Isabela and Cagayan. from these provinces is positively the best grown in the Philippine Islands. The cigar and cigarette factory in Manila alone employs three thousand natives. The daily output of eigars averages 125,000, making the yearly output

over 45,000,000. The yearly output of cigarettes is a little over 100,000,000, and most of these cigarettes are high grade, the cheaper grades being made principally by smaller factories.

The sanitary conditions of this factory could not be improved upon. No natives are employed who have any signs of skin disease or eruptions of any kind on their bodies, and before being employed they are examined by the company's physician. All employees are likewise required to change their clothing daily. In addition to the above precautions, most of the eigars of the famous pig-tail brand are made without gum or glue, and those which require gum or glue are made by men whose hands are examined daily.

Another interesting feature of the "Compañía General de Tabacos de Filipinas" is, that it pays to the government annually for taxes and revenue over one million dollars, while the entire revenue derived by the government from all sources is slightly over 30 millions.

We might also state that the "Tabacalera" is always at the front in any matter where the welfare of the general public is concerned.

The managers of the Tabacalera Company are courteous and affable gentlemen who are always pleased to welcome visitors to their great factory.

Fruits of the Philippines

RUITS, both wild and cultivated, abound in great variety in the Philippines, some of them being of superior quality, although, as a rule, their flavors are not equal to those of American fruits. Under proper horticultural methods, with the favorable soil and climatic conditions prevailing in the islands, their quality will improve, and those that are now deemed somewhat inferior will equal or surpass similar fruits grown anywhere in the world. Certain fruits have been recently introduced from the United States, such as grapes, blackberries, figs, and strawberries, and have grown and developed perfectly in the province of Benguet.

A descriptive list of the best known and most generally used Philippine fruits is given in "Archipielago Filipino," published by the United States Government in 1900, upon which the following description, given in the "Pronouncing Gazetteer and Geographical Dictionary of the Philippine Islands" (published by the Bureau of Insular Affairs, United States War Department, in 1902), is based:

ANONA (Anona reticulata L.). An exotic from Mexico, its meat being white and soft, and containing, like the ates, small, black pits; is sweet and fragrant, and has an exterior appearance resembling the common custard apple or bullock's heart.

ATES (Anona squamosa L.). Juicy, aromatic, very sweet, very soft, and somewhat peppery; a table delicacy.

BALIMBING (Averrhoa carambola L.). Has a flavor of quince, and is used by the natives as food with dry fish or meat.

BANANA. The commonest and cheapest fruit in the Philippines, there being a large number of species, varying greatly in form and taste. It is called *platano* by the Spaniards. and saguing by the Tagalogs. The trunk of the banana tree is not solid, but soft and full of minute little tubes or aqueducts, which serve to conduct the sap which sustains and matures the plant within the short space of one year. Shortly after the fruit ripens the plant begins to decline and the leaves dry up and fall. fruit grows in bunches of various shapes, according to the species. portant varieties: Lakatan, very similar to the ordinary American banana; latundan, less yellow and sourer than the preceding, being noted for its digestive qualities; the saba, which makes a most delicious fritter; the hanipa, sweeter than the saba, and cultivated principally in Samar and Leyte; the tambonan, a very common and healthful species; the camada, very large; the tundoc, also large, the skin of which is of a violet color; the binalatong, larger, more delicate, and more fragrant; the torlangdato, called in Spanish "the lady's finger," the pilbitin, a small, sweet, and rich variety; the tarip, the bungaran, the putian, the dariao, the mungco, the talood, the tinumbaga, the dariyas, the bungulan, the gloria, and others. P. Delgado enumerates and describes 57 varieties.

CAMIAS (Averrhoa bilimbi L.). When green, has an agreeable sour taste, but when ripe is sweet and fragrant; is often pickled or candied, and its juice removes the stain of iron rust and other spots from linen.

CANTALOUPES. Of excellent varieties especially in the provinces near Manila.

CHICO. Two varieties: the chico sapote or sapote (Achras sapote L.) and the chico mamey or chico (Lucuma mammosa, Gaert). The sapote is an evergreen tree, with thick shining leaves and milky juice; a native of trepical America. Its fruit is about the size of an orange, green on the outside and black on the inside, sweet, and makes excellent preserves. The chico is smaller, the skin and pulp of deep brown, with brilliant black seeds embedded in it. It contains a pleasant-flavored pulp resembling quince marmalade in appearance and taste.

CITRON. Fruit very large; is found in abundance.

DUHAT (Lomboy), (Eugenia jambolana L.). A tree of hard and durable wood; produces a wild, edible fruit, dark purple to black in color, about the size of an olive. Its astringent bark is used in dyelng, tanning, and in medicine.

GUANABANO (Anona muricata L.). Pear-shaped, being similar in exterior appearance to the pineapple, containing an agreeable, slightly acid pulp; used for preserves.

GUAYABA (Psidium guayaba L.). A Tagalog bayabas; when ripe is of yell wish color, and very aromatic, as are the leaves. The pulp is acid and has different color, according to the varieties, white, yellow, and pink. The interior is filled with little hard seeds or pits, which are embedded in the meat. It is a carminative and an excellent jelly and marmalade. Natives use this fruit as food.

LANGCA or NANGCA (Artocarpus integrifelia, Willd.) Is perhaps the largest found in the world, some as large as a good-sized water jar. The ripening fruit is recognized by its aromatic and penetrating odor. The fruit cut shows a large amount of yellowish or whitlsh meat, of which preserves

and sweetmeats are made, resembling the date, with an odor like musk The seeds when boiled or baked resemble the chestnut. The wood of the tree is yellow, solid, durable, and very serviceable for working.

LANZONE (Lansium domesticum), Jack or Boboa. Is beautiful in appearance and gives a cool shade. The leaves are of a beautiful, clear green. The fruit is a yellow berry, the skin being bitter, thin, and fine. Within it are contained fine divisions, as in the lemon, but the flesh is crystalline white, almost transparent, sweetish, sour, quite delicate, and very refreshing. This fruit is healthful for those who suffer from heat. The best kind of lanzones grow in La Laguna, Luzon.

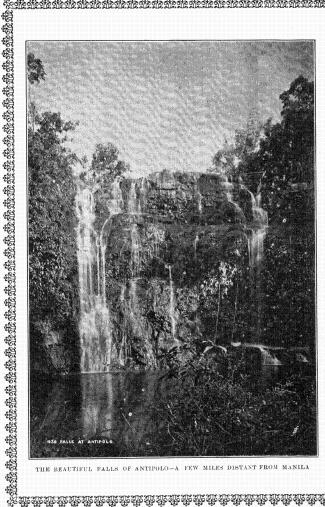
LEMONS. Seven varieties of this fruit, some of superior quality.

MABOLO (Diospyros discolor, Willd.). Is about the size of a quince and contains a large seed. The skin is reddish and velvety. The flesh is white and sweet, but somewhat indigestible, and has a rather strong odor.

MACUPA (Eugenia malaccensis, L.). About the size of a sweet pepper and of somewhat the same shape, rather larger and quite red in color; more lustrous; bitter sweet in taste, somewhat agreeable, but has no solid flesh which can be eaten.

MAMPON or PAJO (Mangifera altissima, Blanco). Very similar to the manga, frequently preserved in brine in the form of pickles; also made into sweet-meats and preserves. There are other small varieties about the size of an olive, which are used in making pickles and preserves.

MANGA (Manyifera indica, L.). One of the most exquisite fruits in the world, and the queen of the Philippines. The largest is from 6 to 7 inches in length; flattened. The skin is yellow



and rather fine; the interior a fleshy, fibrous drupe, but sweet and delicate. The pit in the center is almost as long as the fruit itself, but very thin. The leaves are long, wide, and dark green, and an infusion of them somewhat resembles tea. The manga is used as a food, not only when ripe (April), but when green. It is used also for preserves, jelly, and marmalade. The natives make the boiled manga into a kind of relish of sweetacid flavor, as palatable as the Indian chutney. The best mangas come from Imus, Cavite, Luzon.

MANGOSTEEN (Garcinia mangostana L.). An exotic fruit, grows only in Jolo and some points of Zamboanga and Cotabato, where it is called the "king's fruit," because it is so highly prized by the Moro sultans. It is dark red or purple, and about the size of a small orange. The edible and juicy parts form small, white divisions: very soft: found in the interior: covered with a double skin, reddish in color, and which must be removed before the fruit is eaten. The rind of the fruit, as well as the bark and wood of the tree, is very astringent. and has been used in medicine.

ORANGES of various indigenous species are found. The principal is the cajel. Another the naranjita. There are several wild species, one of which is called amumintary. They are very large, being 12 or 13 inches in circumference, have a thick, skin, are very juicy and bitter.

PAPAYA (papaw) (Carica papaya, L.). Two sexes. The male produces panioles of small, white, aromatic flowers; the female yields fruit. The tree resembles a palm, with large broad leaves. The fruit resembles a small squash in appearance, is ordinarily 10 inches long, commonly of an oblong form, ribbed, with a

thick, fleshy rind, and sweet. When it ripens the skin changes from green to a reddish or yellowish color, as does the flesh also. It is sometimes eaten raw or made into a sauce, or when green is boiled as a vegetable and pickled, in combination with red peppers, spices, radishes, and onions, forming a nice hors-d'oeuvre, with a yellow sweet-acid sauce, called *achàra* by natives and Spaniards alike. The seeds are an efficacious vermifuge.

PINEAPPLE (Ananas sativus or Ananasa sativa, Lindley). Has a fine flavor, aromatic and slightly tart, on account of the presence of malic acid. It is of more importance, however, as a textile plant.

RIMA (Artocarpus incisa, L.). Composed of the numerous small female flowers united into one large, fleshy mass about the size of a child's head, and is covered with hexagonal marks externally, which are the limits of the individual flowers. The flesh is a substantial food, and on this account it is called the breadfruit plant. It is either boiled or roasted and then eaten with sugar or syrup. It is also made into preserves.

SANTOL (Sandoricum indicum, Cav.). Similar to the peach, but larger and the rind thicker. Inside there are several divisions, as in the mangosteen, of a white color and bitter sweet taste, each division containing a hard pit with carminative qualities. It is used principally for preserves and pickles, although it is eaten raw when ripe. Bulacan, Luzon, produces the best santols.

SAPOTE (Diospyrus ebenaster, Retz) and pagapat Diospyrus kaiki L.). Are natives of China. Among the large number of wild species of fruit found in the Philippines in general, sour, sweet, and somewhat carminative, may be mentioned the doctoyan, the panan-

quian, the durion, the abuli, amahit, angiap, agononan, abubunanu, dae, amamampang, bonao, harobor, or marobo, cabaan, carong cagos, gayan, dalinson, etc., which are described by P. Delgado.

TAMPOY (Eugenia jambos, L.). About the size of a small apple, the flesh being soft, sweet, and having an odor like roses. In color and shape it resembles a guayaba.

There is a large number of trees and plants in the Philippines that yield resins, gums, and waxes, none of which can be classified as agricultural, as they are not cultivated, nor is their growth fostered at present in any way other than by forestry regulations governing the cutting of timber. Many of them are susceptible of profitable cultivation, particularly trees yielding gutta-percha, which are found growing wild in many portions of Mindanao, and rubber-yielding trees and vines which grow in abundance in several of the southern islands, and can be made to grow luxuriantly almost anywhere in the archipelago by cultivation. Considerable business was carried on in former years in the collection and exportation of gutta-percha and rubber, but adulterations made by Chinese traders in these gums have caused the insular products to become discredited, and very little is now exported.

Essences or essential oils for perfumery purposes are obtained by distillation from the blossoms of three trees in the Philippines, the most important of which is the ilang-ilang (Cananga odorata, This tree is cultivated to a slight extent, but the wild growth on the mountain sides is principally utilized. It bears a profusion of small, highly fragrant blossoms of a greenish color, from which the greatly prized and valuable oil, bearing the same name as the tree, is extracted. This product is exported to France and other countries where it brings highly remunerative prices.

The sampaguita (Jasminum sambac, Ait.) yields white, fragrant flowers, from which a rich, agreeable perfume is extracted in limited quantities.

The champaca (Michelia champaca, L.) is a conically shaped tree that grows to a height of about 4 meters. It is found in the mountains, but is cultivated in gardens, and from its flowers a well-known perfume is extracted.

There are various other growths from which essences or essential oil may be derived, but the three before mentioned are the only ones utilized as far as is known.

The New York-Paris-Manila

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Development Notes

The bids for the construction of Manila's new hotel will be opened on the fifth of the present month and it is expected that active work on the laying of the foundations and the erection of the building will commence at once. The steel for the building was ordered from the States some time ago and should arrive here in a month or two. The building will be rushed to completion when once started and it is expected that it will be ready for occupancy soon after January first, 1910.

The new Army and Navy Club building on the Luneta fill which is to be an elegant reinforced concrete structure costing in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million dollars is rapidly nearing completion and it is expected that the contractors will have finished their work in a few months. The first floor is already finished and the mass of steel and cement is rising higher each day, gradually forming the second story of the massive pile. The club house, when completed, will be the finest of its kind in the Orient.

Work on the Elks' Club House is progressing rapidly. The foundations have all been laid and the rest of the work will be hurried along. The Elks' new building adjoins that of the Army and Navy Club. The Elks expect to celebrate the Fourth of July in their new quarters.

The Dutch have come to realize that there is a big field in the Philippines for the investment of some of their spare capital, and already their leading business men are looking over the ground with a view of engaging in promising ventures. A big box factory will be started soon by the Amsterdam firm of Bruning & Sons, and this factory will

have a minimum capacity of 100,000 and a maximum capacity of 300,000 boxes per week. Ten men of the factory are to be brought out from Holland as well as the machinery, much of which has been patented by Bruning & Sons.

Another big Dutch venture which is planned is the founding of a bank here. Besides this, the Royal Dutch Packet Navigation Company is contemplating putting in a line of steamers between Java and the Philippines. The magnificent vessels of this company run from Rotterdam and Amsterdam in Holland to Singapore, China and Japan ports, and Australia. The results of the coming of these vessels will be a great increase in the tourist trade, closer trade relationship with Java and a better understanding in Europe of the boundless beauties and riches of the Philippines.

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The White Steamer

That the White Steamer is becoming popular in Manila, goes without saying. Mr. C. E. Helvie, the local agent, delivered on January 1st, last, two 40 horse power police patrols to the city. These two cars are so constructed that they can be converted into an ambulance in a few moments time. Each car performs the work formerly done by six horses, and will mean quite a saving to the city. One of these cars from January 11th, to 26th, made seventy-five trips, covering a distance of 338 miles.

In addition to these two cars, and others now in the city, Mr. Helvie has five more on the road, all solid and expected to arrive in Manila inside of the next six weeks.



People who care in Manila do not patronize street rigs except in cases of dire necessity. They are generally of such a tumble down, rickety class, pulled by half-dead or baulky horses, and driven by ignorant, slovenly cocheros that it is hardly proper to be seen in one. A good livery rig is to be obtained anytime by ringing up Phone No. 371. An N. & B. rig is always a good one, and the driver is always an intelligent boy who understands enough English to take you where you instruct him to go.

The Oriental Garage Company received last week five new "1910" Ford Motor cars, to be added to their already large establishment.

This well-known Garage now has a total of twenty-two autos for rent. In addition to these cars it carries a large number of autos in stock at all times in its sales room.

. A. A.

Visitors to Manila should call at the sales-rooms of Mrs. De Cacho in the

Walled City, and see how the celebrated Philippine cloths, the Jusi and the Piña, are made up. The cloths are woven on hand looms by native girls, who are clever operators, and it is quite a sight to see the rough looking fibers being spun up into the soft, delicate fabrics. Mrs. de Cacho is the largest manufacturer of these fabrics in the islands and her stock of goods is the largest and best in the city. Her prices are likewise the cheapest and strangers are always assured fair treatment from her charming daughters who speak English thoroughly. 233 Calle Palacio, opposite the Army & Navy Club.



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The people of Manila should appreciate the effort which the China-Manila Steamship Company is making to have the present carnival become a big success. This public spirited company is giving a round trip rate from Hongkong at the same price ordinarily quoted for a one way fare. Besides this, the Company is breaking up its schedule by having its boat leave the Hongkong end a day in advance. Warner, Barnes & Co., are local agents for the China-Manila S.S. Co., and the energetic and popular manager of the Shipping Depertment of this firm, Mr. W. L. Brawwell, is doing much to induce people from the China coast to visit the Carnival.

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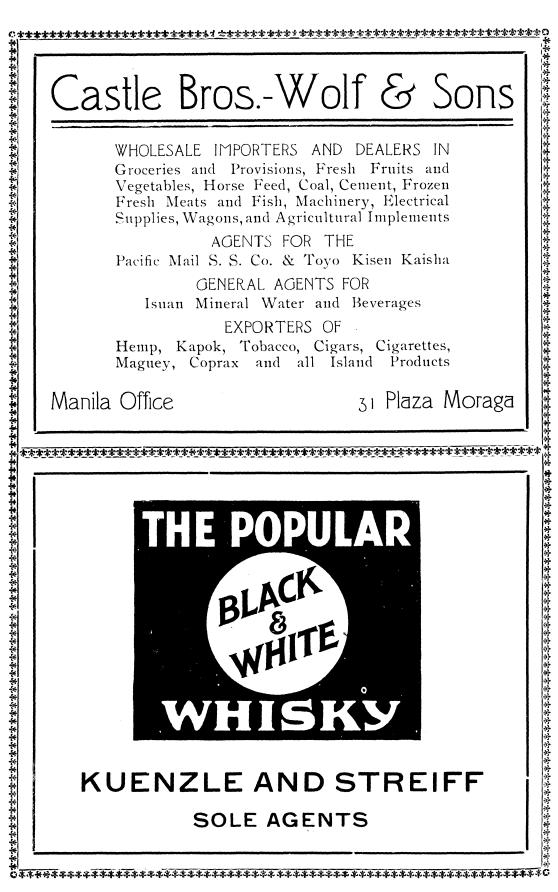
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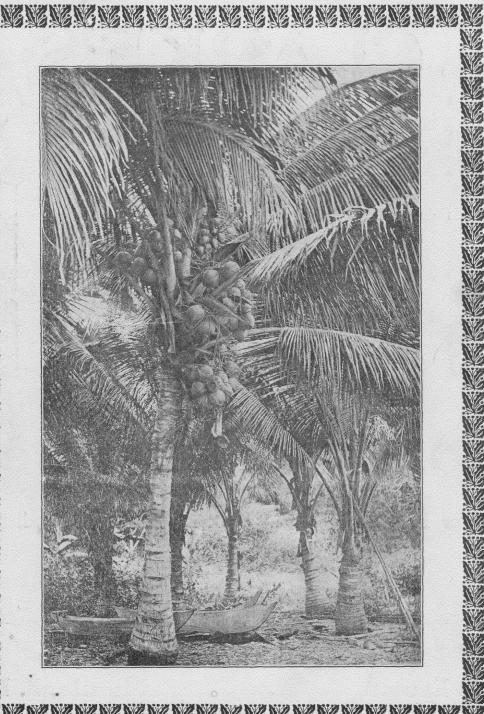
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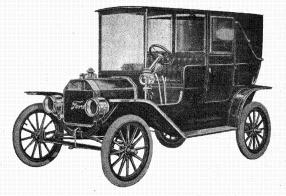
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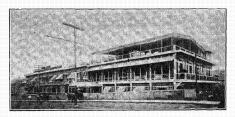
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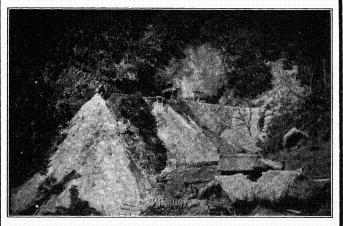
MANILA

VOL. I.

NO. 5.

Philippine Resources

MARCH, 1910



Mining In Benguet Province

CONTENTS:-Millions in Pineapples,-Malacanan Palace.-The Administration of Justice in the Philippine Islands.-Albay Province.-Cheap Materials for Paper Making.-Will Potatoss and Vegetables Thrive Here?-Philippine Manufactured Cloths.-The Mancayan Copper Mines.-Review of the Month's News.-Mining Notes.-Prominent Men, etc.

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MANILA, P. I.

No. 5

Albay Province

By Leonard S. Goddard,

President International Chamber of Commerce, Legaspi, Albay.

ALBAY is the richest province in the Philippines. This is no idle boast and those who investigate will soon be convinced. It is situated in southern Luzon and in round numbers it has a population of 250,000 people. The assessed valuation of land and improvements in the province is over \$\frac{P}{22},000,000\$. This is almost \$\frac{P}{5},000,000\$ more than Pangasinan, the next richest Province. While Albay leads Cebu by almost \$\frac{P}{7},000,000\$ and Iloilo by about \$\frac{P}{8},000,000\$.

Capital of the Province.

The city of Albay is the capital of the province and is composed of the three districts of Albay, Legaspi, and Daraga, with a population of 42,851, which makes it the third city of the Islands; only Manila and Cebu having a greater number of inhabitants. The assessed value of the property in the town is $$\mathbb{P}2,526,550$. Within the limits of the town is situated the military post, Camp Daraga, now occupied by a battalion of scouts. This is said to be the prettiest port in the Islands. There is a good ice plant at the post and there is also an ice plant controlled by private capital which gives an abundant supply of an article so necessary to the comfort of Americans in the tropics. Immediately tributary to the capital city is a rich country with an assessed valuation of over \$\mathbb{P}9,000,000. The Legaspi district of the town is the port through which flows the exports and imports for this rich district.

The Government telegraph office of the town of Albay, Legaspi district, does more commercial business than any other office on a Government line, outside of Manila. The average number of messages handled during the last six months has been 3,828 per month. The total value of city messages handled has averaged ₱1,147.35 per month.

The post-office handled for the year 1908 about 11,000 registers. The net revenue collected from the sale of stamps, etc., was over \$\mathbb{P}14,000\$. Over \$\mathbb{P}36,000\$ were deposited in the savings bank and money orders were issued for over \$\mathbb{P}176,-000\$.

Besides the amount of money orders referred to above, the leading commercial houses in the town issued drafts on Manila and imported cash which amounted to over \$\P\$1,000,000. This does not include the amount of drafts issued by



Photo Squeres & Bingham

MAYON VOLCANO

commercial houses in the town of Tabaco, which will amount to about two-thirds of the above. How do these figures sound to an experienced banker? All this money could be handled through a local bank. An enormous business could also be done in commercial and agricultural loans.

Hemp.

Albay produces one-third of the hemp of the Islands. Of all the products of the Philippine Islands, hemp is the only one of any great importance in the commercial world. It is to this product that the Islands owe any commercial importance attained in the past and to which they must look for importance of this kind in the future. Of those products of local importance such as sugar, rice, tobacco, fruit, copra, and timber, all are found in abundance and of good quality in various parts of the world; but as a producer of hemp the Islands stand alone. Hemp is a necessity in the agricultural and manufacturing countries of the world; and it can be produced nowhere else except in small quantities and of very inferior quality. There are only a few hemp provinces and of these Albay is easily the first, producing about one-third of all the hemp of the Islands. On account of the soil, climatic conditions, and especially the amount of rainfall, which is larger and more generally distributed throughout the year than at any other place in the Islands, it is better adapted than any other Province to the raising of this product; which is by far the greatest source of income of the Islands. From the report of the Manila Chamber of Commerce, for the years 1901 to 1908, inclusive, we get the following interesting data:

Piculs.

Total amount of hemp produced in Philippines...... 12,578,252
Produced in Albay Province. 4,167,331
Arrivals in the open port of

Cebu..... 2,663,392

It will be seen from the above that Albay produces almost one-third of the entire hemp crop of the Islands and that during the years mentioned her production was 1,503,939 piculs more than the arrivals in the OPEN PORT of Cebu. These statistics establish Albay as the greatest hemp district in the world. The growing of hemp in this district is no experiment and there is always labor to harvest the crops.

Coal.

Albay produces more coal than all the rest of the Islands. Batan Island. at the mouth of Legaspi bay, is underlaid with coal. Work on the development of the coal deposits began in 1906 by private capital. Later the East Batan Coal Mining Company was organized with a capital stock of ₱3,000,-000. New and up-to-date machinery is being installed and within a short time it is the expectation of those interested to have a plant with a capacity of from 1,000 to 2,000 tons per day. This company now has a wharf 300 feet long running to deep water, alongside of which the largest ships can tie up and load. The mouth of the mine is within a few hundred feet of the beach and a railroad from the mine to the end of the wharf equipped with two locomotives and fifty 2-ton cars now handles the product. Six thousand ton bunkers are being built which will greatly increase loading facilities.

Steaming tests made, by the Bureau of Science, with Batan and Australian coals on two Coast Guard vessels, sister ships, by ordinary steaming for 5,000 miles gave the cost of Australian coal used at 66 centavos per mile and Batan coal only 38 centavos per mile; making a saving of $\mathbb{P}1,500$ by the vessel using Batan coal for that distance. This mine is located at the eastern end of the island and the United States Government mines at the western end. The Army transport Dix made a thorough seagoing test of this coal and the report was most favorable.

A large number of coastwise vessels are using Batan coal and it is now being shipped to Manila in cargo boats.

Almost half a million tons of coal were imported into the Philippines during the past fiscal year at a cost of about \$\mathbb{P}5,000,000\$. Albay will soon be supplying the greater part of this coal and millions of pesos will be kept in the Islands.

Miscellaneous Agriculture.

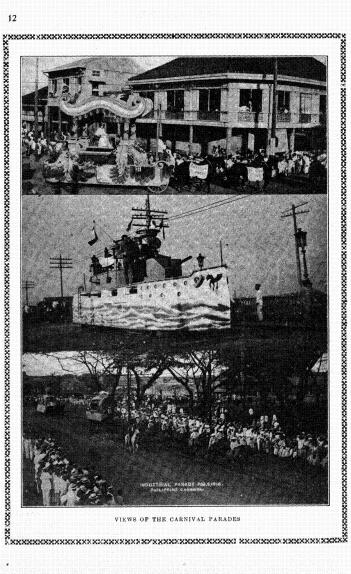
Albay is not an exclusive hemp province. While there is a comparatively small portion of the land adapted to the raising of rice, vet this product forms an important part of the wealth of the towns of Albay, Ligao, Oas, and Malinao. A large area is planted to coconuts: and copra and other by-products of this tree form an important commercial item. Nipa and bejuco are also among the leading products of the province. Corn grows prolifically, yielding two and three crops per year. Pineapples, bananas, and smaller fruits grow in great abundance. Experiments by the schools and private gardeners have proven that vegetables of almost every variety can be produced.

Rubber and Gutta-Percha.

Rubber, which is so profitably cultivated in the Malay States, could be most successfully grown in Albay. There are now growing in the province a great many wild rubber and gutta-perchatrees. The amount and general distribution of the rainfall in this province, which is greater than any other in the Islands, and the soil conditions would make the growing of rubber a sure and profitable industry.

Labor.

There is no other province having a better class of laborers than Albay. They have been found able and willing



to harvest one-third of the immense hemp crop of the Islands each year, and that speaks louder than words. Here one who treats his workmen properly need never fear that he will not have enough labor to do all the necessary work, both planting and harvesting. Because of this Albay has become the greatest hemp district of the world, and without this essential, no matter how high or big hemp may grow, it will not pay you to put money into it. Raising hemp pays in Albay because of the abundance of labor. While this is true of the agricultural labor of the province, it is no less true of the longshoremen of the port of Legaspi. It is well known among ship captains that a vessel can load and unload quicker in Legaspi than at any other port in the Islands. The steamer Magallanes came into the port of Legaspi with 13,000 sacks of rice and within fourteen hours of work this immense cargo was discharged and placed in the warehouse. The whole 13,000 sacks were carried off the ship to the warehouses on the backs of the laborers. This record places Legaspi longshoremen among the best in the world.

Railroad.

Albay is to be the southern terminus of the line of the Manila Railway Company. Already a fine wharf accommodating six tracks has been built at the port of Legaspi and one of the largest warehouses, with ample grounds, has been bought by the company.

Public Improvements.

In the neighborhood of half a million pesos were spent on public improvements last year by Albay Province. Probably the finest Government building in the Islands now adorns the plaza of the town of Albay. Also a fine Constabulary building is situated on the

south side of the plaza. Both these buildings are of reinforced concrete. Opposite the Constabulary headquarters is the high school building. The money is appropriated and soon the work will begin on a \$\mathbb{P}25,000\$ trade school, which will be erected on the same side of the plaza as the high school. The city of Albay is contemplating the erection of another story on the stone public school building which occupies the western end of the plaza. This will make the Albay plaza the finest in the Islands.

Roads and Bridges.

Besides the buildings above mentioned there were constructed last year 27 kilometers of new road, making a total of 99 kilometers of up-to-date macadam road. Eight new culverts and thirty new bridges were built. Among these bridges was the parabolic-arch bridge on the Legaspi-Ligao road, of reinforced concrete. It is known as the Governor Reynolds Bridge, named after Governor Reynolds of Albay, through whose efforts its construction was brought about. The Bureau of Public Works considers it one of the most important structures completed in the Philippine Islands since American occupation. It has two spans of 83 feet each with a rise of 25 feet. The width of the arch ring is 20 feet and the roadway is 18 feet wide clear of the curbs. The length of the bridge proper is 240 feet and the total length including approaches is 1,262 feet. The height of the roadway from the bed of the river is approximately 40 feet. As a permanent structure it is a monument to governmental enterprise. graceful lines make it an addition to the beautiful landscape.

Climate and Health.

The climate of Albay is one of the attractive features of the province. The temperature is even, there being

no great extremes. Refreshing breezes are blowing the year round and the amount of rainfall keeps down the extreme heat, which is found in some parts of the Islands. The nights are ideal, cool, and refreshing. Albay is mountainous, affording ample drainage for the great rainfall, there being very little low swampy ground. Thus the province presents better health conditions than most provinces. There have been no epidemics or contagious diseases for many years.

Another thing worthy of note is that this province is singularly free from destructive typhoons. Albay has had but one of any importance during the last ten years—something to consider if you are thinking of engaging in agriculture.

The People.

The people of this province are Bicols and anyone who has lived among them knows that they are among the best natives in the Islands. They are peaceful, friendly, and most hospitable. They are ambitious to learn and coöperate most cheerfully with the Americans; there being less race prejudice here than in most provinces. Great interest is taken in the schools, and industrial and agricultural work are being given more attention each year. Nearly \$\mathbb{P}\$50,000 of the Gabaldon fund has been allotted to Albay for the building of barrio schools.

As a result of the good feeling which exists between the different elements of the population the Albay International Chamber of Commerce was organized about four years ago and is still in a flourishing condition, having one of the finest buildings in the province in which is maintained an up-to-date reading room and club. There is also a United Service Club at Camp Daraga so that a visitor to Albay always has a pleasant place to spend the time.

Law and Order.

The question of law and order is efficiently handled in the Province of Albay by a small force of Insular Constabulary, consisting of three officers and seventy-five enlisted men; the latter being natives of the province. This small force, considering the area of the province and the size of the population, could not succeed in maintaining the present excellent security of life and property, were not the inhabitants by nature a peaceful people and did it not have the hearty cooperation of the provincial and municipal officials throughout the province. This support has been won by the Constabulary officers and enlisted men through efficient work in the apprehension of criminals guilty of serious crimes and the sympathetic assistance and support given at all times by the Insular force to the officialsmunicipal and provincial—in their work.

Beautiful Scenery.

From a scenic standpoint, Albay is one of the most beautiful provinces in the Islands. Rising from Albay Bay to a height of about 8,000 feet is the volcano Mayon, one of the most imposing, beautiful mountains in the world. It is a symmetrical and practically perfect cone. A good road from Legaspi to Ligao, a distance of 20 miles, runs around the foot of the mountain, through a country of varied beauty; and from Ligao to Tabaco another good road takes one around the other side of the mountain to Tabaco Bay almost the same distance. Thus the traveler, in sight of Mayon the entire distance, gets impressions of the mountain he can never forget. Fujiyama is famous, but some day when the beauty and grandeur of Mayon are known no tour of the world will be complete without a visit to Mayon and the wonderful hot springs of Tiwi in this province.

Malacanang Palace

By Mr. Manuel de Iriarte

Acting Executive Secretary

Pasig River in the historic and aristocratic suburb of San Miguel, is the palace of the Governor General of the Philippine Islands. This building with its spacious grounds has been the scene of many an event of note, and here have been entertained the scions of European nobility, as well as the greatest men in American civic and military life to-day.

This old structure was for years the residence of the Spanish Governor Generals, and when the city was captured by the Americans it was taken possession of by the military governor.

Governor Taft, now President of the United States, took up his residence there when civil government relieved the military, and it has ever since been used by his successors.

When the palace was occupied by General Otis, a good force of soldiers was kept constantly to guard the place, as it was feared,—especially during the early days of the insurrection,—that the rebels might attempt to take it and massacre the military authorities.

From across the river in the swamp lands of Pandacan, native sharp-shooters used frequently to gather and fire on the palace, and it often became necessary to order up one of the river gunboats and clean out the swamps with rapid firing guns.

The old building that was originally built on the site was not erected to be used as a home for the chief executive of the islands, nor was the property on which it was built, government property.

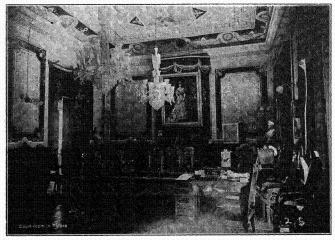
The place was originally designed for an amusement park, and for bathing

purposes, and its owner was Don Luis Rocha, a well known citizen of that time. It was but little patronized, and was later sold by Don Luis to Don José Miguel Formente, a colonel of the Spanish army. This gentleman did not live long to enjoy his newly acquired property, and the place was sold by the administrators of his estate to the Government for the sum of \$\mathbb{P}5,100\$.

Shortly after taking over this property the government spent some money in repairs, and declared that it should be set aside for officials of high authority such as the Captain General, and the Admirals of the Fleet, and also be used by visiting foreign noblemen, as there were many such who frequently came to the Leal city in those days. The palace of the Governor General was then in the Walled City, on the lot immediately facing the Ayuntamiento, where the foundation of a great building never completed rests.

The palace in the Walled City was destroyed in the great earthquake of June 3, 1863, and it became necessary for the chief executive of the islands to take up his residence in Malacañang, as the San Miguel residence was then called.

To make it habitable great repairs were made on the palace and a number of additional buildings constructed. The Malacañang palace and the college of San Potenciana in the Walled City were jointly used as a residence of the Governor General for a number of years, the latter because of the fact that in the wet season the approaches to the Malacañang palace were inundated by floods. During the summer season however the suburban residence was used



COURT ROOM IN PALACE

almost exclusively, and some royal entertainments were given by the representative of His Catholic Majesty, The King of Spain.

In 1869 great preparations were made at the Malacañang for the reception of the Duke of Edinburgh, who was expected to visit Manila that year. The work of getting the palace in readiness was nearly completed when a great earthquake occurred, destroying all the improvements that had been made, and making the use of this place impossible for the housing of the royal guest.

The Duke of Edinburgh, when he arrived in Manila, was entertained in the house of the rich Filipino, the Conde Aviles, in Calle San Sebastian, the house now used as the residence of the family of the Filipino Commissioner to the United States, Don Benito Legarda. No improvements of any note were made on the Malacañang palace until about 1875, when the Governor General decided to take up his residence there almost entirely, and

plans to make the building large enough to accommodate the family of the chief executive, and for the holding of the official receptions, were drawn up, and the work commenced. The buildings as finished in 1879 are practically those as they stand- to-day, with the exception of some few additions. In 1885 the park surrounding the palace was considerably beautified, and the landing wharf from the river strengthened. It was in this year that another royal visitor paid "The Pearl of the Orient" a visit, in the person of Prince Oscar of Sweden, and the festivities which marked his arrival and stav in Manila were indeed worthy of so distinguished a guest. The old palace and its beautiful grounds were a scene of beauty and revelry until the departure of the great prince, and the proud Dons and fair daughters of Castile, aided by the best of the native and mestizo society, did their best to make the stay of the royal guest a pleasant one.

Millions in Pineapples

HERE is good money to be made here in the Philippines in the growing of pineapples. The Hawaiian planters of this luscious fruit are waxing rich, and the excellence of quality of the Hawaiian article is famous the world over. The Hawaiian pineapple is superior in no way to the Philippine article, and if some attention was given to the cultivation and canning of this fruit here in the islands, we might be exporting hundreds of thousands of cases each year to America and foreign countries.

Mr. Mariano M. Cruz, Assistant Agriculturist, Philippine Bureau of Agriculture, has submitted some figures relative to the estimated expense and income from a pineapple plantation of one hectare. This will give prospective investors an idea of the present cost of production and the annual receipts from one hectare of land planted in pineapples.

Expense or Capital Invested

	Ziiponoo oi Gapitai iii	
	1. Average cost of hectare	1.
	of land $(P150)$ to	
₱225 . 00	(₱300)	
	2. Tools, "dulos," a spatula	2.
5.00	like bolo, and a bolo	
	3. Cost of clearing brush	3.
30.00	and timber land	
	4. Cost of planting (20,836	4.
	suckers, at ₱2 per	
41.67	1,000)	
	5. Cost of harvesting 10,417	5.
	fruits, at \$1.50 per	
15.63	1.000	
	6. Tax at six eighths of one	6.
	per cent of the land	
3.36	value for two years	

Total

₱320.66

Income.

From 40 to 60 per cent of the 20,835 plants will produce about 10,400 fruits, which sell at from \$\mathbb{P}3.00\$ to \$\mathbb{P}5.00\$ a hundred, giving a total income of at least \$\mathbb{P}416.00\$ for the first year. This shows that for the first year of production the returns are much greater than the total expense or the capital invested; while for the succeeding years the only expense would be for cultivation and harvesting, which when intelligently carried on with the judicious use of fertilizers would give a continual increase in the income of the grower.

Suggestions.

With an industry which has received so little attention it would seem proper that some elementary directions be given for the improvement of the Philippine product.

Selection.—We must resort to proper selection or crossing of the individual plants to obtain a greater number of the bearing plants, say not less than 80 per cent, to raise larger fruits, not less than 1.38 kilograms, and at the same time a better quality of fruit. Of course to maintain such desirable characteristics we must give the field proper cultivation and use of fertilizers.

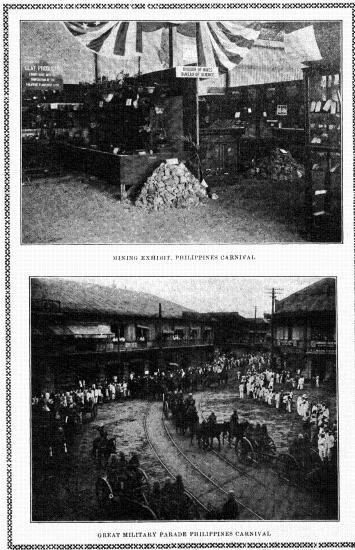
Cultivation.—In the way of cultivation, hoeing can be done three or four times a year, enough to stir the surface of the soil around each plant to hold the moisture as well as to kill the weeds. In the first place, a sandy soil should be selected as it is usually free from obnoxious grasses and it forms a desirable bed for the pineapple, owing to its great looseness and porosity. The superfluous leaves, rattoon or the lowest sucker must be saved to take the place of the mother plant. Good cultivation will act as a remedy to the disease known as "tangleroot," which is characterized by the roots growing round and round the stem or tap root in search of food instead of reaching out into the ground. Of course, to facilitate hoeing and cleaning, an ample space between the plants should be allowed, for instance, about 80 centimeters between the plants in rows about 120 centimeters apart.

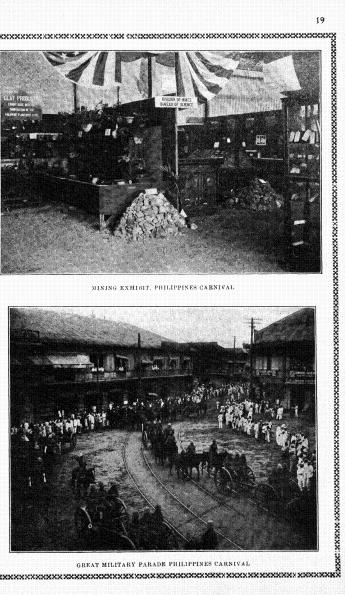
Fertilizers.—At the end of a period of about eight years the old plantation must be all cleaned and ploughed under with some manure or fertilizer to restore the elements which have been taken from the soil. It has often been said that our soil in the Philippines is very fertile, but the question naturally suggests itself, "Where does their fertility go to?" It often goes to waste without farmers paying any attention to returning it to the soil. It has been found by scientific agriculturists that an application to the soil of the proper kind of fertilizers containing nitrogen, potassium, and phosphorus in the necessary proportions will improve the fruit or the plant, and sometimes both, and thus increase the market value of the product. It is therefore necessary for Filipino pineapple growers to apply fertilizers to their soils so as to provide them enough of the necessary plant foods for their proper development. Pineapple fields should be given at least two applications of fertilizer each year. plants should be fertilized the first time immediately after their fruits have been harvested, and again about two months previous to blossoming. The last ap-· plication should contain a large amount of potash to improve the quality as well as to develop the size of the fruit.

Canning Factories.—The desire of many people to establish pineapple-canning factories in Manila must be known to the growers so that the latter can be induced to produce fruits of a desirable size and quality for shipping purposes. There is also a demand, from some firms in Manila, for pineapple fibre, and the planter might just as well take advantage of this product which is usually left in the field to decay.

Pineapple Production in other Countries.

Before closing this article, we must take a glance at the situation in the principal pineapple-growing countries of the world in order to realize the true importance of the industry. Let us look first at the United States and one of her island possessions, Hawaii. State of Florida produces annually about 15,000,000 fruits; while in Hawaii, where planting of pineapples has just been started, it is estimated that 4,560,000 fruits will be produced in 1910. To take care of this product, Honolulu, the capital of Hawaii, has established a canning factory that is claimed to be the largest in the world, with a capacity for canning about 132,000 fruits every day. 'At present, Singapore produces the most pineapples, supplying nearly all England and the European Continent with an annual export of about 20,313,-424 canned fruits. The variety that is most extensively grown in the places mentioned above is the "red Spanish," while the other varieties raised are the "Abbaschi," "Smooth Cavenne," "Porto Rico," and "Natal Canning." of these varieties are now being tested at the Government experiment stations along with our native varieties. With favourable soils and climatic conditions. with a growing interest and enthusiasm on the part of Filipino farmers and business men for improved methods, could soon place the Philippines side by side with the places above mentioned, in supplying the world's demand for pines.





Cheap Materials for Paper Making

THERE was a big fight on during the last session of Congress and a strong effort was made by the leading newspapers of the country to have wood pulp placed on the free list. The newspaper publishers were not successful, and this may explain the reason for the many strong attacks which the press of the country generally is making upon the present Republican administration.

The great amount of valuable American timber which is each year used up in the manufacture of newspaper is helping considerably to deplete the forests of the country, and as this supply becomes scarcer, making it more difficult to obtain, and increasing the cost of bringing it from inaccessible places. the price of paper is going up and the newspaper publishers who have to purchase thousands of tons each month find their bills for paper increasing to an alarming extent. The great forests of Canada were looked forward to as a source of considerable paper supply, and an effort was made to have wood pulp from this country admitted duty free. The efforts of the publishers did not meet with success, strange to say, and the eyes of many of the big publishers are being turned to the Philippines as a future source of cheap paper making materials.

So it rather looks that we are going to benefit in more ways than we at first expected by the passage of the Payne Tariff Bill.

There is little doubt but that here in the Philippines the seekers for cheap wood pulp and for other paper making materials may obtain everything that they are seeking for. In our forests we have many classes of woods which are not suitable for structural work but would make the best class of material for paper stock.

Then our bamboo which grows here in tropical profusion, springing up almost as fast as it is cut, is an elegant material for paper making and has been used in India for this purpose for years and has proven very satisfactory.

Japan has established several paper mills where pulp made from the bamboo stalk is used to very large extent.

Speaking of bamboo as a paper making material, Mr. Rutledge, in his most useful and instructive pamphlet, says:—

"Of all the fiber-vielding plants known to botanical science, there is not one so well calculated to meet the pressing requirements of the paper trade as 'Bamboo,' both as regards facility and economy of production, as well as the quality of the paper stock which can be manufactured therefrom; grown under favorable conditions of climate and soil, there is no plant which requires so little care for its cultivation and continuous." Mr. M. Hill (Annual Report for 1905-6) gives a very hopeful view of the prospects of bamboo as a paper material. He says, "I consider that the manufacture of paper pulp would be practicable from a commercial point of view; the prospects of our export trade for unbleached bamboo pulp appear to be favorable, having regard to the excellent quality of the pulp prepared under favorable conditions."

Besides bamboo and the softer woods we have here in the Philippines at least a score of other materials which would make fine paper stock.

We have a variety of different grasses such as cogon and others; and the residue of the hemp stalk after stripping.

The Philippines should receive the earnest attention of the paper manufacturing concerns in America because of the fact that they would have no duty to pay on pulps brought in from this country. We do not know whether it would be advisable to erect paper manufacturing concerns here. This would depend on whether there was a sufficient market or not. The materials are here for cheap pulp and everything is favorable for a seemingly profitable business in this line.

New Fibres for Paper—Bamboo By William Raitt

From the Tropical Agriculturist

AMONGST the fibrous products of our tropical and sub-tropical ests, none is more likely to take a more leading place as a papermaking material than bamboo. Its accessibility, being generally within reach of waterways down which it may be rafted; the size of the stems, giving a larger return per head per day for the cutting and collecting force employed than in the case of the smaller annual grasses; the case with which it yields to the same methods of treatment which have been so successful with wood, together with its great abundance, mark it out as the fittest and most natural successor to the position occupied by the spruce and pine trees during the last thirty years; while its power of self-reproduction makes it impossible that the process of exhaustion of supply, which has taken place in the case of these timbers, can ever happen with bamboo.

Its use in modern papermaking is by no means a new idea. Thirty-five years ago, an English papermaker (the late Thos. Routledge) proved its suitability, and but for the advent of woodpulp, it would probably have been adopted then as a leading staple. The nearness of the Scandinavian forest and the

apparently inexhaustible supply of both wood and water-power, drove it into a background from which it may now emerge by reason of that same inexhaustibility having proved only apparent. This period of seclusion has not been without its compensations. Thirtyfive years ago, the acid process, which has been so important a factor in the development of woodpulp, was only simmering in the brains of its inventors, and there was room for doubt as to whether the alkaline method, then in vogue, would prove cheap enough for bamboo. Woodpulp had to pass through a long period of experimental struggle before its manufacturing processes reached anything like economic perfection. No such time of difficulty and doubt need be anticipated for bamboo. has done the pioneering for it; the acid process stands unchallenged for good results and economy, and its application to bamboo presents no more difficulty than its transfer from spruce to pine. It is in fact an easier material to treat than either of these, for its porosity, due to its system of capillary sap tubes, assists the entrance of the liquor employed to break down the ligneous tissue, in a manner not possessed by any of the woods hitherto employed.

Besides its porous character, bamboo presents other features in which it has distinct advantages over wood. The preliminary preparation of the latter is an expensive and unsatisfactory process. The bark has to be carefully removed. All the hard, deeply sunk resinous knots, so common a feature in coniferae, have to be carefully bored out, and all old scars and wounds with their accretions of resin and dead tissue must be carefully excised. In spite of the greatest care, some of these defects are bound to escape attention, to afterwards appear in the finished product as disfiguring chips of undigested

22 New Fibres

and unbleachable material. Bamboo has neither bark nor resinous knots, and the only part requiring elimination is the nodes, which are so clearly defined as to present no difficulty. The reason for separating them is that, being harder and denser than the internodes, they require severe chemical treatment, and are therefore best dealt with separately.

The percentage of pure fibre (cellulose) contained in any raw material is of course of great importance in estimating its value. Few of the possible sources of paper-making fibre contain more than half their raw dry weight, many contain only a third or less. In this respect, bamboo occupies a very satisfactory position. My own long series of laboratory analyses approximate very closely to an average of 51% of cellulose for the internodes, and 45% for the nodes, and in actual practice on a commercial scale I have found an all round yield of 45% to be quite reliable.

With all fibre-yielding plants, there is a distinct stage of growth at which the fibre is at its best both in quantity and quality. In the case of the annual grasses and bast fibre plants, this stage is just previous to, or during flowering, and before the formation of seed, after which rapid lignification sets in involving deterioration of the fibre. Bamboo. however, from its peculiar habit of flowering only at periods of thirty to fifty years, does not permit of this simple indication being utilized, since except at these rare periods, all the stems we see mature wither and die without flowering. It is therefore important to fix the age at which it will give the best results. In order to determine this, I have carried out a series of observations and experiments extending over nine years. The net result of these goes to show that bamboo is at its best for fibre soon after coming through its second monsoon (the monsoon in

which the young stem first appeared being reckoned as the first), when it is from sixteen to twenty-two months old; at this age it has fully developed its branches and thrown off the hard, hairy. siliceous sheaths which protect the early development of these; and it has commenced with its own root system a life independent of the parent stem. at the age in which it is passing out of a sappy, riotous, overgrown youth, into a staid, hardened middle age. vious to this, sap, gums and waxes are in excess, and the fibre still immature in strength and toughness. If permitted to pass through a third monsoon, there comes an increase in the deposition of silica within the tissues, with a corresponding decrease in the percentage of fibre and a greater difficulty in isolating it, owing to the hardening of the ligneous tissue in which it is embedded.

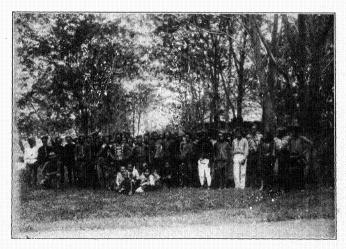
In the May number of the T. A. I indicated five tons of dry bamboo per annum as a fair average crop per acre. This is for stems of the age mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and has been arrived at by observations extending over several years on selected plots of poor to fair growth only. I purposely rejected figures obtained from plots of luxurious growth in order to err abundantly on the safe side. It is therefore a very conservative estimate.

The Burma Forest Department put the general average for such stems at seven tons per acre, and they put the available bamboo jungle within reach of waterways in that province, at approximately 60,000 square miles. On these figures, and estimating a yield of 45% of cellulose, Burma alone is capable of producing a hundred and twenty million tons of pulp per annum. The potentiality for the whole of South Eastern Asia runs into figures so enormous as to be beyond our grasp. My own estimate for Burma is five tons

per acre on 20,000 square miles, giving an annual possible output of 28,000,000 tons. I am quite prepared to admit that this is too conservative, but even's o, it is sufficient to establish the fact that the industry can never suffer from a lack of supplies as is now the case with woodpulp, of which the present annual demand is under 8,000,000 tons, and which may be expected to increase to 15,000,000 in twenty years.

The cost of raw wood sufficient to make a ton of pulp has now advanced to from \$3.00 to \$4.00. For

bamboo, the same item amounts to \$1.00. There is in this fact alone a "prima facie" case for bamboo, and carefully framed estimates indicate that a bamboo pulp worth \$8.00 10s. in England, and \$9.00 10s. in Japan, could be made here and delivered in either country for from \$7.00 to \$7.00 10s. per ton. On the capital required, these figures represent annual net earnings, after providing for depreciation, of 40%, and in the present state of woodpulp supplies, there is every likelihood of the values quoted rising.



GATHERING OF MORO CHIEFS-ILIGAN, MINDANAO

Will Potatoes and Vegetables Thrive Here?

By Mr. A. W. Prautch

TT has been erroneously accepted that only yams and sweet potatoes grow well in the Philippines and that potatoes and fresh vegetables must be imported. Individuals have successfully grown potatoes and vegetables, but these proofs have been ignored. The Collector of Customs in his report for 1908 states, "Large sums are expended annually by the people of these islands for foreign grown vegetables, such as potatoes, cabbages, onions, and tomatoes in their natural state, no reference being intended to the canned state.... All the vegetables mentioned in the foregoing list have been and can be produced in the Philippine Islands, and this fact alone makes it a regrettable commentary on economic conditions that enormous sums are each year spent abroad by an impoverished people for such articles. The investment of outside capital is not required to raise all the indigenous fruits, vegetables, and poultry needed for home consumption. Nature would respond with bounteous returns if aided by a little enterprise and proper endeavor."

The value of eggs imported for 1906 was \$265,512 U.S.C., potatoes \$146,714, onions \$94,578, all other vegetables \$149,925, etc. This does not include importations by the Army and Navy or Civil Government.

It is interesting to note that one province alone in India exported 127,000 maunds (82 lbs. is a maund) of potatoes, and that the wholesale price of potatoes in Calcutta varied from 40 cents, U.S.C., to \$1.15 per maund during the past ten years.

Extracts from the Experimental Farm Reports of Bombay, Bengal, Assam, Agra, and Oudh show that potatoes are grown on the plains of India as well as on the hills; that a loose soil such as sandy loam is preferred; that the crop requires moisture, but water must not be allowed to settle about the tubers: that after ploughing and thoroughly pulverizing the soil, the field is then divided into sections by water channels and laid out in ridges and furrows; parts of tubers with two or three "eyes" are planted along the ridges, 9 to 12 inches apart in double rows. Planting in the plains should not take place before October. Between planting and harvesting, the crop should be watered if necessary, but not in excess, the earth stirred and weeded and heaped up several times around the base of the growing plants. Harvest takes place from the end of January to 15th of March. The outturn per acre in Bengal is from 9,000 to 12,000 lbs. per acre. The Agra and Oudh report states that 16,400 lbs. per acre is no unusual harvest, the eyes are planted in November and the potatoes are ready for digging in February. The acclimatised varieties are sown from the middle of September to the middle of October while the hill kind and those from Europe must be sown later. is freely given during growth, but the quantity is reduced when the leaves begin to turn vellow. In recent years three kinds have been experimented in the Cawnpore Government Farm, the Madrasi white, the country red, and hill kinds. In the report for 1904 it is stated that the average crop for six years of the Madrasi variety was 13,529 lbs. per acre, the hill varieties was 8,546, and the country red 13,119 lbs. The Bombay report states that tubers of

(Continued on page 33)

The Mancayan Copper Mines

TT looks very much like a deal would be put through in the next month or two by which a large German Syndicate would take an option on the Mancayan copper properties in Northern Luzon and begin operations there. renowned experts have been investigating the properties for some time past and have just concluded their labors. It is understood that they were much impressed with the richness of the district and that their report will be a favorable one. The Mancayan Copper Mines have been known for years for their richness and have been worked more or less in a desultory way for centuries.

A good description of these properties has been written by Mr. Albert P. Wright, a well known mining man who has made an exhaustive study of the mineral resources of the region, and is possibly the best authority on the same. The article of Mr. Wright is here submitted:

"The mining possibilities of this section are the best known of any mining zone in the archipelago. It has produced more copper and gold than any other, and that from the mere surface. It has had a reputation as a mining region for centuries, and vet no one knows anything of the ore deposits below a depth of 100 feet. At Mancayan some crude and unsuccessful attempts have been made at legitimate development by the owners of the Mancayan copper mine, but the archaic manner in which the work has been done leaves the field of deep mining virgin. There is probably no other field in the world of like extent that shows such strength of mineral outcroppings as does the mineralized zone extending from some 2 miles north of Mancayan to 2½ miles south of the barrio of Suyoc, a distance of about 7 miles. The ledges are strong, standing up in places more than 100 feet above the surface, and carrying mineral for their entire exposures.

"The Igorots, who are natives of this section and who have followed mining as far back as their traditions go, have mined both gold and copper on this belt for more than three hundred years. It is impossible to even guess at the value of their outputs, as no statistics have been kept save from 1840 to 1855. During these fifteen years they, according to the records, exported annually 20 tons of copper pots, pipes, and other utensils peculiar to their own make. They have been doing this for time immemorial, and as they have supplied the whole population of north Luzon with copper vessels, spears, and trinkets, it almost staggers the imagination to undertake even to guess their gross output. All this product has been taken from the surface croppings of the veins and ledges in these two districts. Their tools and methods of reduction were necessarily crude, and sustained at all times a loss of at least 20 per cent in smelting. However, these little industrious, peaceful, painstaking children of the pines, whatever may be said as to their religion and unkempt and squalid habits, have developed a high skill in the working of metals and great genius in the extraction of ores on and near the surface. They are not only copper miners and copper workers, but they are vet more skilful in the prospecting for goldbearing veins, the extraction of the ores, and the smelting out and saving the gold. They build reservoirs on the high mountains, and in the rainy season when water is plentiful they direct

the water in ditches from head gates to the gold-bearing veins, and with the enormous pressure they get, tear and wash down to the canvons below millions of tons of stone and earth, and at the same time loosen and break out the closely inclosed gold-bearing quartz. The water is turned off, the quartz carefully selected out, taken to their stone mills, crushed, and then the concentrates separated by washing in a pan made from the bark of a tree. The concentrates are wrapped in a tobacco leaf, placed in a piece of earthen pot surrounded by charcoal, and with fans and blowers all foreign minerals are burned off, leaving a gold button in the bottom. There are no statistics as to the amount of gold that has been taken out in and around Suyoe, but from all traditions the same is considerable.

"The Mancayan mine was worked in a desultory way to some extent by its owners and their lessees, and produced altogether 1,100 tons of copper metal. They used the old fashioned Mexican furnace with charcoal, losing of necessity a high percentage of copper, and as their books show an extraction of 37 per cent per each ton of ore smelted, it can be imagined the high character of the ore treated. This mine is situated on a very strong lens quartz ledge, which is traceable the entire length of the two districts. The ledge has a north and south trend, and dips about 70 feet to the east. However, at the Mancayan mine the quartzose unquestionably was originally quartz-porphyry and metamorphosed or altered by the argillaceous porphyry which has been extended through a lateral fissure and which contracts with it on the east and forms the hanging wall of the ore veins. This argillaceous porphyry is certainly of a later date than the original lens quartz, as in many places it has flowed over and completely capped it.

sides altering the quartz porphyry in its character, the argillaceous dike has been no doubt largely responsible for the ore deposition, and by reason of its great intrusive force or the complete fusing of the quartzose mass, and the consequent contraction in cooling it, has caused the fissuring of the lens ledge. There are three of these fissures, and ore was deposited in them to the complete consolidation of the mass and even impregnating the body of the lens quartz itself. This ledge, as before stated, extends south beyond Suyoc with somewhat irregular croppings, owing to its being capped in places by the argillaceous porphyry. The quartzose mass lies on quartzose diorite as a foot wall and is paralleled on the west at a distance of about 1,000 yards with a feldspatic porphyry dike extended through the fissuring of this diorite. This porphyry dike is also responsible for ore deposition, as copper veins are found along both contacts with the diorite.

"There seems to be very little to justify the idea that this whole mass, and especially that carrying the ore bodies, may have been caught up in an eruption of neo-volcanic rock, for the reason that it is bounded by parallel fissures through which the porphyry dikes were extruded. These porphyry dikes are almost prima facie evidence of the permanency and depth of the ore veins.

"At Puckdaw Hill, and commencing at the Cayan concession, the belt widens, or rather seems to swell out into a large kidney, and almost the whole of Suyoc-Mountain becomes ore bearing. There seems to be a strong central ledge carrying veins of varying thickness extremely rich in gold and with slight copper values, the main lens ledge continuing on the east side and the porphyry dike on the west side, both carrying veins of high-grade copper and gold. There are many smaller veins paralleling these dikes and all on the east side dip to the west and those on the west dipping to the east, indicating a junction of all at some unknown depth below with the main central vein. The central vein at the surface shows a width of from 10 to 20 feet, and it is reasonable that at. the junction below of all the veins the ore bodies must be enormous. Such a showing for large bodies of high-grade ores with proper and scientific deep mining probably does not exist in any other place in the world. It seems that all that is needed is capital, machinery. and skill for these two districts to become the worder of the world. Such a region where copper ore on the surface running from 10 to 60 per cent per ton, and gold ones showing all kinds of highgrade values, if occurring in the United States, would cause a boom and excitement that would outrival Leadville in her palmiest days.

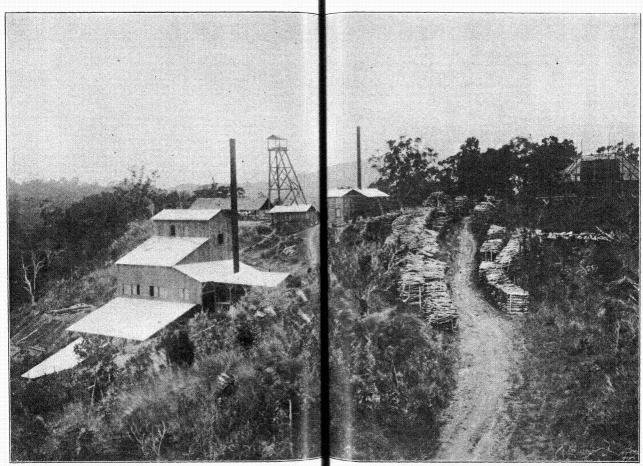
While there are many segregated veins that are practically free-milling, the ores taken generally are smelting. The copper ores of Mancayan are somewhat refractory, some of them being triple sulphurets, but those of Suyoc are ideal. They contain magnesian lime in abundance in the gangue and very little base metals, and if mixed with the ores of Mancayan a very high per cent of extraction could be had.

There are about 100 claims located in these two districts, and nearly all of them show ore values and sufficient indications to encourage extensive de-

velopments. Situated, as the districts are, on the headwaters of the Abra River, water power can be had in abundance and timber is plentiful, two very vital requisites for economical mining. The only drawback at present is inaccessibility. Mancavan is about 55 miles from Candon on the coast, and all supplies and materials have to be brought in over a pack trail. But this distance is short and the roads good compared to what many of the most promising camps in the world had to contend with in early days in America. Good mines bring good dirt roads, railroads, farms, stock ranches, telegraph lines, and all other facilities in the wake of their development, and when the value of the mines of these districts are once known the building of an electric railway to San Esteban, on the coast, will naturally quickly and easily follow.

The climate is unsurpassed for health and the surrounding country is fertile and the hills and mountains furnish fine grazing for stock.

Cervantes, the capital, 14 miles north of Mancayan, has an elevation of 1,700 feet above sea level; Mancayan, 3,983; Tubuc, 4,540; and Suyoc, 5,518. With these elevations, white men can work the year round practically as well as in the States. When capitalists are informed of the possibilities of this section and conditions in the islands become such as to give confidence to investments, there will probably be considerable activity in mining operations.



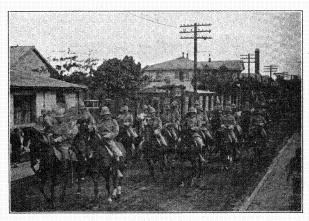
VIEW OF THE MAURICIO MILL

San Mauricio's Mill Begins Operation

NOTHER big advance in the mining industry of the islands was made when the large new mill of the San Mauricio Mining Company in the Paracale District began crushing ores on the 18th of this month. The San Mauricio is one of the richest gold mines in the Philippines, and the company operating the mine comprises amongst its leading stockholders some prominent New York capitalists. The mill is a twenty-stamp Traylor, and consists of the following parts: 20 Traylor stamps, Blake crushers, Challenge feeders, and 8 Traylor concentrators. The stamps are 1050 pounds each, and it is proposed to have them dropped at the rate of 94 to the minute through a five-inch drop, Mr. Warren Smith, chief of the Bureau of Mines, in speaking of this mill, says, "This mill for completeness, general plan, and the way it has been set up, should be a model for future mills in these islands." Mr. A. W. Cole, late superintendent of the Benguet Consolidated is now in charge of the

mill and he estimates that it can handle more than four tons to the stamp 'daily.

The latest ore tests made give a much higher percentage of values than the original estimates, showing \$26 instead of \$16 to the ton. This later figure is based on an average of 15 samples taken from different parts of the mine, including some of the new veins opened up. It is planned, when the mill gets in good operation, to make monthly shipments of the free gold to Manila, and tri-monthly shipments of the concentrates to some smelter company on the Pacific Coast. There is quite a large staff of Americans and Filipinos employed at the San Mauricio, and these are all working under the direction of Mr. D. E. Blake, the capable superintendent. Mr. Blake is one of the best known mining engineers in the world, and, before coming to the Philippines, was engaged in opening and developing up mining properties in Colorado, Arizona, and other sections of the Pacific Slope.



A VIEW OF THE GREAT MILITARY PARADE, 1910 CARNIVAL

The Administration of Justice in the Philippine Islands

By Don CAYETANO ARELLANO, Chief Justice Supreme Court

LTHOUGH under Spanish Sovereignty the law provided that these islands should be governed by special, and not by the general laws of the mother country, it is nevertheless a fact that, except politically, the same system practically existed here with reference to individual, property, personal and family rights, and rights of succession. whether testamentary or otherwise. Hence upon the advent of the new sovereignty, the Americans found in these islands a municipal and provincial system of administration, which though centralized, and well adapted to the administrative progress of the country; a Penal Code, a Civil Code, and a Code of Commerce, identical to those of Spain; a Mortgage Law or Law for the Registration of Titles and property rights,—in common with the other ultramarine provinces of Cuba and Porto Rico,—which, although promulgated subsequent to those of the Peninsula, being, as it were, a reformation of the latter and an improvement of such as already existed in these islands, bore the seal of a progressive and well meditated reform, calculated to promote and facilitate the registration of real estate and to encourage the development of the islands' resources. It is a benefit which can never be too fully appreciated, that, when Spain established her sovereignty in these islands, she recognized the title of her new subjects to their actual holdings, and made further grants of lands to them by means of consistent and progressive legislation extremely favorable to the natives, who were even given preference over the Spaniards who settled in these dominions.

To more recent times belong,—all bearing the name of the notable Spanish statesman, the present Prime Minister of Spain, Don Antonio Maura,—the three laws which had for their object the development of that high state of progress which the Philippines had then gradually attained, the municipal law, the law for the registration of property and property rights, and for the registration of titles to real estate.

Such was the condition of the country as to legislation.

In harmony with this well advanced state of progress there existed a judicial system, the administration of which was admirably organized and was as efficient as any of the more civilized countries, except that the law of criminal procedure continued as it existed before the introduction of the reforms which were introduced in Spain, as well as in the rest of Europe. There existed justice courts and Courts of First Instance, two Audiencias, or Superior Courts for the trial of criminal cases, one for the southern and one for the northern provinces, and the Territorial Audiencia of Manila or Supreme Court of the islands with jurisdiction both civil and criminal over the whole Archipelago.

The civil law, resting as it does upon two bases of social life, i. e., the family and the property, as well as the penal law intended for the punishment of all trespasses upon these fundamental rights, and all acts involving disturbances of the public peace, have been developed here in the same manner as in Spain and other Latin countries of Europe. Beginning with the Roman Civil Law, which has been so much read in this country by them who have devoted themselves to legal studies, all the laws promulgated for Castile in Spain relating to such vital institutions have been put in force and have taken root in this country, to the extent that the large Chinese colony here, in their Christian marriages, have adopted such institutions as affect family relations, the community property of the conjugal partnership, the execution of wills and heredity rights thereunder. If to this we should add the special legislation enacted for these islands, it could be asserted that a perfect social system existed, a system as advanced as might be desired by the foreign residents of the islands.

Upon the establishment of American sovereignty, the military government of occupation issued a general order prescribing the methods of procedure in criminal cases, a procedure of an ecclectic nature, wherein the American element is predominant, the substantive part of the Spanish-Filipino element being retained. This General Order, numbered 58, is at present the law governing the procedure in criminal cases, having suffered hardly any alteration. It was a real novelty; it brought about a complete transformation which, although difficult to understand on account of the lack of preparation, was nevertheless applauded for various reasons, principally because it was the desired system, i. e., the system of oral trial.

The law of civil procedure was not changed by the Military Government: this was something that required a more careful and deliberate study. The United States Philippine Commission, presided over by the Hon. William H. Taft, took up this arduous task which brought about a complete and radical transfor-

mation of the old law: the written gave way to the oral trial, something to which countries better known and more advanced than the Philippines still aspire. It represents a step forward, if for no other reason than this: The oral system. both in civil and criminal trials, has been productive of such positive advances. and has so largely developed legal knowledge, particularly in the way of critical research, that to set them forth for the purpose of showing that a valuable element of progress and knowledge has been obtained, would require an entire book, the limits of a brief and hasty article such as this being insufficient.

But the Code of Procedure in Civil Actions and Special Proceedings, as well as the Law of Criminal Procedure, embodied in the said General Order No. 58, are applied principally and generally to substantive laws of the old régime, to wit, the Spanish Civil, Mercantile and Penal Codes and kindred laws of like origin.

From this we can surmise the great task which the American officials of the Administration of Justice in the Philippines imposed upon themselves in studying and penetrating the legal meaning of such scientific laws, so systematically codified.

What the result of the labor of the Philippine Commission, and particularly of its President, Mr. Taft, has been, is demonstrated by the Philippine Jurisprudence, as embodied in the nine published volumes of the Reports, and the Official Gazette.

As a member of the Supreme Court, I shall say no more. And the most happy initiative that history will ever record will be that leading to the selection of the American Justices of this Court.

medium size are selected for seed, each is cut in three or four pieces, some 900 lbs. are required to plant an acre, 7 to 8 inches apart, in rows 9 to 10 inches distant, the crop must be cultivated and irrigated every eight days, in March the haulms begin to wither and turn brown, water is now withheld for two or three weeks; when gathering the crop the potatoes are exposed by plowing.

In Assam two crops a year are raised, the first is sown in January and gathered in June, the second on the same ground is sown in July and gathered in November, the ground is well manured.

The above authentic data proves that potatoes thrive in a climate much hotter than ours and on soil much more exhausted than ours.

Dr. J. W. Strong

MERICA has produced many men of the strenuous type here in the Philippines, men who have not been afraid to go into the mountains and the forests, invading the strongholds of the savages, to bring civilization to the uncivilized, and teach the wild men of the woods the ways of peace. Our short history of but ten years occupation here would bring out the names of several hundred hardy pioneers who have been doing sterling work for their country. The good work that they have done, and are today doing, may not today be appreciated, but in other years, when the great nation across the water wakes up to discover what a real jewel she has for years unconsciously been possessed of, when the real value of these Islands becomes to be known and appreciated by the American people, the names of these people will stand out as prominently on the pages of our country's history as do the names of Daniel Boone and those other famed men who first carved out a way in the trackless wastes beyond the Alleghanies.

Among the men who have been doing

great work in helping to build up American prestige, establish law and order, and plant the American flag firmly on these shores, is Dr. J. W. Strong, one of the pioneers of Mindanao, who has established a large plantation on the Island Basilan. Dr. Strong was one of the first pioneers to engage in the cultivation of hemp, rubber, and cocoanuts, and besides these he has also devoted much time to the cultivation of a particular variety of Liberian hybrid coffee, as well as citrus fruits. has over 100,000 hills of hemp, 40,000 of which are now stripping. He has over 15,000 trees planted in cocoanuts. There are plenty of laborers, and most of them render good service. These laborers generally very industrious, most of them have their own little patches of ground which they cultivate, and wherein they grow corn, camotes, and such other like products.

Dr. Strong was the first of the American pioneers to go in for rubber planting, and he today owns a magnificent rubber estate which in a few years will bring him in a comfortable income.

Review of the Month's News

One of the most important happenings of the past month is the appointment of Secretary Newton W. Gilbert to the position of Vice-Governor of the Philippine Islands, succeeding Cameron W. Forbes, now Governor-General. Judge Gilbert has been a member of the Commission for the past few years and has done much to improve conditions in the Archipelago. He was a member of Congress from Indiana prior to his coming to these Islands, which position he resigned to accept a judgeship in the local court of First Instance.

He remained on the bench for a short time only, being appointed to the commission a few months after his arrival here by President Roosevelt. Vice-Governor Gilbert has made a host of friends in the Philippines among both Amerieans and Filipinos alike.

Another event of considerable importance had been the elevation of Justice Elliott to the vacant place on the Commission, with the portfolio of commerce and police. Secretary Elliott is a big, broad-gauge man, a brilliant lawyer, and his appointment to the Commission cannot but result in great good to the government of the Islands.

An appointment that gave satisfaction to all of the old timers in the Archipelago was that of Judge Grant Trent to the vacancy on the Supreme Bench caused by the promotion of Justice Elliott to the Commission. Justice Trent came here in the early days with the 39th Volunteer Regiment and did valiant service with that fighting organization all through the insurrection. When this regiment went home to be mustered out, Judge Trent remained here and accepted a position as assistant

prosecuting attorney of the city of Manila. He was later appointed to the bench and has served with distinction in several parts of the islands. He is a sound lawyer and is peculiarly qualified for the position to which he has been advanced.

In commercial circles, events no less important have been happening, and possibly the one fraught with most significance to the improvement of business conditions is the appointment of Mr. John S. Hord to the presidency of the Banco Español-Filipino.

Mr. Hord was formerly collector of Internal Revenue of the Philippine Islands and made a wonderful record for himself in the handling of the affairs of that office. He is one of the ablest men that American Government ever sent to these islands to manage its affairs, and much of the success which that government has met with here has been due to the untiring work of Mr. Hord. He fought two magnificent battles for the Philippines at Washington, where he labored to have the tariff duties removed.

Mr. Hord has never made a failure of anything that he has attempted and is bound to succeed in his new position. The Spanish-Filipino Bank added a tower of strength to its forces when it annexed John S. Hord.

The Carnival of 1910 closed its gates on the morning of the 16th instant leaving Manila a very tired city. It was a strenuous two weeks for the people, but the crowd stayed with the game up to the last minute. It was a great show, and everybody had a good time. It was also a magnificent financial success, the deficit of the last year having been cleared up and a

balance of over 20,000 pesos left remaining in the carnival treasury. It was a hard up-hill fight for the managers of the carnival, but Manila's ablest men were at the helm, and it just had to be a success. The greatest credit is due to Director-General John C. Mehan, who labored night and day to make the big show a success. Mehan is the man "who always makes good," so from the time of his appointment as head of the carnival there never was much doubt but that success would crown his labors. Much credit is also due Secretary Nolting who kept expenditures down to the lowest possible notch and succeeded in seeing that every obligation that the carnival association owed was paid. Other men deserving of mention for good work rendered are Mr. S. B. Trissell, Mr. George A. O'Reilly, Mr. A. T. Emory, Captain Mark Scott, Mr. Harvey Flaherty, Mr. George Hayward, Mr. Frederick Simcock, Mr. C. L. Hurst, Captain Cootes, Lieutenant Adams, Captain Pitney, P. S., Captain W. H. Wolfert, Mr. J. S. Reis, and Mr. Paul Burdette.

The Carnival was quickly followed by the commencement of the maneuvers of the Army in the Philippines. An army, under command of General Potts, left Manila in transports, landed on the west coast between Subig and Lingayen, and made a move to capture Manila. It was met by a large land force commanded by General Brush, and a number of stiff "paper" engagements were fought. Major General Duvall was chief umpire. After a number of fierce battles were fought, in which there was much "carnage," whole battalions being either captured or killed, the invading army succeeded in turning the flank of the enemy, driving back the defenders hopelessly shattered, and Manila "was captured".

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Mr. M. L. Stewart has been elected Director-General of the Philippines Carnival for 1911, and Mr. J. S. Reis, Secretary. This is a team that is hard to beat, and it goes without saying that the 1911 Carnival will excel all former affairs

Mr. Stewart is assistant Director of the Bureau of Prisons, the Exalted Ruler of the Manila Lodge of Elks, and is one of the most popular and energetic men in the community.

Mr. Reis is the assistant Director of the Bureau of Navigation, and a "live wire" in every sense of the word. He has greatly improved the workings of the Bureau of Navigation since he became connected with it some few years ago, and is one of the best authorities on transportation matters in the Islands.

Manila will have the pleasure of entertaining 750 leading American men and women during the coming month. These people are coming here with the Clark Party on the S. S. Cleveland, due here March 19. They will remain here about three days and a series of entertainments are being prepared for them by the committee of arrangements. The different state committees will also look after the members of the party from their particular sections, and a good time generally is promised the visitors. The reception committee, with the Constabulary Band, will greet the visitors on the morning of their arrival. The different state committees will line them up according to states and arrange for private entertainments, sightseeing trips, etc.; there will be rides about the city; visits to the cockpits; the cigar factories, trips up the Pasig, and perhaps a trip to Taal Volcano; a grand reception and ball by the citizens of Manila. These and many other entertainments will help to make their stay here a pleas-

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ant one and they are bound to leave the Philippines with a good impression of the city and its people. The committee will be glad to receive any suggestions or offers of assistance from interested parties, and these can be sent to the editor of this magazine.

From figures compiled for the year we have discovered that the Philippines have produced 1,658,724 piculs of copra, thus making the Islands the largest single producer of this article in the world. This news is remarkably pleasing because of the fact that the price of copra has advanced in a marked extent in the past few months, and whereas it brought no more than ₱8.25 in March of last year, it is now in demand in the market at \$11.00 a picul. There has been a steady increase in production each vear since American occupation and more and more acres are constantly being planted out in coconuts. Despite this fact, however, the demand seems to increase faster than the supply and it looks as if there might be a still further advance in price. There is plenty of good land suitable for growing coconuts here in the Philippines, not vet under cultivation, and we would advise some of the wise ones to betake unto themselves a few good acres of government land which can be obtained for \$2.00 an acre, and begin to plant coconuts. A COCONUT PLANTATION BEATS A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY:

ىد. بد. بد.

The Bahay Valley Oil Company has sent a complete well boring outfit to its property in Tayabas and it is expected that in sixty days the oil will begin to flow. The promoters of this enterprise have firm faith in their property and believe that this is destined to be a better paying proposition than a gold mine. All of the stock n this company has been bought up and there isn't a shareholder who does not believe that he will be in Rockfeller's class within a year or two.

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In spite of the damage done in recent typhoons, reports from the central and northern Luzon show that agriculture is in a much more flourishing condition than it has been for years. During the past year those regions have sent to Manila 3,100,164 cavanes of rice, an increase of 1,296,268 over the largest amount sent from the same places during the past 10 years.

The output of sugar in the same regions has also considerably increased, several thousand piculs more of the product having been sent to this city this past year than ever before since the beginning of American occupation.-Cablenews-American.

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Philippine Manufactures.—Cloths & Hats

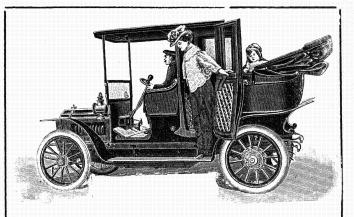
CLOTHMAKING, the principal household industry of the Philippines, antedates history, the natives having been engaged in the production of textiles, when the Islands were discovered by Magellan. ence has already been made to the early manufacture and sale to foreign traders of cotton yarns, cloths, and garments, and it is undoubtedly true that the making of cloth from the fibers of abaca, maguey, pineapple, and other native plants is of equal antiquity. Silk yarns, brought to the Islands by Chinese traders, have been used in connection with native fibers in clothmaking from time immemorial. Considering the slow, laborious, antiquated methods and machines used in the industry, the distinctive Philippine textiles, though usually of a filmy and not very durable character, are of fairly good quality and generally of much beauty in design and coloring as well as highly attractive on account of their luster, which rivals that of silk.

An indication of the extent of the household industry of clothmaking is afforded by partial enumerations made in the provinces of Abra, on Luzon Island, and Iloilo on the Island of Panay In Abra returns were secured from 2,293 and in Iloilo from 3,042 domestic establishments, each of which produced less than 1,000 pesos worth of manufactured goods during the year 1902. The product of nearly all these establishments consisted of textiles of various kinds, the total reported value of which, in 5,277 homes, was 1,278,600 pesos, an average value of 242 pesos for each household textile industry enumerated.

While these figures can not be relied upon as representing either the total number of small textile producing establishments or anything more than an approximation, more or less close, of the value of their product in either of the provinces to which they relate—the enumerators not having been instructed to secure returns from establishments the value of whose product amounted to less than 1,000 pesos during the year they nevertheless give an idea of the extent and distribution of the industry which, in every portion of the archipelago, is carried on in the homes of the people. The two provinces named, located in widely separated sections, are typical of the other provinces. The hand looms upon which the native cloths are woven are operated by females mainly.

The provinces in which woven fabrics are most largely produced are Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur, in which cotton blankets and cloths are mostly made, and the provinces of Albay, Ambos Camarines, Antique, Iloilo, La Union, Rizal, Sorsogon, and Tayabas. Among the Moros of Mindanao, and some of the other uncivilized tribes of that and other islands, the art of weaving is understood and practiced. In the city of Manila, cotton textiles are produced in a mill equipped with modern spinning and weaving machinery operated by steampower. This single establishment is the only one in the archipelago in which other than primitive hand methods were employed in clothmaking.

The three principal varieties of cloth are SINAMAY, JUSI, and PIÑA. The first named, which is utilized for wearing apparel by both males and females, is woven from selected hemp (abaca) fibers,



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in bright, contrasting colors, and is produced most largely in the provinces of Ambos Camarines, Albay, Sorsogon, and Iloilo. Gauzy cloths, called "lupis" and "tinampipi," are also made in small quantities from specially selected hemp fibers, while coarser fibers of the plant are used in making cordage, nets, and hammocks.

Jusi is the name of a variety of cloth woven from fibers of hemp and of the pineapple plant, to which filaments of imported silk are sometimes added. A small quantity of cotton is also frequently used in making the cloth. Jusi is produced more largely in Iloilo than in any other province, though considerable quantities of it are made in some of the provinces of western Luzon, and, to a smaller extent, in a few Visayan provinces other than Iloilo. The fabric is used for women's dresses, and to some extent for men's shirts.

Piña is woven from fibers extracted from the leaf of the pineapple plant; true piña contains no other fiber, though piña cloth, so called, sometimes contains an admixture of fine hemp fiber. It is a very soft, delicate, diaphanous fabric, made in various colors, of glossy, silken appearance, and of great beauty. It is used for women's garments, also for handkerchiefs, collars, scarfs, etc., which are often elaborately and handsomely decorated with embroidery, an art in which marked skill and taste are displayed by the Filipino women who have been instructed in it.

Another cloth called "nipis," suitable for women's wearing apparels, is woven, on a limited scale, from the fiber of the agave or maguey plant.

There is very small production of woolen or part woolen cloth, of poor quality, in a few localities. The low grade of wool taken from the few wild or semiwild sheep of the country, and the absence of real necessity for woolen

garments in the tropical climate of the Philippines have naturally restricted the weaving of this class of textiles to small proportions.

The natives are unable, in making cloth of any kind on their crude, hand operated looms, to weave any pattern other than designs in stripes or plaids. If other designs are desired they must be put into the cloth by hand after it has been woven. Some of the women have developed considerable skill in this special pattern weaving, which is really a kind of embroidery, and produce designs and figures of decided artistic merit.

The fiber of which the husk of the cocoanut is composed, commercially known as coir, is utilized to some extent by many of the natives, particularly those living on the coasts, in making rope, tine, and fishing nets. The coarse fibrous threads of the husk are pulled out and combed ready for use, and very little skill is required to convert them into nets and other useful products which are quickly and roughly made.

Coarse stuffs, such as mats, rugs, carpets, saddles, and covers for packages are woven from split bamboo, which is used quite extensively for these purposes as well as in the making of hats, cigar cases, etc. The filaments are not sufficiently pliable to use with a shuttle, consequently the material is woven wholly by hand.

It is sometimes used as a warp in connection with cocoanut fiber, which is used as weft, and when closely woven furnishes a strong, durable product. Mats, sleeping mats, rugs, bags, package coverings, etc., are also woven from banana leaves and from the leaves of various kinds of palms.

Very limited quantities of fabrics, other than as above mentioned, of too insufficient importance to specify, are produced in different sections from various materials of natural growth.

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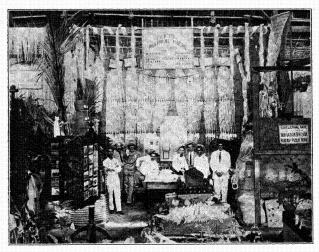
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Very light, handsome hats are woven from fine fibers or grasses of different kinds, in conventional American or European shapes, in the province of Bulacan, Pangasinan, Tayabas, and some other sections of Luzon Island as well as in the Visayan Islands, which are largely worn by the better class of natives and by foreign residents, and which, together with the ordinary salacular cats, have been exported to foreign countries in limited though appreciable quantities for many years.

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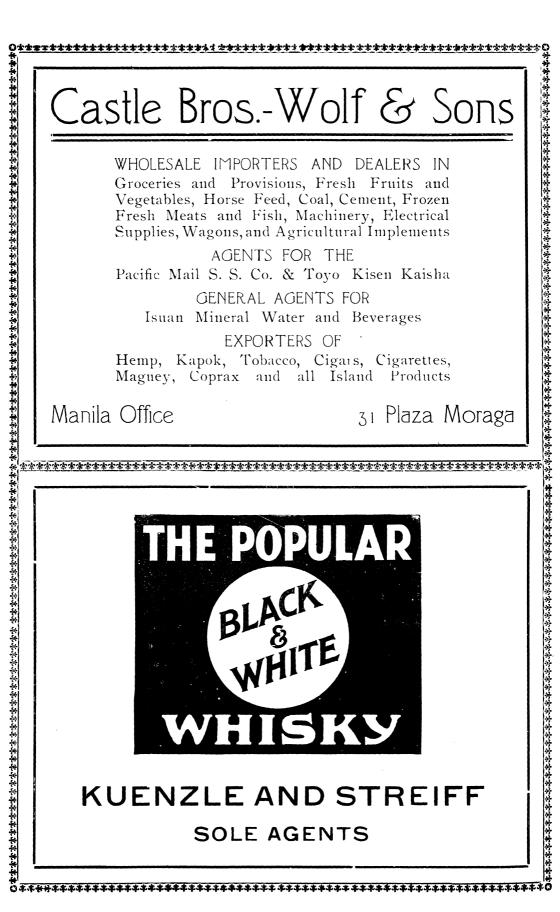
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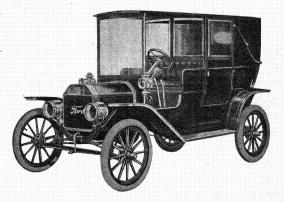
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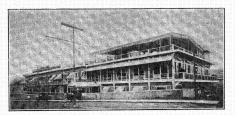
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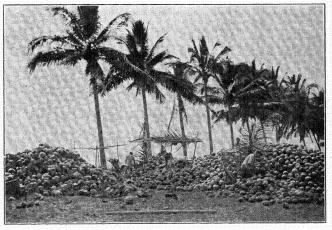
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MANILA

VOL. I. NO. 6.

Philippine Resources

APRIL. 1910



Gathering in the Coconuts

CONTENTS:-Some Undeveloped Natural Resources of the Philippines.—The Economic Possibility of a Philippine Starch Industry.—Philippine Pottery.—Annato.—Recent Improvements in Iloilo—The Casama System.—Prosperity Beams.—Review of the Month's News.—The Carnival of 1911.—Manila's Welcome to the Clark Party.

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MANILA, P. I.

No. 6

Recent Improvements in Iloilo

LOILO, as will be remembered, was practically completely destroyed by fire by the insurgents in the spring of 1899. Excepting along the wharf front and that section of the town east of Plaza Libertad, every building in the city, save one or two, was destroyed. The burnt district included that occupied by the rich commercial houses lining Calle Real, and the resident streets branching therefrom, the upper wharf front, the Calle Iznart, extending from the beach to the provincial government building, and the native residence district on Calle Concepcion and Calle Carlos, in fact three fourths of the town.

Iloilo has not yet recovered from this holocaust. During the progress of the fire, the American troops were landed and an active battle occurred in the streets, the insurgents being driven across the Jaro bridge which they destroyed to cut off pursuit.

As soon as military government was established, permits were issued authorizing the erection of temporary roofs over the walls left standing by the fire, and to-day many of the principal business institutions of the city are housed in these relics. Many of the ramshackle structures have fallen into such a condition of decay that they are a

menace and an eye-sore to the community.

The residence district was naturally the first to be reconstructed and the ravages of the fire are almost completely obliterated except on the main business street, Calle Real.

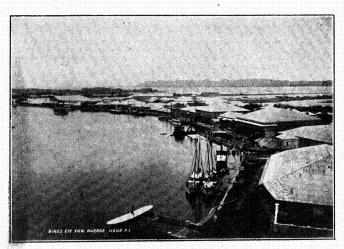
Notwithstanding the above rather depressing view of the situation, many first class business houses have in the past few years been erected. Among this number may be included those occupied by the following well known firms: Ynchausti & Co., The Estrella del Norte, Sr. Tiburcio Saenz, P. Marquez Lim, and Jose Zulueta.

At the present time the building up of the city is taking on a new aspect. The structures in the past were built generally along the old Spanish lines of architecture, but at the present time or five reinforced concrete structures are being erected, notably a printing and bibliographical establishment by the Baptist missionaries at the corner of Calles Iznart and Concepcion, a fine store and office building by the Visayan Drug Company at the corner of Calle Real and Calle Niño in the center of the business district, and the ice factory and cold stores building of the Iloilo Cold Stores. Another building is being erected on the same street for the newly incorporated Iloilo Telephone Company.

In addition to the above, several new residences are being erected in modern style, one for Mr. Joseph Miller and another immediate prospect for Mr. Hodges. The provincial Government Building is also in process of reconstruction and promises to be a very beautiful

been to encourage permanent public improvements.

Numerous projects are being considered for the erection of new buildings and it is certain that, when the business men and residents of Hoilo begin to realize that theirs is the second city in the islands and that they must exhibit a little more public spirit if they would not be relegated to third or fourth place



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF HARBOR, ILOILO

and serviceable structure when completed.

A very handsome building of reinforced concrete has recently been finished as an addition to the Hoilo High School. This building will be used as a girls dormitory. Another marked improvement was the completion of the new concrete bridge across the Jaro River. This bridge was very fittingly dedicated to Governor-General Forbes whose policy it has ever

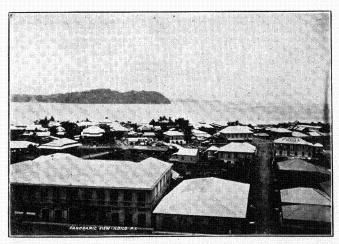
by other more enterprising cities, such as Cebu and Zamboanga, then will Iloilo become a beautiful and prosperous looking city, and the scars of the great fire become entirely obliterated.

Mention should be made at this time of the work being done on the new seawall, and the dredging of the Hollo River, which two projects when completed will make Hollo one of the finest and best equipped ports in the Philippines. It is also understood that the Municipality has bought a fine property facing calles Iznart, Rizal, Santo Niño and Aldeguer of about 1 hectare on which will be erected a modern market of concrete. The location is central and this improvement is one much needed.

A beginning has been made on the grading and alignment of the principal streets, with a view to the proper drainage of the town and leveling of the sidewalks, which it must be admitted, are at present in a condition unworthy of a town of the importance of Iloilo.

Tentative steps have been taken toward the acquirement from the Insular Government of a piece of land on the Calle Real near the Custom House for the erection of a modern hotel which is one of the crying needs of the town. If the Government will make a favorable arrangement as regards the land in question, it is believed that no trouble will be found in raising the necessary funds for the construction of such an Hotel.

Iloilo offers great opportunities for investment and promises in the near future to grow in importance. The Philippine Railway is about at the end of the construction of its line connecting Iloilo with Capiz, opening a large and fertile field for the cultivation of Sugar, Tobacco, Rice and Abaca. The great increase in price of Sugar this year due to the Free Entry of sugar in the U. S. has lifted a load of debt from the Hacenderos and the crop for next year promises to be double that of the present year, owing to this encouragement.



PANORAMIC VIEW, ILOILO



EXHIBIT TRADE SCHOOL, PHILIPPINES CARNIVAL, 1910



CALLE REAL, WALLED CITY, MANILA

Second Clark Party Visits Manila

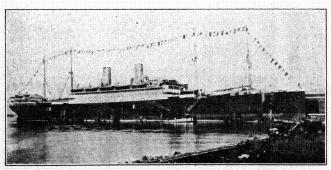
HEY came, saw, and were conquered," describes in words the visit of the members of the Clark Party to Manila. Few of them knew little of Manila or the Philippines prior to their coming here, and most of them cared less. They were a surprised lot of people when the big vessel steamed up alongside the new pier, and they were welcomed to Manila by the thousands of people who crowded the dock and the approaches to it. Bands of music, beautiful native señoritas scattering flowers, fireworks, etc., all helped to make them realize that they were welcome and that the town was theirs. The mayor of the city, Hon. Felix M. Roxas, extended the freedom of the city to them, and the state committees soon took them in hand, and ushering them into the numerous vehicles of all descriptions in waiting, had them started off on trips about the city, and later to the grand concert on the Luneta. The sight of "Old Glory" floating to the breeze over the walls of old Fort Santiago and the other government buildings about the city impressed the visitors and made them realize that they were

once more on American soil, and when the famed Constabulary Band struck up that beautiful strain, "The Star Spangled Banner," at the close of the Luneta concert, and the thousands of Americans and Filipinos stood to attention with bared heads, the sight was one that brought tears to the eyes of most of the visitors.

It was a scene that will long remain unforgotten in the minds of the strangers. It was a busy two days for the city's guests, and every moment of their time was taken up in sightseeing, attending entertainments, dinners, or other functions in their honor. Many members of the party had friends or acquaintances among our local citizens, and these were the recipients of especial attention.

The Filipino people of Manila gave a grand concert at the Opera House on Sunday evening and most all of the members of the party attended. It was thoroughly enjoyed by all present, and numerous were the praises that were heard made of the high musical ability of the Filipino artists who took part in the concert.

Mr. Ponciano Reves made an address



THE STEAMER CLEVELAND AT THE DOCK

of welcome on behalf of the Filipino people and his remarks were well received by the visitors. Monday, March 21, the visitors were shown about the city, visiting the cigar factories, the churches, the markets, the cemeteries. Bilibid Prison, and other points of interest. A launch ride on the Pasig to Fort McKinley was also enjoyed by many of the party. Monday evening, the visitors were given an entertainment at the big hippodrome in the carnival grounds, and there they listened to 5000 school children sing the national airs. Other features were introduced, such as flag drills, aerobatic acts, etc., and then a reception was given in which Vice-Governor Gilbert welcomed visitors.

An informal dance then took place and the rest of the evening was pleasantly enjoyed, especially by the younger folk.

Tuesday was given up mostly to shopping, and that much of it resulted profitably to the Manila shop-keepers was evident when the tired tourists, arm-laden with packages, struggled up the gang plank of the Cleveland shortly before the hour of her departure. Again Manila turned out, this time to bid farewell and bon voyage to the departing ones. The Constabulary Band was at the dock and to the air of "Auld Lang Syne" the big Hamburg-America liner backed out into the stream and turned her prow to the open sea.

Among the Clark Party were several distinguished Americans who were loud in their praises of Manila and the Philippines. Among this number was Mr. Milton A. McRae, head of the Scripps-McRae syndicate of newspapers, and former president of the United Press Association. Mr. McRae said, "Manila has a great future. It is the gateway to the vast far east and it must always be a part of the United States. The Philippines have been a surprise to me

and I am in favor of their retention by the United States for all time.

"I venture to say that the most rabid anti-imperialist could not fail to agree with me if they travel around the world and then come to Manila ready for impressions as we have come. The city of Manila with its clean, wide streets and handsome buildings alone should convince them of the necessity of aiding rather than hindering the progress and prosperity of the islands."

Mr. S. R. Burton, a business man of Cincinnati, who is a member of the Clark party, was also a passenger to these islands two years ago on the *Tenyo Maru*. He was so pleased with his first trip here that he promised himself to visit Uncle Sam's westernmost point again.

Mr. Burton said, "Ever since my return from the last trip I have had my thoughts, during a good part of the time, turned towards the balmy days and nights of this tropical clime, the beautiful and enchanting scenery of these verdant islands.

"There is no mistake, we have a prize package in our possessions here and you people who are pioneers in our colonial scheme will be blessed in the days to come. We who took the trip up the Pasig River enjoyed every minute of our time more than any other excursion we have ever taken.

"We have never had a finer reception on the entire trip. I tell you when we saw Old Glory floating over the city, the boys in khaki standing on the wharf as we came in and heard the bands playing American airs, we felt at once we were a part of you here and rejoiced to be again in a civilized part of the world. I am voicing the entire party when I say we did not expect such a welcome as we have had here. While we had heard much of Manila's hospi-

tality we never dreamed it could be carried to this extent."

Mr. James R. Mellon, the Pittsburg millionaire, was another of the party who was delighted with what he saw here. He was especially pleased with the busy air of the place, the sanitary condition of the city, and the evidence of good order which prevailed on every side. "You have got a wonderful country here," said Mr. Mellon, "and it will be only a few years until our people at home realize that fact. I have always been interested in the islands, and from now on I am going to be a Philippine booster."

Mr. Edwin O. Eshelby, publisher of the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, was another who was loud in his praises of the islands. Mr. Eshelby said that he had never been particularly in favor of holding the islands, and had refrained from taking up sides with the anti-imperialists because of his friendship for President Taft. Mr. Eshelby said that it would be a mistake for the people of the United States to give up the islands and that his paper, the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, would always be for keeping the flag put in these islands.



Working Our Great Coal Fields

"Instead of importing coal, the Philippines will be exporting coal in unlimited quantities within the next few years," this is the statement of ex-Governor Betts, president of the East Bataan Coal Mining Company, and that there is some ground for believing that his prognostications are correct, it can be stated that already several shipments of Philippine coal have been made to Hongkong.

The Manila Times has this to say of the work that is being done at the mines of the East Bataan Company.

The company of which Mr. Betts is president has a production of about 250 tons a day. Additional machinery, which has just been shipped to the mine with that which is ordered and on the way, will give a production, when installed, of about 1,000 tons a day. Bunkers are being constructed at Batan with a capacity of 6,000 tons. This will give a loading capacity of 2,500 tons every ten hours.

The machinery now on the way is of the latest design. Each of these machines will have a capacity of 275 tons per day. The result of using these machines will be that the coal will reach the market in large blocks or lumps.

The present method of using picks in the hands of inexperienced laborers results in the coal being picked fine. Air compressor for operating these machines are now being installed at the mines. A 100-horse power double drum hoisting engine has also been installed and is now in operation. The drums of these hoists are six feet in diameter each having a cable capacity of 5,000 feet. Ventilating fans with a capacity of 108,000 cubic feet a minute are also being placed in the mine as a precaution against any emergency.

An entirely new miner's lamp has been introduced in the mine. They are of acetylene and are attached to the caps of the miners. There have also been forwarded to the mine for lighting up the outside plant, for night work, four large Milburn lights. Each of these has a radius of 3,000 feet.

The company, to facilitate its bunker trade for coastwise ships, has just purchased the steamer *Buen Viaje*. The engines and boilers of this ship will be removed, the donkey boiler will be placed on deck and connected with the steam winches with suitable loading hoists to give the lighter a coal loading capacity.

This hulk will be anchored in the harbor at Batan where coastwise ships can go alongside to receive their bunker coal in a short space of time, thus causing no loss of time to the coastwise trade.

The harbor of Batan has an excellent anchorage, being perfectly safe in all sorts of weather, with 33 feet alongside the wharf giving ample water for the largest ships. This wharf is connected with the mine by a railroad track 2,900 feet in length.

Some Undeveloped Natural Resources of the Philippines

By Mr. GEORGE F. RICHMOND Bureau of Science, Manila, P. I.

THE three main sources of national wealth are 'Agriculture, Mining Manufactories. A country and may possess vast agricultural and mineral resources vet remain undeveloped industrially, on the other hand, no country has ever become great industrially without possessing rich and varied agricultural and mineral resources. rise of the United States of America to first position as a manufacturing nation is mainly due to its great natural resources and to a less extent to artificial causes. The causes which led to this unprecedented industrial development, arranged in their order of importance, are given as follows:

- 1. Agricultural resources.
- 2. Mineral resources.
- 3. Transportation facilities.
- 4. Free interstate trade.
- 5. Racial characteristics.

Although the United States was an important agricultural and mining country long before it began to develop along manufacturing lines, both pursuits received an added impetus by the introduction of the third, and for the last 30 years they have vied with each other for supremacy in the value of their respective products. This is but a natural consequence of complimentary forces, the growth of one demanding greater efforts from the others, so that it is safe to say that many natural resources both agricultural and mineral would have remained undeveloped but for the advent of the more specific industrial pursuits.

The history of industrial development elsewhere, together with a study of local conditions, leads me to believe that the Philippines may also increase their national wealth in this manner. Let us see to what extent the causes which contributed to the industrial development of the United States are applicable to local conditions.

Agricultural Resources. a variety of soil and a tropical climate which combines to produce certain products e. q. tobacco, sugar, coconuts and abaca for which there will always be a permanent and growing demand, and for the production of a number of minor food stuffs, oils, fibers, gums, resins and medicinal plants for which demand may be created. It is true that a tropical climate tends to limit the variety of possible production, yet the products of tropical growth are the very things which can not be successfully produced in temperate regions and which have become so necessary to the wants of man.

Mineral Resources. It is said that coal, iron and copper are responsible for the change from hand to machinemade commodities. Coal to furnish the power to drive machines and tools constructed of iron and copper. Coal, the basis of modern manufactures, of fairly uniform quality is found so widely distributed throughout the archipelago as to afford easy water transportation to distributing and manufacturing centres. and it seems to promise to be produced in such quantity and at a price as to make the Philippines independent of foreign sources. A supply of iron ore is equally important to the manufacturing development of a country. Large and important deposits of good grade ore exist in the provinces of Bulacan and Especially advantageous to their ultimate development are the deposits of limestone in the same locality. Important deposits of copper exist in the islands and await development, which is bound to come with improved transportation facilities already projected.

Transportation facilities. countries are especially favored by nature in this respect, possessing as they do, extensive mileage of navigable rivers. In the Philippines, the partial absence of such water courses is more than compensated by inter-island water transportation which connects all the important commercial points. The present condition of land transportation in the Philippines is to my mind the one great drawbrack to industrial development. Until the interior productive areas of each island are connected with tide water points of distribution by a system of artificial transportation wisely administered as regards freight rates, no great industrial advance along any line may be expected. Thanks to governmental activity concerning this vital problem, the system of railway transportation already under way bids fair to remove the most serious obstacle to our economic development.

IV. Free interisland trade, directly comparable with the freedom of trade between the states, territories and dependencies of the United States and European countries, exists between the various islands and provinces allowing a free exchange of the products of one locality with those of another without the intervention of such commercial barriers as customs' duties or national prejudices.

V. Racial characteristics. In some European countries, notably France, the artisan class have always strongly resisted the introduction of the factory system of manufacture, and while the cottage is the factory and the hand the power throughout the Philippines, I think it is more a question of expediency than of choice, and that, as a race, the Filipino is quick to see the economic advantages of centralized and supervised manufacturing processes and eager to

abandon laborious hand methods for modern labor-saving devices. Furthermore, no race of people is wholly inclined to one vocation; not all the people of any nation till the soil or go down in mines from choice. The Filipino people are no exception as is evidenced by the extent and varied nature of their household and shop industries. The Filipino, as a race, possesses strong artisan tendencies and no local condition is more favorable to. the introduction of the factory system of manufacture than this adaptability to the use of tools and machinery. This fact is further emphasized if one figures on the labor demands of almost any kind of mill operation, when it appears that the power and repair plant staffs, both of which are vital departments of all manufacturing industries could be almost exclusively locally supplied. I think that a visit to the extensive printing, lithographic and manufactured tobacco industries of Manila would convert the most skeptical on this question. the present time the manufacture of tobacco products is the only important example of local conversion of a major agricultural product from the raw state to the finished commodity. The "abaca" leaves the country for the most part to supply the textile and cordage mills of other countries. "Copra" is manufactured into soap and edible products in European factories, and sugar is sent abroad to be refined. We can continue purchase textiles, cordage, food stuffs, soaps, drugs, oil, varnishes and perfumes made from our own raw materials in foreign mills and we will undoubtedly continue to produce those raw materials in largely increasing yields, but to my mind it does not mean the highest development of those natural resources. I maintain that a natural resource remains undeveloped in the strict sense of the term until all its value is extracted. Aside from preventing the development of the artisan tendency of the race, which is itself a natural resource, by allowing the products of our farms and forests and mines to leave the country in an unmanufactured state, we lose the by-products of such manufacture, which are frequently great sources of national wealth. In the case of the 100,000 tons of copra annually exported at least 40,000 tons of oil cake valued at \$\mathbb{P}2,000,000\$, as a fertilizer, is removed from our soil and decreases the value of this important natural resource to that extent.

I will conclude by calling attention, by way of example, to a subject upon which I have given considerable study, a subject which considers the economic use of a natural resource peculiar to the tropics and which must otherwise necessarily remain undeveloped. I refer to the utilization of our extensive bamboo forests as a source of paper stock. Bamboo is one of the most important of all tropical plants and supplies innumerable present uses, but it is safe to say that more bamboo dies and decays in the forests from natural causes annually than goes to supply the wants of man, hence there need be no fear of exhausting the natural supply of this plant. That bamboo '"caña-boho" is entirely suitable for making certain grades of paper, is quite settled, for it has been repeatedly shown that bamboo fiber possesses the requisite length, strength and felting capacity to meet the paper maker's demands, and that a given weight of the raw material contains sufficient fiber to warrant its extraction. The whole problem therefore resolves itself into one of costs; i. e., what it will cost to place a ton of the finished product upon the local or foreign market.

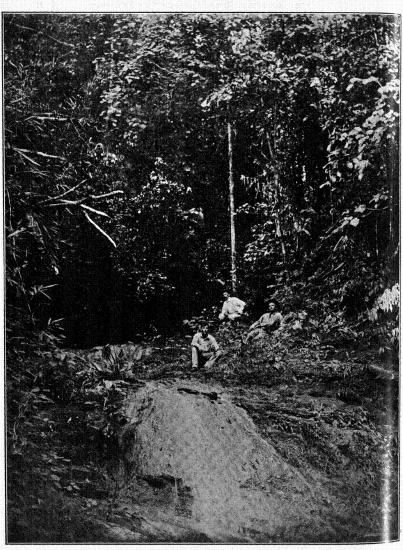
The cost of production is conveniently divided into: first, the cost of the raw material, and second the cost of manufacture.

Cost of the Raw Material. The price at which bamboo can be obtained in the open market is for the moment the only reliable source of information. To be specific, the price of bamboo in Orani, Bataan Province, varies from P8 to 12 per 1000 stems 7-½ meters in length, dependent upon the season. 1000 stems of air dry bamboo may be obtained from 1-10 hectare or 10000 stems per hectare.

1000 air dry stems of bamboo will weigh 4 metric tons which in turn will produce 2 short tons of paper fiber. Therefore the first cost of the raw material for one ton of fiber works out at the very attractive figure of ₱4 to ₱6 as compared with \$\mathbb{P}30\$, the present cost of 2 tons of pulp wood or sufficient to make a ton of fiber. Regarding the quantity of bamboo available there is scarcely any doubt. An area of 2 kilometers radius contains over 1200 hectares and will supply 25000 tons of air dry bamboo, which is sufficient to run a paper mill of moderate capacity 3-years of 300 working days each, irrespective of reproduction, or working on a 3 year rotation, which is entirely feasible. Such an area would supply a mill of 20 tons daily capacity indefinitely.

Cost of Manufacture. Without going into further details it is conservatively estimated that the actual cost of manufacturing one ton of paper pulp from bamboo would be \$\mathbb{P}30\$ divided equally between Labor, Fuel and Chemicals, the three items which make up the cost of manufacture in this industry. Add to this sum \$\mathbb{P}5\$, the cost of the bamboo, and you have \$\mathbb{P}35\$ as the total cost of production of a commodity for which there is a steady demand at \$\mathbb{P}80\$ per ton.

The cost of buildings and complete equipment for a plant of 20 tons daily capacity is approximately \$\mathbb{P}400,000\$, which may seem high, but I do not know of a single manufacturing industry which would yield a greater return on the investment, or an industry which is more applicable to the local conditions, all things considered.



SCENE ON SHEPHERD'S PLANTATION, ILIGAN.

The Economic Possibility of a Philippine Starch Industry

By RAYMOND F. BACON

▼HE United States produces each about three hundred and sixty million pounds of starch, with a value of twenty-five million pesos. Most of this starch is manufactured from corn. On the average, one acre in the United States will yield 40 bushels of corn, containing fifteen hundred pounds of starch. The Philippine Islands has a plant which for starch production is so immeasurably superior to corn that it is worthy of consideration for plantations in these Islands. This plant is cassava, known in Tagalog as camoting cahoy. The cassava plant will yield in the Philippine Islands as much as 20 tons of tubers per acre, containing 5 tons of starch. There are many varieties of the cassava plant distinguished by scientists, of which probably 50 or more occur in the PhilippineIslands, but in the southern islands, especially in the Moro province, we have found varieties which give the above high yields of starch. The plant has many advantages from an agricultural standpoint. For most varieties the tubers may be harvested any time from one to two years after planting. This is a very great advantage under present labor conditions in the Philippines, as it enables one to make the harvest at such a time as the labor is available. The plant seems to have no insect or fungus enemies and thrives well on almost any kind of soil, although the soil must be well drained, otherwise the tubers may rot in the ground.

Cassava is planted by cutting the stalks into small sections about 4 inches long, and under present conditions these are usually simply placed in the ground, being about half covered with earth. It would undoubtedly be better to plow the ground and prepare it as for other crops, but in those plantations which have started with cassava, this has not been done. Under the present conditions the cultivation which has been given to the plant has amounted simply to keeping down the weeds. It has been found necessary to go through the fields once or twice with bolos, and after three or four months from the time of planting the cassava has sufficient spread of leaves to shade the ground so that the weeds do not become troublesome thereafter.

The best time for harvest for most varieties is from one and one-half to two years after the time of planting. The tubers increase in size very markedly after the first year. Thus I have seen plants one year old having about eight (8) pounds of tubers to the plant, while under similar conditions plants two years old would carry 25 pounds of tubers to the plant.

To handle this crop successfully, either starch, cassava meal, tapioca, or alcohol should be manufactured near the fields where the cassava is grown, as the tubers do not stand storage well.

I will deal first with the manufacture of starch from cassava tubers. The tubers are carried to the mill where they are thoroughly washed and then rasped to a fine pulp. We have found that a rasp consisting of a cylinder covered with a rough sheet iron plate works very satisfactorily. The rasped pulp is now run over a screen, considerable water being added from sprays playing on the screen. This is for the

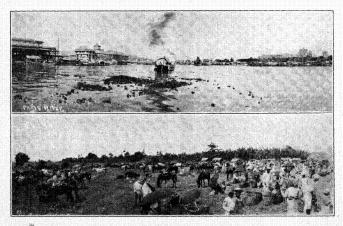
purpose of washing out the starch from the cells and the fiber. The starch granules pass through the screen into a trough below as a starch milk. The fiber and cellular walls remain on the screen. We have used for such screens common cheese-cloth. The starch milk is now run into settling tanks. After several hours the starch settles to the bottom of the tank and the water carrving the albuminous substances, dirt. etc., is drawn off. The starch is then stirred up with fresh, clean water, and again allowed to settle out, and this washing process is repeated as many times as is necessary until the starch is perfectly white. It is quite necessary to get the starch very clean and white, as the price depends largely upon its color. When the starch is thoroughly washed, it is dug out from the tanks and then passes to the drying house. In drying the starch it is necessary that the temperature should not be very high at first, and as the starch loses its

water, it is able to stand a higher and higher temperature; consequently most drying houses are built on the plan of having a large heating surface at the bottom of the house and the starch enters at the top and gradually passes toward hotter and hotter zones to the bottom of the house where it comes out perfectly dry. Dried starch is sacked and sent to market.

Cassava starch varies quite largely in price from 2-½ to as high as 5 cents gold per pound. The present price in the United States is about 3 cents gold a pound. There is no duty on cassava starch into the United States.

Instead of starch, it is also possible to manufacture tapioca from cassava. In the manufacture of tapioca the process is essentially the same as in the manufacture of starch, except that the wet washed starch, instead of being transported to the drying house, is heated on iron or copper plates to a high temperature for a short time. The temperature for a short time. The





MARKET DAY IN THE PROVINCES

perature required is from 120° to 145° centigrade and the time of heating is about two minutes. At the higher temperatures mentioned the starch gives a tapioca with a pinkish hue which has a greater market value. In most places in the East where tapioca is manufactured, the process is exceedingly crude. no machines being used for actual tapioca manufacture, the starch simply being thrown into large pans where it is stirred by Chinamen during the heating process, but undoubtedly machines can be easily devised to do the same work.

One acre of cassava will give approximately five tons of tapioca flour, of a value in Manila of about \$200 gold, or it will give about the same quantity of flake tapioca of the value in Manila of \$275 to \$300 gold.

I will not enter into the discussion of cassava as a source of alcohol, save to state that it can be used for the manufacture of alcohol in the same manner as corn is used in the United States, and that one acre of this plant will give approximately 800 gallons of 95 per cent alcohol of the value of about \$300 gold.

It is evident that cassava has many advantages over some of the plants which are largely cultivated in the Philippine Islands, and it is undoubtedly only a question of time until it will be commonly grown here in the haciendas.

Other plants, which are promising for starch production in the Philippine Islands, are the tacca plant, yielding about 22 per cent of a very fine starch, and the common arrowroot plant, vielding about 20 per cent of a starch which has a very high market value, the present price being about 10 cents gold per pound. There is also a possibility of the manufacture of starch from rice in the Philippines; while the market for rice starch is quite limited, still the price is very high, being about 8 to 10 cents gold per pound, and as the yield of starch from rice is from 70 to 80 per cent, with rice at from \$\mathbb{P}4\$ to \$\mathbb{P}5\$ per picul, it is evident that there is a large margin of profit for such an industry.

I have endeavored to merely outline the economic possibilities of the Philippine starch industry in the hope that some one may be interested enough to take up some of these lines suggested.

Getting Ready for the 1911 Carnival

TO sooner had tired Manila began to recover from the effects of the 1910 carnival than the stockholders of the Carnival Association met together and began to make plans for the holding of the big carnival of 1911. "Bigger and Better," was the idea of all that the 1911 Carnival should be, and the next thing to do was to find the men who should see that this idea were carried out. In Mr. M. L. Stewart as Director-General, and Mr. Julius Reis. as Secretary, the members of the Carnival Association felt that they had found the right men, and that they were not mistaken is proven by the immense amount of work that has already been mapped out by these gentlemen towards making next year's carnival a great success, and one totally eclipsing all former carnivals.

Director-General Stewart has several ideas in mind which will be entirely different from anything of the sort ever attempted in this part of the world features at once novel and entertaining. While he has not yet made public announcement of what these features will be, he has outlined to personal friends a few of the main ones, which will be adapted in some instances from features which have made for the success of carnival in Europe and the United States, and with the vim and vigor with which Manila characteristically takes hold of things of this sort, there can be no doubt that they will be improved upon when their rehearsals begin next fall.

Than Julius S. Reis no better man could possibly have been selected as secretary for the 1911 carnival. He has much natural executive ability, knows men, and knows how to treat them in a way that counts for the most

good. He has already organized his work and is rendering the Director General a world of assistance in planning features for the next fiesta.

The industrial features of the 1911 carnival will by no means be neglected. In truth, they will be much larger, more comprehensive than ever before. It is expected that the Philippine Assembly now in session at Baguio will make a handsome appropriation for the purpose of having larger and better displays from the provinces than in the past. If this is done it will mean that the direct expense of making such displays will be taken off of the provinces, and the officials will be in better shape to go ahead and plan than in the past.

The publicity work for the 1911 carnival has already been commenced. and Mr. Sam B. Trissel, one of Manila's best known and cleverest newspapermen, has been selected to handle the publicity department. Mr. Trissel will have the support of hundreds of his newspaper friends throughout the world: so the next carnival is bound to be pretty well advertised. This work will be kept up from now until the carnival opens, and it is believed it will be the means of attracting a large number of visitors from foreign lands to the carnival. The Red Devil folder is now being prepared and should be ready for mailing by the middle of next month, and the big Red Devil posters will be sent to the United States. Australia, and lands several months earlier this year than was done in past years.

Taken all in all, everything augurs well for the 1911 festival. More interest is being displayed in carnival work than ever before. Everyone is keenly interested and this interest will not be allowed to lag for a moment.

The "Casama" System

In discussing this article with friends and business men of the city, I find that very few are properly informed on conditions as they really exist in the provinces. They also know little of conditions among the natives in the city outside of that learned from the few Filipinos with whom they may from time to time have dealings.

The "casama system" means the partnership system among the natives. Partnership systems exist all over the Islands among the Filipinos in the same way, viz:-four to forty persons living from the labor or attempt at labor of one person. No business here can be transacted where the amount of money involved exceeds thirty centavos, that the casama or mga casama does not exist. All natives pay tribute to this system. This includes every living native in the Islands from the lavandera, the slave who gets a few centavos each fiesta, the muchachos in the native families, the muchachos in foreign and American families and establishments: every class of labor including the dancing girls in los salones de baile, the smallest tienda keeper to the largest, the politicos, medicos, abogados to the property owner. The latter four generally have a steady · income from the former as their position in the community warrants.

Taking up the subject of rice culture here, I will give an account of practices that are being put into effect and executed each year with little interruption. I will also describe the methods of rice culture.

First, I will remind you that the property owner is the great, absolute "IT" among his people: he is recognized as a

powerful being, whose word is the only law that they know, and one who can cause others to get out of the community or do as he says. In case that the property owner is a college man, he is all the greater, powerful and more feared, than the ones educated in their home towns.

The landowner must have the usual number of retainers, servants, slaves, amigos familiares and at least one "alzador." An alzador is what we term a "flunkie," but the alzador is a great man here among the "gente ignorante." He is the property owner's right hand man; advises his master who the reliable ones are on his preserve or within the jurisdiction of his power, handles all the gossip, looks up renters, sub-renters laborers and debtors; makes verbal contracts in the name of his master and always has on hand an immense quantity of self esteem, false pride, impudence and deceit; and he never loses the dignity that his position is supposed to require in the presence of his inferiors, the laborers, while he is out on a tour of business. It is he who keeps the greater part of the Insular population posted along the lines that are considered best for the good of the community. The "good" of the community always flows toward the man highest up. Through the alzador the common folk is instructed on all subjects in a manner that will not change their opinion of those above them. Any of the instruction received from this source will tend to keep those instructed under subjugation.

The alzador spends his time among the inferior "gente" working up what he terms business. Part of it is for himself, but most of it is for his master. Months are sometimes spent in making a verbal contract with some farmer who is a successful rice grower. A Missouri mule swapper is a saint in comparison with an alzador.

After a renter is found a sub-renter must be located; for no one here who owns a carabao or is reliable enough to have one entrusted to his care would think of working. The alzador is always consulted as to who the subrenter is to be. The alzador could not possibly condescend to procure the actual laborers, but makes contracts with persons who have carabao or are reliable enough to have one hired to them by the property owner.

The sub-renter must make a tour of the barrio and assure himself that he will be assisted through the planting season by his retainers, dependents, parientes, etc. After this final assurance the sub-renter reports to the renter that Juan, son of Deogracias de Tal, will plow the ground and that certain ones belonging to his partida and to the partidas of the renter and alzador will have their share of the labor of planting. This labor must be judiciously allotted for there is as much as two pesos per capita for those who work during the planting season. The laborers are the servants, whose lot have been cast with the dependent class and never does a person of social or other standing labor or plant in the fields.

Oftentimes disagreements take place over a failure to assign the labor to the proper parties. The sub-renter may feel that his partida is not enough in evidence or the plowman may have agreed to do the plowing at a slightly reduced rate provided that his matrimonio or others of his partida be let in on the planting and harvest. The renter and alzador also may have a few indigent ones within reach that they want to realize a few pesetas on. This must finally be settled before the alzador,

who has the ability to shuffle such settlements about with the same effect as that of a "sure thing" monte dealer and certain sure to win no matter which way the squabble goes.

The time for planting the grain in the seed-beds approaches, and the alzador makes his little tour usually set alert by signs of rain or a change in the atmosphere assuring rain. The renter informs his sub-renter that rain will soon fall and that he must be ready to do his duty.

The sub-renter all this time from March 1st to May 15 has been dozing in the shade or chewing on a cane stalk, making his meals of such food as his womenfolk are able to procure. This consists, usually, of one meal per day of rice, fruit and vegetables with an occasional mess of fish soup, or crabs. Beef and pork with him are luxuries. When informed that the time has come to begin to get ready to do the first seeding, he answers with an "Opo" and continues his indifferent attitude. When first rains fall in May he rises, stretches himself like a bear coming from his hibernating place, and sallies out to the renter. He and the renter order the plow boy to hitch the bull or carabao to the cart or sled, and all then proceed to the landowner's house. They are likely to have several others with them just to add to the appearance of things, and to learn the possibility of getting the landowner to loosen up a few pesos as an advance on work to be done by some of their partida at a date in the future.

On these days the landowner's house assumes real business-like activities. There are to be found all classes from the alzadores to the renters, sub-renters, plowboys and prospective laborers. The number varies according to the size of the landowner's estate, the activity of the alzadores, and the amount of seed

and money that may be on hand with the landowner for the coming crop.

When the renters and their retinues approach the landowner's house, they are met some distance outside the premises by the alzador who is there consulted and informed of anything new that may have happened in the way of arrangement, barter or sale; for such days are days of general trading, bartering and "skinning." The alzadores have all had private conferences with the landowner, prior to the arrival of the renters, and know his wishes. If a renter has a carabao that the landowner wants, now is the time for a "dicker" and the alzador has been informed to make the dicker with special instructions for special people. The alzador always gets a fee for a carabao dicker which is ten pesos taken from the seller.

When a renter wants the use of a carabao for the season, it is made known to the alzador and inspection of the animals takes place: the alzador informing the renter of the good and better qualities of the different animals and the amounts of palay required at harvest time as pay for the hire of the different animals.

In many cases a renter who owns a carabao wants money for use other than for rice planting. This is made known to the alzador with all the little details explained as to the exact use to which the money is to be applied and the possibilities of profit or loss. If, in the opinion of the alzador, the possibilities for gain are good, he will enter into partnership with the renter in the same manner as his other business; simply sitting back letting the other take all the risk and do all the work, while he takes a rake-off from the earnings. collects a fee for negotiating the loan from his master. If the new undertaking is apt to lose, the deal will go through just the same, for no money will be oaned in either case without a Pacto de Retro on a carabao. In case of loss the master gets a carabao cheap and the alzador gets his fee: in case of gain, the master gets value equal to a heavy interest while the alzador gets his fee. In either case the master and alzador come out winners; the only risk is taken by the third party who signs away every thing that he owns in order to get funds for investment. A loan on a carabao is from 30 to 50 Pesos plus 50% payable at harvest time in palay at one peso per cayan.

This dickering and trading is nearly always a continued affair; the renter being informed to return to see the landowner on another day, but the palay for seed is issued and the sub-renter and the plow-boy return to their barrio while the renter waits his turn to beg of the landowner a few pesos for himself and sub-renter. Having gotten his few pesos he makes a few purchases, mostly food, and returns to the barrio in the evening It has been a great day with or at night. him attending to so much business in one day. But he must get the seed planted in the seed-bed and then return to the landowner to settle for the palay and money borrowed.

In most cases no books are kept by the landowner for the palay, but each peso borrowed is booked. The palay is kept track of by the number of animals being worked by each individual. One carabao is supposed to do the work for sowing one and one-half cavans during the season.

The renter must see the alzador at intervals of each few days, to keep posted on the latest occurrences and to report on the progress of his work. If the renter has anything that the alzador wants, the alzador will be around to see the renter and continue coming as long as the renter has anything that the alzador or his master may wish to get possession of.

The sub-renter must now have money to advance the plow boy and those who are to do the transplanting when the time comes, for no work is done without an advance of money or value of money. This money is borrowed from the landowner through the renter and alzador to be paid plus 50% at harvest time in palay at one peso per cavan. The hire of carabao is paid the same way.

A boy must be hired to look after the carabao while grazing, but this is an easy matter for there are plenty of waifs or children of fagged out tenants who can easily be corraled and put into service, and the expense is a slight one. The boy feeds the carabao by taking it from its stable, leading it to pasture and sitting on its back while it grazes.

The plowing, and transplanting the grain alternate according to the fall of rain. The plowing can be done any time that the ground is wet and muddy, while the favorite time to transplant the rice plants is during a rainy spell or just after a downfall of rain.

During the transplanting, especially if there is a rush on, is when the subrenter has his trouble. Two-thirds of those who had assured him their cooperation in this his only undertaking, have decided to pass this period of the season as silent partners—this especially with the males, who offer as substitutes, female parientes or others whose years may vary from ten to seventy.

On transplanting days the sub-renter has in the field a squad of women numbering from one to thirty. The plow boy has carted, sledded or carried on his head the plants from the seed bed to the ground prepared for planting. He distributes the plants tied in bundles along the edge of the prepared ground, then hitches the carabao to the comb-harrow and gives the ground the final treatment before the rice is planted. The planters fall in line along the edge of the ground,

pull up their skirts and step into the muddy ground. The skirts are adjusted so as to come within a few inches of the top of the mud which ranges from six to sixteen inches in depth. They always await the word for starting, then take up the little bundles of rice-stalks, open the bind and begin to insert the stalks into the mud.

The word to begin is given by a guitar player rapping on the instrument like an "anuncio en baile." The guitar player is a regularly appointed laborer furnished by the sub-renter and receives a few centavos per diem for his services. He is supposed to be able by the aid of his guitar to spur the women on with the work. He also flatters them with an occasional compliment. The planters keep their hands beating time to the "fandango," each beat meaning one plant planted.

The transplanting continues as long as the season is favorable and labor is to be had. The first planting bee is quite a fete, but the attraction is lost during the second, third and fourth. During the last plantings only a few labourers appear and there is no guitar player to flatter them. The planting season ends with a drag. The work for the planters is done. The carabao has done its part and earned the hire bargained for. After all this so called labor, there is planted one and one-third hectares of rice.

EDITOR'S NOTE

The second installment of this article, dealing with the harvesting and division of the crop, will appear in the May number. This story, by a certain government official who has visited almost every section of the Archipelago, and who in his ten years' residence in the Islands has had a chance to study every phase of native life, manners and customs, is one of the clearest expositions that has yet been made of the manner in which the wealthy native landowners treat the poor "taos" in the provinces. It may also serve in a way to explain the reason why the average native does not care to work,

Through the Southern Islands

The people of Manila but little realize the numberless points of interest and beauty which can be seen by any person travelling on the steamers of the "Compañía Maritima," which are operated by Smith, Bell & Co. A trip through the Southern Islands on one of the steamers of this fleet brings one in sight of some of the places around which cluster the memories of great events of the long past, places where great battles were fought, spots where first the white race trod the soil of this Far Eastern World. A trip to Cebu, will bring one within a mile and half of the Island of Mactan, where Magellan, the dauntless explorer, was savagely attacked and murdered by the natives. This island is within a short distance of the city of Cebu, and has been visited by thousands in the past. A tall monument marks the spot where the daring navigator lies buried. There are some beautiful drives out from Cebu, and the scenery along the Cebu-Toledo Road is surpassed by that of few other places in the world.

In Northern Mindanao, at Iligan, the Agus Falls may be visited and the scenery here is one of surpassing grandeur. The Agus Falls are five feet higher than the famed falls of Niagara. Proceeding south, the thriving town of Zamboanga, the headquarters of the military government of the great Island of Mindanao is visited, and here one may obtain an idea of Moro life and customs, and also see what the American pioneers are

The Division of Mines, Bureau of Science, will shortly get out an article in the "Journal of Science" on the Island of Mindanao, including a lengthy report on the Mineral Resources, Geology, etc., and a complete map with a a scale 1-400,000 with the very latest information.

doing in blazing out a trail in the savage islands of the great Pacific. The home of the Sultan of Sulu can be visited from Zamboanga, and the traveller will have a chance here to see the Oriental Potentate who wanted to be a son-in-law of ex-President Roosevelt. Here also one has an opportunity to visit the great pearl beds, and buy some of the lustrous gems at a price much less than in the jewelry shops of the large cities.

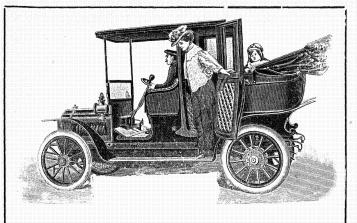
The vessels of the Maritima fleet pass through some of the most beautiful spots in the world, while threading their way through the opalescent waters of the archipelago. It is a panorama of ever changing scenes, a continued succession of new beauties, new wonders.

Seeing Manila, is not seeing the Philippines, and if one wants to form any sort of notion of the beauty and richness of the Archipelago, he must visit the great island country to the south.

No better way could be advised a visitor than to take a two or three weeks trip on the steamers of the Compañia Maritima.

The steamers are electric lighted throughout; the food is first-class, and the ship's officers are at all times courteous and obliging. Every effort is made looking to the comfort and enjoyment of the passengers. The trips are inexpensive, and the cost of same may be had by inquiry at the office of Smith, Bell & Co.

This article will be most complete and will be the best yet published concerning the great southern Island. Persons desiring information concerning the mineral resources of Mindanao can obtain same by applying to Mr. Warren D. Smith, Chief of the Division of Mines, Bureau of Science, Calle Herran.



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Cebu Forging Ahead

Governor Dionisio Jakosalem of Cebu is one of the most progressive native officials in the islands. He has done much to improve conditions in Cebu, and as a result of the up-to-date policies which he has inaugurated and had carried out since he has been in office. Cebu Province is in a better condition to-day than at any time previous in its history. The completion of the new railroad across the island has done much to facilitate the movement of crops, bring the interior planters into closer touch with the outside world, and caused them to extend their productive areas. The completion of the docks, where the largest ships can come alongside and receive and discharge cargo, has done much to help the commerce of the port. Besides these two great improvements, an electric light plant has recently been installed, and



MR. C. E. HELVIE

in the power house as a fuel only Cebu coal is used. A new hotel, modern in every way has been built, and many new handsome business and residence buildings have lately been erected. Other improvements which are projected are the building of a new custom house, and the installation of modern sewer and water systems. Cebu is coming to the front fast, and her strenuous and progressive governor, and her enterprising and public spirited citizens may well swell with pride as a result of the attention which Cebu is receiving from men who are interested in Philippine affairs all over the world.

The demand for "White Steamers" seems to be increasing by leaps and bounds, and they are being purchased and used by leading people all over the world.

President Taft uses a "White Steamer" for his family ear. In Manila, the city authorities evidently consider the "White Steamers best fitted for departmental work as they have recently purchased a number of the latest models of this car for the Police Department, the Fire Department, the Department of Sanitation, and Transportation, and the City Engineers Department.

The Police Department has two modern ambulances, besides an elegant, fast steamer for Chief Harding.

During the later Army maneuvers in Massachusetts, White Steamers were used altogether by the Commanding General, and by General Wood and his staff. White Cars are the official cars at West Point.

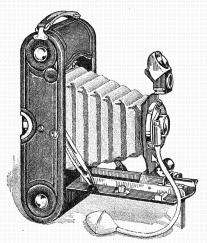
Mr. C. E. Helvie, the local agent, has a number of new cars now en-route and most of them are already sold.

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Philippine Pottery

By Dr. G. I. ADAMS,

Bureau of Science

THE exhibit of pottery made by the Division of Mines at the Carnival this year, showed, a distinct advance in the character of the commercial product. Better clays have been used in the finer pieces and the common ware shows that the clay is prepared more carefully, is more thoroughly burned and has a better glaze.

Formerly a pottery kiln was operated by Sr. Zobel in Manila, at which some porcelain and semi-porcelain or stoneware were made. A few pieces showing the class of work produced were included in the Carnival collection. The making of porcelain in the Philippines was an ambitious attempt, and the abandoning of the enterprise was due to the fact that the clays of the Islands had not been sufficiently tested. In the better grades of pottery now being made, white clays are used and experiments are being carried on with the hope of finding material suitable for porcelain and finer grades of ware.

The Bureau of Education has just established a small school for clay work at Santa Cruz, Laguna Province, and in the educational exhibit, there were a few pieces of ware showing the first product of their kiln. In the provincial exhibits there were many interesting pieces of pottery, giving proof of the dexterity of the Filipinos. In the Pampanga exhibit, the native method of making pottery was demonstrated. native pottery is made from common red clays, and is usually burned under a pile of straw or bamboo or other light combustible material. One of the defects of the native pottery is that it is not sufficiently burned. Furthermore,

the clay is not washed well enough to give a dense texture to the ware. The introduction of kilns will make it possible to burn at a sufficiently high temperature to partially fuse the clays and so make a stronger ware.

Those who made the exhibits of pottery from the provinces expressed an interest in the glazed ware shown in the exhibit of the Division of Mines, and were desirous of learning how to produce it. Glazing requires a certain amount of experience, and it is hoped that the Bureau of Education in their pottery schools will instruct students who will go into the provinces and make glazed ware. There is need for a central school in Manila where experiments can be carried on and to which clays from all parts of the Islands can be sent for the determination of their suitability for fine ware.

It is estimated that about ₱400,000 worth of pottery is made each year in the Philippine Islands and about the same amount is broken as a natural consequence of usage. The imports of earthenware and stoneware are large. There is a good opening for the pottery industry, considered from the commercial standpoint. Besides the demand for ornamental pottery, there is a demand for impervious crockery and stoneware which can be used as containers. cooking utensils, mixing bowls ordinary tableware. The common pottery, being pervious, is difficult to keep clean and sightly. The ingenuity of the Filipinos in designing pieces, and their skill in making the ordinary red ware. shows that all that is needed to advance the industry is some instruction in the

PHILIPPINE RESOURCES

use of the higher grade clays. The proper construction of kilns will allow the burning at a high temperature and the glazing of the product.

In regard to the more common clay products, it may be noted that the City of Manila stands ready to use a large amount of vitrified brick for paving side streets and this year has purchased a big shipment of sewer tile. At present, the brick made in the Islands is of only fair quality, and much of it is of a poor grade. No drain tile or sewer pipe is manufactured. There are the requisite materials in the Islands and it is hoped that someone will establish a kiln for

burning these products. The Bureau of Education is to be commended for having taken up industrial work with clay, and in the course of a few years it will undoubtedly extend the knowledge of pottery manufacture. An article in a forthcoming number of the Journal of Science gives a review of what is being done in the Philippines at the present time, the analyses of some of the clays, and shows that they are suitable material for good ware. It is proposed to continue the study of the clays of the provinces and in cooperation with the Bureau of Education to do all that is possible to further the industry.



EXHIBIT OF PAMPANGA PROVINCE, PHILIPPINES CARNIVAL, 1910

Annatto

By Mr. A. W. PRAUTCH

This shrub, the seeds of which produce the Annatto dye of commerce, grows wild in the forests of the Philippines and is very common in Manila. It will be recognized by the cluster of capsules at the point of each branch resembling in appearance tufts of chestnut burrs.

The West Indies furnish most of the Annatto dye, and the seeds sell for about eight cents gold a pound. Judging from the abundance of seeds on a plant, a calculation of the number of plants possible to an acre, the fact that the pods burst open when ripe and that the collection is easy, there seems to be a profitable future in systematic growth of this plant in the Philippines.

India has begun to introduce Annatto which is indigenous here. The Agricultural Journal has the following interesting reference to it:—

"Annatto is employed as a dye for calico, silk, wool, skins, feathers, ivory and bone and in colouring butter and cheese. It produces a fast colour of both yellow and red tints.

"It is a shrub or small tree of very branching habit of growth and attains a height of 8 to 12 feet. It is a hardy plant and fruits very freely in the plains of India in any ordinary soil and climate.

"The fruits, a capsule which, when ripe, splits into two valves, on the inside of which are attached seeds covered with a thin coating of reddish waxy pulp. This waxy substance contains the colouring matter known as Annatto.

"The dye is extensively used for colouring butter and cheese in nearly all countries, for which purpose in India the seeds are ground to a fine powder and soaked in pure olive, sesamum or safflower oil. The extract is then strained through fine muslins.

"The plant is propagated from seed which should be sown in a shaded nursery. When the seedlings are about four months old, at which time they should be 6 to 8 inches high, they should be transplanted about 12 feet apart, if the soil is good. Pits should be dug out to a depth and diameter of 18 inches for each seedling.

"Fair crops may be expected in three or four years, but it takes longer to get a fully established plantation.

"In India the plant has been grown chiefly in Government gardens. It is a plant of considerable economic value and should be more widely cultivated.

"The seeds, when ripe, should be extracted from the capsules and dried in the sun. They may then be steeped in very hot water. By stirring, the waxy testa is then washed off from each seed. After some days the whole mass should be strained. The liquid should be allowed to ferment for a week and then the dye matter settles. The clear water should then be poured off, and the dye dried in shallow pans. When the substance is semi-hard, it may be moulded into rolls, wrapped in banana leaves, and then becomes the ordinary Annatto of commerce.

"In Jamaica, Annatto is an important export, almost entirely produced by the peasant class. These exports are increasing and go chiefly to the United States."

Prosperity Beams

Signs of prosperity are seen on every hand in Negros and the inhabitants appear contented and happy. Great activity is manifested by the planters, and a large area of land that has lain idle for many years is being cultivated this season.

This activity is due to the results of the Payne Bill and the present price of sugar. The sugar planters are enthusiastic and believe their lean years have at last ended and that they are now about to enjoy their years of plenty. Hundreds of acres are being put into cultivation, improved farming machinery is being imported, the sugar mills are being repaired and where rust and ruin has held sway in the past there is to be activity in the future.

A feature of the present prosperity among the planters is, that the political agitator is without a weapon and is unable to carry on his campaign of agitation against the government, and unable to cry hard times. With a good crop this year, and crops are usually good in Negros, in connection with the extra land that is being planted, this island will take its place in the lead as a desirable location for investors.

The planters of Pangasinan are sure that prosperity has reached the Philippines at last, and every one of them is extending his cultivated area as fast as possible. Large amounts of sugar cane have been planted, and besides this crop there will be a big yield this year of tobacco, rice and palay.

In Pampanga, the richest sugar district in the island of Luzon, there is every sign of prosperity. The planters are

all busy putting in additional plantings and increasing their productive areas. Every laborer in the province is working and at good wages. Pampanga will have a banner year in 1910.

Iloilo is getting ready for the big carnival of 1911. The Panay exhibit at the last carnival netted a profit of ₱5000, most of which was derived from the sale of products. With this amount as a nucleus, the Iloilo people are going to raise a goodly sum with which they will construct a portable exhibition building at Iloilo. In December an agricultural exhibition of the products of the island of Panay will be made in this building, and later the building will be taken down, shipped to Manila and erected on the carnival grounds where a permanent Iloilo exhibit will be maintained.

One of the largest irrigation projects in the islands is now under construction at San Miguel, Tarlac, and about 700 men are engaged in the work. The main and lateral canals will cover an area of 6,000 hectares of arable land.

The Insular government has appropriated ₱300,000 for the project and it is contemplated the work will be finished in about one year. When completed it will be the largest single irrigation system in the islands.

According to the Cebu Chronicle the Bureau of Agriculture is doing a lot towards encouraging the cultivation of corn in the southern island. Mr. H. A. Ireland, of that bureau, recently arrived at Cebu with a large quantity of corn seed, which he is distributing among the farmers of the district.

Two men who did some splendid missionary work for the Philippines during their stay abroad are Colonel James G. Harbord, of the Philippines Constabulary, and Mr. Frank L. Strong, the well known merchant. Two better champions could not have been found to fight the battles of these islands in America and other lands visited by them, and we can rest assured that made many friends for this archipelago. Their hosts of friends in the islands were glad to see them return to our shores. Colonel Harbord has done a vast amount of work in restoring peace and order throughout the islands, and is one of the best officers that the army has ever had in this country. Mr. Frank L. Strong, might be called the pioneer booster of the islands as he has been laboring for years with might and main to get the manufacturers of the United States to realize what a valuable possession the people of America had fallen heir to when the Philippine Islands were captured by Dewey. Mr. Strong is an old war-horse who enjoys the scent of battle, and it is safe to say that he delivered a few broadsides into the ranks of the anti-imperialists when he passed through Boston.

Boost.

'Tis better to boost for to-morrow In a glad, irrepressible way, Than to frame up a compact with sorrow, And hopelessly hammer to-day.

"Tis better to jolly misfortune,
Fourflushing a heartful of joy,
Than to rail and bewail and importune
Till, even your God, you annoy.

Get out and get into the game, lad;
Draw cards and sit in with the bunch.
For the lad who is hopelessly lame, lad
Is the chump with the pessimist hunch.

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Mr. Henry Hasemeyer, manager of the Lapac Rubber Plantation on the Island of Lapac, is showing some very encouraging results. He has completed his tapioca mill and is turning out an excellent grade of starch. A large quantity of mulberry slips have been planted and are growing well. It is Mr. Hasemeyer's intention to experiment in silk culture as soon as his mulberry trees have attained a sufficient growth. He has recently planted a quantity of Liberian coffee which is growing nicely. The principal crop however, is rubber and tapioca and since November 15th he has planted about fifty acres in these crops.—Mindanao Herald.

The plantation of Mr. N. M. Holmes, the pioneer American planter of Siasi, is rapidly nearing the productive stage. Mr. Holmes expects to begin tapping his rubber in about twelve months.

One of the newsiest little papers in the Philippines is published in Cebu and is called "The Cebu Chronicle." It is edited and published by Mr. Alfred G. Andersen, and is issued from the press on Wednesday and Saturday of each week. It is doing a whole lot to advertise the thriving little city of Cebu to the world, and it should receive the support of every good citizen and resident of that prosperous community who is interested in the upbuilding and development of that section of the Philippines.

The Mindanao Herald is another of the provincial papers which is doing a lot of good in boosting the Philippines, or at least one particular section of them. It is published weekly and gives all of the news of that great southern island where big things are happening every day. The Mindanao Herald is one of the best edited papers in the islands and the man who wields the pen is Mr. J. A. Hackett. The Mindanao Herald is published at Zamboanga, Mindanao.

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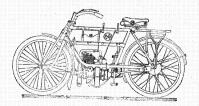
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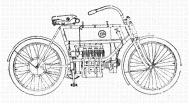
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Rubber Notes

Throughout the Malay Peninsula rubber is the only product talked about, it is estimated that 20,000,000 trees have been planted occupying an area of over 400,000 acres. The variety planted is almost exclusively Para which thrives well and gives an abundance of rubber of the best grade.

The total output of rubber shipped from Ceylon and Malay States in 1908 was 1296 tons. The quantity for 1909 was 2684 tons, and the highest price paid was 9 shillings 9 pence per pound. The average price for all grades of plantation rubber for 1909 exceeded that of 1908 by 2 shillings 9 pence per pound. The remarkable expansion of the motor industry all over the world points to a high price being maintained.

While plantation rubber only supplies 6 per cent of the world's production, yet it has engaged an increasing measure of attention amongst manufactures. The general quality of plantation rubber is so superior to wild rubber that contracts for a large part of the crop of 1910 (and even 1911) have been made for 8 shillings per pound.

Messrs. Lewis and Peat of London in their rubber report say: "We do not hesitate to call attention to the benefits being derived, and to be derived, in London and in the Rubber World generally from the enterprise, capacity and intelligence of planters in the East, which has brought about this great, lucrative and important industry. An

enormous amount of capital has been invested in Rubber Companies, but it must be borne in mind that such an industry requires, and is entitled to, a huge capital, and we are of opinion that the outlook is a bright one for rubber producers and investors from the simple fact that the demand is a growing one. and that consumers and manufacturers are finding by experience that in buying plantation grown rubber they are receiving in their factories an article of high merit and purity to be relied upon. and free from the irregularity and uncertainty of native prepared and wild rubbers. The result is certain. The demand for cultivated rubber must and will increase and we do not believe that it has been overdone, although we do not expect the present enormous profits will last, we are persuaded that there is no industry with such prospects as present themselves in connection with the plantation rubber industry."

It has been difficult to determine accurately the production per acre of rubber, owing to the trees in the estates being of all ages, and most of them under five years old. The Seremban Estate furnishes the following exact data. 348 acres planted in Para rubber in 1898; there were 205,000 lbs. of rubber gathered therefrom during 1909 or at the rate of 590 lbs. per acre. The bulk of this was sold under forward contracts at 6 shillings per pound.

Telephone Company Making Costly Improvements

The Philippine Islands Telegraph and Telephone Company is doing all in its power to improve the telephone service in this city, and the unanimous opinion of all phone users is that the service is better to-day than it ever has been before. Work is progressing rapidly with the laying of the underground wires, and the company is spending thousands of dollars at the present time in making these improvements. About the tenth of the present month, work will be commenced for the laying of the underground wires from San Sebastian Church to the Rotunda, which will complete the underground lines from the main office to Santa Mesa Heights. the underground system will be installed from the City Hall, up Taft Avenue to Nozaleda, up Nozaleda to Paco Bridge, and then out Calle Herran to Santa Ana Church. Upon the completion of the above, the line will be laid from the Empire Theatre to Malacanang Palace, and from Plaza Goiti up Dulumbayan and Cervantes to the City Stables. Also from Plaza Calderon de la Barca to Azcarraga; from Plaza Calderon de la Barca, up Calles Jolo and Lemery to Plaza Moriones, and from the San Fernando Bridge, the lines will begin again and run to Divisoria Market on Calle Santo Cristo.

The company has enough material on hand for this work, which will be rushed to completion as fast as the weather will permit.

After all the underground work is finished, the "Block" system will be employed, which means that there will be no more poles used on the street, but a few of these will however have to be used in the rear of residences using phones, to run wires into the houses. This does away with wires being introduced through the fronts of buildings as in the present system.

The Telephone Company deserves much credit for the effort which it is making to give the people of the city the best service possible, and this is an evidence that the company has confidence in the future of Manila and is interested in the growth and development of the Islands. Much credit is also due Manager Bert Noble who has accomplished marvels in bringing the service to its present high standard. There are but few "kicks" registered against the company these days, and the people of this city feel that they are getting a better telephone service, and at a cheaper rate, than do the people of most of the cities of the United States.

The Telephone Company is fortunate in having a man of the clever ability and genial good qualities as possessed by Mr. Noble, in charge of its business here.

Prepare for the future!

With the realization of the Burnham Plans and with the tremendous strides which Philippine commerce will make as a result of the Payne Bill, Manila is bound to become the most beautiful and one of the wealthiest cities in the Orient.

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PHONE 308

P. O. BOX 290, MANILA

Gold has recently been discovered in good paying quantities near Iligan, and several claims have been located by Americans in this district. Two of the pioneer prospectors are J. D. Deisher and Ernest Stover who were for a long time connected with the late Frank Shepherd's several enterprises in the Lanao country. Other valuable quartz properties have been located on the border of the Moro and Bukidnon provinces by A. L. May, C. H. Mills, William Hyne and J. Rockwell.

Russell D. Hill, a well known real estate man of Chicago, who visited Manila a few weeks ago, says that this is the cleanest city he has seen since he left home. Mr. Hill is right in saying that Manila is a pretty clean city, and he might have added that for cleanliness it has Chicago and in fact any other city in the United States beaten a mile.

Belgian Motor Cycles

The Belgian Big Four Motor Cycle, now being sold by Mr. J. J. J. Addenbrooke of Cebu, is one of the best machines imported in the Philippines. The Belgians that have been in use here, have given great satisfaction and there is no doubt that in a few months there will be a ready sale for them all over the Islands.

Mr. Addenbrooke has 40 "Belgians" on the way, and 32 of them are already sold.

Cebu's Hotel

Cebu can boast of the only new and up-to-date hotel in the Provinces. The Hotel San Marcos is a new building, centrally located, and the rooms are cool and comfortable.

Courteous attention is given to guests at all times and the genial proprietor, Mr. Afzelius, makes a stranger feel at home while at the San Marcos.

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PHILIPPINE RESOURCES

Our readers' attention is called to the number of advertisements of prominent business houses of Cebu and Iloilo, which appear in this months' issue of Philippine Resources.

The business men and residents of these, our two sister cities of the Visayas, have come to recognize the great work which we were doing to advertise the Islands and bring men and money to these shores, and they have been generous with their support.

During the recent trip of our Mr. Hopkins to the Southern Islands, hundreds of subscriptions were received to the monthly, and everywhere he heard flattering remarks of our good work.

PHILIPPINE RESOURCES is making its way into the homes of the merchants, the planters, the mining men, and government officials all over the Islands and there is hardly a section of the archipelago from Sulu to the Batanes that does not have from one to a dozen readers of this monthly.

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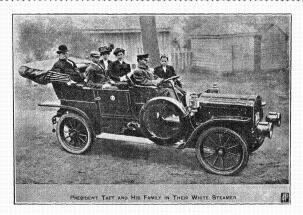
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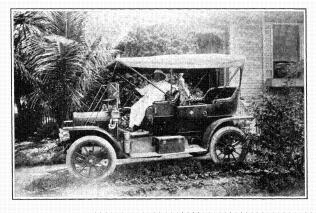
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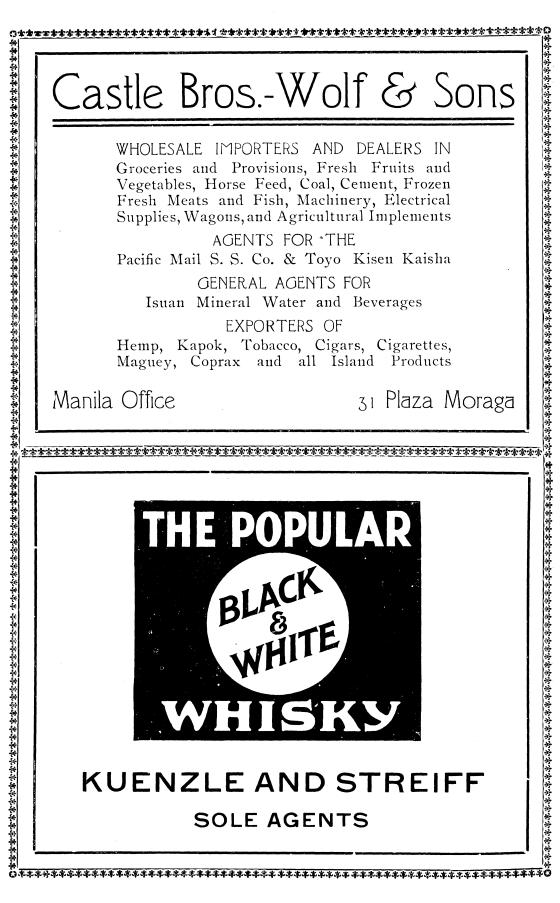
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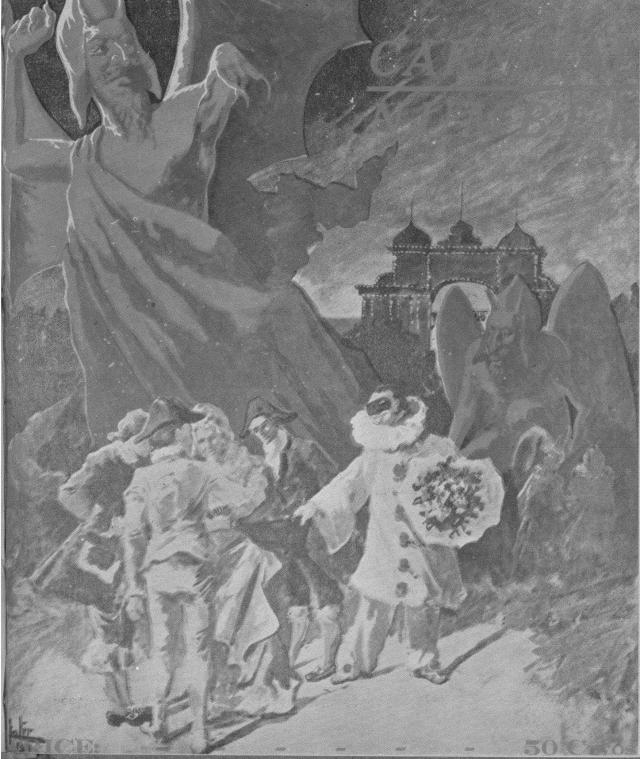
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The Philippine Islands

As an Asset of the United States— Products and Commerce—Importance to the future of America's Trade in China—Pertinent Facts

By Harold M. Pitt



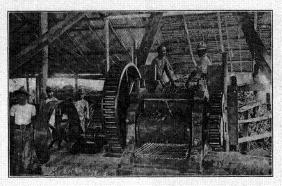
The United States is importing nearly six hundred million dollars worth of tropical and sub-tropical products each year. These imports include:

CACAO, COFFEE, FIBERS, FRUITS, VEGETABLE OILS, RUBBER, SILK, SPICES, SUGAR, TOBACCO, CABINET WOODS, GUMS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

The annual balance of trade against the United States in its commerce with the countries that supply these products, ranges upward from \$250,000,000.

HE main article re-produced in this pamphlet was written in the United States for American Industries. The aim of the author has been first: to direct the attention of the American business man to certain important facts touching the external commerce of the country. And second, in the same connection, to present for his serious consideration some practical features that attach to America's control of the Philippine Archipelago.

MANILA MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION
MANILA, P. I.



GRINDING SUGAR CANE IN THE PHILIPPINES. THERE IS NOT A MODERN MILL IN THE ISLANDS

The Philippines as an Asset

By Harold M. Pitt

(Reproduced from American Industries, the official organ of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States.)

A comprehensive and authoritative presentation of the world's commerce with the United States, with special reference to the need for reciprocal relations with the Philippine Islands.



as a nation, are consuming between five and six hundred millions of dollars' worth of the products of tropical and sub-tropical

countries each year, and this consumption is steadily increasing. In our trade with the countries from which we obtain these commodities there is a balance against us in excess of \$200,000,000. Stated in other terms, we purchase from the countries that produce such articles over \$500,000,000 worth each year of their products, while they buy from us less than \$300,000,000 worth of ours. This constitutes a drain of over \$200,000,000

annually which we have to make up by selling our raw products and food-stuffs to Great Britain, France, Germany and other populous countries of the world where industrial operations are carried on more cheaply than in the United States. Thus our cotton goes to British and European mills, and our flour and meat help to feed the operatives of those mills, while the finished products of those same mills and factories are sold in part in the countries from which we obtain our tropical commodities, so that our money passes through the hands of workers in two countries, leaving a profit in each, before the remainder comes back to us.



RICE TERRACES IN THE MOUNTAIN PROVINCES OF LUZON ISLAND, PHILIPPINES

Our business with the countries that supply us with cocoa, coffee, fibers, fruits, vegetable oils, rubber, silk, spices, sugar, tobacco, cabinet woods, gums, etc., is the only unprofitable foreign commerce that we have, and if we could obtain an equivalent for that trade in a market for our manufactures, it would wipe out—would eliminate—an unfavorable balance of tremendous proportions by increasing our export business by that amount over its present figure.

The Principle of Compensating Trade.

Many will be surprised and interested to learn that the Philippines are capable of producing all of these articles in commercial quantities, and that by extending the boundaries of our home trade limits to those islands, that is, including them within the boundaries of the internal commerce of the United States—which would be accomplished by removing all tariff barriers from between the islands and our mainland

as has been done with Puerto Rico and Hawaii-we would insure development with American capital of the resources of the Philippines to a point where they would produce, of articles we now purchase in foreign countries, at least \$200,-000,000 worth a year; and for all such sent to this country from those possessions, an equivalent market would be created for American manufactures and food-stuffs. Thus, if the United States secures in the Philippines that proportion of the goods it now obtains in foreign tropical countries, it will also secure a compensating market for its own products to at least the same amount. And that this can be brought about by establishing free trade with the islands and extending our tariff wall around them to apply against other countries, is susceptible of conclusive demonstration.

The Example of Brazil.

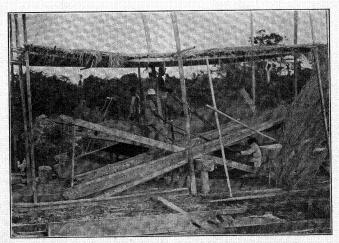
The most notable examples of our unprofitable foreign commerce appear in our trade with Brazil, Cuba, Java, Japan, British India, Mexico and various Central and South American Republics. During the fiscal year 1906 the United States bought Brazilian products to the amount of \$90,650,827, and sold to Brazil \$18,517.656 of United States products, representing a balance against us of more than \$72,000,000. In 1907 this unfavorable balance had increased to over \$79,000,000. During 1908 Brazilian trade experienced a check, and the volume was reduced owing to the low price that prevailed for coffee and a decrease also in the value of the rubber imported into this country from Brazil. As a rule, however, the balance against us in our trade with that nation will range from seventy to eighty millions annually.

In marked contrast to this showing is the commerce maintained with the same country by Great Britain and Germany. In 1906 the former sold Brazil over \$45,000,000 worth, two and one-half times what we did, while her purchases from Brazil were less than half what ours were. In 1907 British exports to Brazil increased to upward of \$59,000,000, while those islands took but \$42,000,000 from Brazil. The case with Germany is not as striking, vet that country buys from Brazil only half what we do and sells there \$10,000,000 more than the United States. We import more of Brazilian products each year than do the United Kingdom and Germany combined, but we sell only one-fourth as much of our own products to Brazil

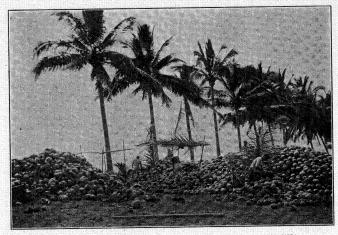
Cuba's Trade and Its Lesson.

In 1906 the United States purchased \$88,000,000 of Cuban products and sold Cuba \$47,500,000 of its own, showing a balance against us of \$40,500,000. In 1907 this balance increased to more than

\$48,000,000. In 1906 Germany sold to Cuba \$6,400,000 and bought there but half as much, while in 1907 German trade increased to more than \$7,500,000, and Germany took but \$3,200.000 of Cuban products in return. Spain sold there over \$9,000,000 worth in 1906, and bought less than \$700,000 of Cuba's products, while in 1907 Spanish trade in Cuba increased by half a million over the preceding year, and imports of Cuban products into Spain dropped to less than half a million dollars in total. France sold \$5,500,000 worth of goods to Cuba in 1906, which amount she increased to more than \$3,000,000 in 1907, although buying less than \$1,500,-000 of Cuban products in return. Great Britain sold Cuba \$14,000,000 in 1906 and nearly \$15,500,000 in 1907, taking from Cuba but \$5,000,000 of the products of that island in the first year and only \$4,500,000 in 1907. The following, taken from a publication by the Bureau of



THIS SHOWS THE PRIMITIVE METHOD BY WHICH LUMBER SAWING IS DONE IN THE PHILIPPINES. MANY SAW MILLS.
HAVE BEEN ERECTED SINCE AMERICAN OCCUPATION AND ARE PAST SUPERSEDING HAND WORK



COCONUT TREES AND PILES OF NUTS GATHERED PREPARATORY TO OPENING FOR COPRA

Manufactures, Washington, on the trade of Cuba for 1907, is significant:

"It is known that the increase on the part of the United States (for 1907) is largely due to machinery, construction material and provisions, while that of Germany and Great Britain probably represents more closely the augmentation of the natural market, the demand from these countries for machinery and construction material used in Cuban improvements not being great. Taking it all in all the gain of Germany and Great Britain is the most significant in the comparison, and must, to some extent, represent increased activity in seeking the Cuban market."

The imports into the United States from British India for the fiscal years 1906, '07 and '08 respectively, were, expressed in dollars, \$46,700,000, \$59,000,000, and \$44,500,000. Our exports to that country for the same years were, in round numbers, \$6,400,000, \$7,300,000, and \$9,200,000. Ordinarily the balance

of trade against us in our commerce with British India exceeds 40 millions a year and from that up to 50 millions.

Importing Sugar from Java.

Java furnishes an illustration of special importance with respect to our foreign trade that is ill-balanced for the reason that the importations from that island are principally of sugar, and it is the producers of beet sugar in the United States who most strenuously oppose the free admission of Philippine products into this country because of the fact that sugar is produced in those islands. Our purchases of Javanese sugar amount in value to from eleven to twenty million dollars each year, and Java takes of our products from one to two millions. We buy much more from Java than Great Britain and the Netherlands combined, but these countries supply the manufactured goods that are consumed there, our contribution to the imports being insignificant.



RIVER LANDING IN MANILA AT REAR OF QUINTA MARKET. STA, CRUZ BRIDGE IN LEFT BACKGROUND

What United States Trade has done for Japan.

The balance of trade against us in our commerce with Japan amounts to \$30,-000,000 or more annually. The exports from the United States to Japan in 1908 amounted in value to a little more than \$33,500,000 as compared with \$41,000,000 in 1907. The imports from Japan in 1908 were slightly under \$64,000,000 as against \$71,750,000 in 1907. The United States takes 30 per cent of all of Japan's exports, the largest in value of any country, but exports to Japan are much less than from the United Kingdom, and they have decreased in five years from 17 to 16 per cent of her total imports. Japan imported from Great Britain 22 per cent of her total imports in 1907, although that country took only one-sixth in value as much of Japanese exports as did the United States. Germany's exports to Japan increased 100 per cent

in five years; exports from the United States to Japan showed a falling off; we are Japan's best customer.

Our Nearest Neighbor on the South.

It is estimated that there is from \$750,000,000 to \$800,000,000 of American capital invested in the mines, railroads, agriculture and other forms of industry in Mexico, and with the natural tendency such large interests would have in diverting trade to this country for machinery, implements and general equipment, it is only reasonable that a large share of Mexico's purchases should be made here; and yet we buy from our neighboring republic over \$10,500,000 more each year than we sell there. These are our own figures for it. Mexican customs returns make the balance against us in excess of \$15,000,000.

The Lesser Ones.

The Pacific coast republics of South America, viz: Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador and



FILIPINO WOMAN WEAVING STRAW MATS.

Chili bought from us in 1907 \$21,702,000 and sold to the United States \$27,878,000, netting a balance against this country of \$6,000,000. Colombia sold to the United States in 1907 \$6,466,429 and took of our goods but \$3,169,382 which creates a three and one-third million dollar balance. Venezuela sold us \$5,-753,782 of her products in 1907, and took but \$2,500,000 in value of our products, a further balance of \$3,250,000.

In 1907 the United States imported goods from the Straits Settlements (Singapore and Penang) to the amount of \$17,756,473 in value and sold there \$2,068,379, representing a balance in their favor of more than 15¾ millions. Even the island of Ceylon rolls up a balance of trade against the United States of close to \$4,000,000, marketing with us in 1907 \$4,176,049 of its products and taking but \$333,135 of ours in return.

Imports into Tropical Countries.

The imports into all of these countries are made up for the most part of three principal groups of commodities, viz: cotton and cotton manufactures; iron and steel with their manufactures, and foodstuffs. Cotton goods make up about

30 per cent of the imports of tropical countries and is by far the most important item on the list. The relative proportion of foodstuffs, and the manufactures of iron and steel varies with local conditions, but together they amount to nearly 50 per cent of the total.

With the many advantages enjoyed by the United States in the production of such articles it would seem that we should be able to meet successfully in the world's markets with Great Britain and Germany, which are the most powerful competitors for that commerce. But even where national sentiment and points of proximity and mutual interest are in our favor, we do not appear able to secure even a reasonable minor share of the trade in lines that we should, according to all ordinary rules, control.

The Reason Why.

But that we are not predominant in this trade is due to several very large and obvious facts. The American manufacturer has been so completely occupied with the work of supplying the home market, which is vastly more profitable than the foreign, that he has had no time to cultivate the markets of other countries. This nation has been developing with such great rapidity that the energy of its business elements has been taxed to full capacity in providing the requirements of its home field, and only during periods of acute financial or economic depression has thought been given to foreign trade. And it is probable that this condition will not change to any material extent for many years to come. Further than this, our protective system, with its consequent tendency to increase the cost of production through the necessity of a wage scale in keeping with a much higher cost of living, renders it difficult to compete with the cheaper labor nations of Europe where the standard of living is lower. and the home market of proportionately



FOREST SCENE IN THE PHILIPPINES, CLEARING THE JUNGLE,

less value to the manufacturer. This has made an export market of relatively greater importance to the European manufacturer, and the competition for such markets—which has developed principally in tropical and sub-tropical countries—has waxed very keen, especially between Germany and Great Britain.

Belgium, France, Switzerland, Austria and Italy are able to compete in specialized articles on a satisfactory basis, and the United States produces certain manufactured articles including agricultural implements, sewing machines, typewriters, mining and electrical machinery, etc., in which the mechanical and inventive genius of our people has entered to an extent that places us beyond the reach of European competition in those articles in international markets. But in the commodities that constitute the great bulk of the world's commerce, we are easily distanced by Germany and Britain.

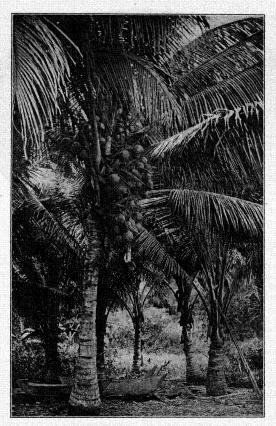
The Methods of European Competitors.

There are other reasons than those

mentioned why this is so. The European manufacturer has made a careful study of the markets of the world, and has conformed to the requirements of those markets in every particular. The tastes of the people; their methods of doing business; details of packing where climate requires other than the ordinary package or transportation facilities make it necessary; the current fiscal system; language and every other point that might have a bearing or influence on trade is taken into account. On our side the American exporter follows an inflexible rule in matters of credits, packing and shipping, with the result that he does not always hold business when he gets it, even though his goods may be preferred as they often are.

The Sum of Results.

Thus we pay to Brazil each year for coffee, cocoa and rubber from \$70,000,000 to \$80,000,000 above what Brazil pays us for what we sell there of our products; to Cuba an excess of from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 for sugar, tobacco and hard



COCONUT PALM. -SOME TREES YIELD AS MANY AS 125 NUTS A YEAR.

woods; to British India for jute, tea and minor articles, from \$40,000,000 to \$50,-000,000; to Java for sugar from \$11,000,-000 to \$20,000,000; to Japan for matting, tea and silk about \$30,000,000; to Mexico for tobacco, coffee, rubber, etc., from \$10,-000,000 to \$15,000,000; to Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador and Chili, \$7,000,000; to Colom-

bia, \$3,000,000; Singapore and Penang \$15,000,000 and Ceylon \$4,000,000. These figures represent the actual balance of trade against the United States each year in its commerce with the countries named, which unfavorable balance ranges in the aggregate from \$229,000,000 to \$274,000,000. And all of those countries purchase



FILIPINO PRIMARY SCHOOL WITH FILIPINA GIRL GRADUATE OF NORMAL SCHOOL AS TEACHER.

in the cheaper labor countries of Europe most of the manufactured goods they consume, paying therefore with the money we exchange for their products.

Economic Truths.

The industrial structure of the United States has been built up under a protective system which involves a considerably higher labor cost than that of Europe. This raises the standard of living, but naturally increases the cost of production. It is not probable that this system, as such, will be changed for many years to come if ever. Under it, competition with cheaper labor countries for foreign trade in manufactured articles, where labor enters as a material factor in the cost of production, is naturally difficult, where not impossible. It is then obvious, that in order to obtain a compensating trade for such tropical products as we import, that have become necessities under our standard of living, the protection of our own tariff laws must be made to secure us from European or other competition in exchanging our manufactures and the foodstuffs peculiar to temperate zones, for those products.

A Pertinent Comparison.

Experience in the case of Puerto Rico has demonstrated that in territory with which we have established free trade and United States tariff laws apply, and where tropical products are grown, an interchange of products highly profitable to both sides is created. Our export trade with Puerto Rico, prior to the date upon which that island was included within the limits of the internal commerce of this country, never exceeded \$2,000,000 annually. In 1907, after six years of free trade, our sales to Puerto Rico amounted to nearly \$26,000,000. The total external commerce of Puerto Rico increased, during this period, from less than \$18,000,000 to over \$56,000,000. In 1907 we sold Puerto Rico 88 per cent of the total of its imports and took 80 per cent of exports. The profit of this development has been mutually great. We purchase nothing from the island that we would not have to import from some source in any event and our export trade there represents a clear gain of nearly \$25,000,000 annually. In addition, American capital has had opened to it a new and highly profitable field for investment and is realizing in full the benefits of the development there, and, on the other hand, a much more lucrative employment has been afforded the people of Puerto Rico and they enjoy a greater measure of political freedom than was even hoped for under the dominion of Spain. That their standard of living has been advanced is shown by imports which increased from \$9,366,230 in 1901 to \$29,267,172 in 1907.

Unbounded Natural Resources.

Of the many things imported into the United States from foreign tropical countries, there are few that cannot be successfully produced in the Philippine Islands. That they are not now produced there in commercial quantities is due entirely to lack of capital and of intelligent direction of the economic forces of the islands,. A superior grade of coffee is grown there now in small quantities, and in former years was produced in sufficient amounts to make it a respectable export item. Extensive areas



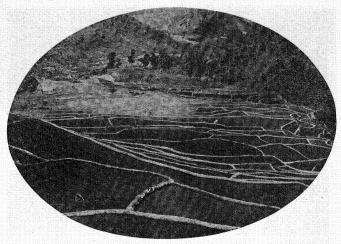
COPRA MAKING, -- THE NCTS ARE OPENED AND LEFT EXPOSED, AS THE MEAT DRIES IT CURLS AND IS DETACHED FROM SHELL.

favorably adapted to its growth are available, principally on the large island of Luzon, which has 40,000 square miles of land surface.

The cacao tree, which supplies the cocoa of commerce, grows to perfection in several of the southern islands of the archipelago, as do also spices and many varieties of the rubber vine and tree. The island of Mindanao, second in size of the group, having an area of more than 36,000 square miles, is in soil and climate particularly well suited to rubber production. Natives gather it wild in the forests and bring it into coast ports as is done in Africa. Many varieties of rattans, matting materials, and fiber plants grow in profusion throughout the group. Among the fibers are sisal and that great staple in which the Philippines hold a world's monopoly, Manila hemp. Numerous tropical fruits attain perfect growth only in these islands. Among them is the famous mango, the growth of which constitutes a highly profitable industry.

Copra, which is the dried meat of the cocoanut and yields a valuable commercial oil, has become one of the leading exports, and the industry of cocoanut growing is one that offers unlimited possibilities. Other nuts and various fruits yielding valuable oils are also indigenous to the country, besides many different gums and resins. Experiments with the mulberry tree and silk worm, earried on by the Bureau of Science of the Philippines Government, have demonstrated that silk can be produced in the islands practically without limit.

Sections of the islands of Negros and Panay contain areas well adapted to the production of sugar cane and this industry will, under free trade with the United States, offer splendid inducements for the investment of American



PHILIPPINE RICE CULTIVATION.—TERRACES HAVE BEEN CONSTRUCTED BY SEMI CIVILIZED TRIBES IN THE MOUNTAINS OF LUZON ISLAND THAT ARE MARVELS OF ENGINEERING SKILL

capital. Tobacco is produced in many sections of the group and furnishes one of the important exports. The better grade, of which the cigars of commerce are made, is grown in the valley of the Cagayan river in northern Luzon, and its production already constitutes an highly profitable pursuit. While tea has only been grown there experimentally, experts designate the Philippines the greatest undeveloped tea producing country in the world.

Nearly half the total area of the group is in virgin forests which contain many of the most valuable hard-woods of commerce. Deposits of coal have been located on the islands of Batan, Polillo and Cebu, and the United States Government is developing coal measures that are of demonstrated value as to quality and quantity. Lead, iron, copper and gold have been found in substantial deposits in many localities, and investigations

thus far made, give assurance that the islands will become large producers of these metals.

What are the Possibilities.

The Philippines have an area of 125,924 square miles, with a population of eight millions. Puerto Rico. with an area but one thirty-sixth part as great, and a population one-eighth as large; without resource of mine or forest; with a variety of products infinitesimal as compared to those of the Philippines, is now furnishing a market for \$25,000,000 of American products each year. Given the same advantages as Puerto Rico, are there any to question that the Philippines will, within a period no greater than has been taken by Puerto Rico to attain its present state of development, provide a market for \$200,000,000 in value of United States products annually?



The Commerce of the Philippines

By Harold M. Pitt



HE Philippine Islands have always been designated an agricultural country. Their commercial products are obtained, with small exception, through cultivation of the soil and agricultural commodities comprise the basis of their export trade.

The leading products are Rice, Hemp,

Sugar, Copra and Tobacco.

Rice is the principal food article of the Filipino people as with all other Oriental races, and the rice crop represents greater value than any other produced in the islands—its estimated value being \$30,000,000 annually—yet the consumption is such that it has been necessary to import a quantity each year in order to supply the demand.

Hemp is the principal export commodity and for several of the years of American occupation made up 66 per cent. of the total exports. In 1908 it constituted 52.7 per cent, and in 1909 51. per cent, of the total. An apparent falling off in value for the latter year is due to lower prices that have prevailed in the world's markets as the quantity exported was considerably greater than in preceding years.

Sugar has stood second for years in importance among the products that are exported, although last year it dropped





to third place owing to the tariff bill then pending in the United States which caused shippers to hold back stocks in order to obtain the advantage of free entry, which is now provided to the extent of 300,000 tons annually.

Copra, the dried meat of the cocoanut, which is valuable for the oil it contains, ranked next to sugar as an export product for several years, and last year forged ahead of it by reason of temporary suspension of sugar exports but in larger measure to an increased production.

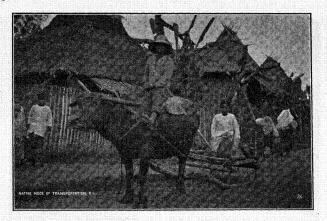
Tobacco comes fourth on the list of exports, and has maintained an average in value and quantity steadily throughout a long period of years.

The normal export trade of the Philippines in late years has ranged from 31 to 33 million dollars, U. S. currency, as against an average of about 20 millions in Spanish times.

The United States heads the list of purchasers of Philippine products taking in 1909, 33 per cent of the total. Great Britain, which stood second, took 18.8 per cent, France 13.7 per cent., Hong Kong 7.3 per cent., and Spain and China each 6.4 per cent.

Most of the hemp goes to the United States and Great Britain, where it is used in the manufacture of cordage and binding twine. It pays an export duty of seventy five cents per 100 kilos, but





as this duty is not assessed against shipments to the United States that country has a corresponding advantage over England which amounted in value on the quantity shipped to the United States last year, to nearly six hundred thousand dollars.

England takes but little of our products except hemp, and but few Philippine products have gone to the United States in late years aside from hemp and some sugar although, under the new legislation, exports to the United States of cigars and tobacco and of sugar as well, will be greatly augmented.

Most of our sugar has heretofore gone to Hong Kong where it is refined, or to the mainland of China where it is consumed in raw state.

France is the best customer for our copra and takes most of what is exported. It goes principally to Marseilles, where late scientific discoveries have enabled the conversion of its oil into a valuable base for artificial butter, which is manufactured extensively in Denmark and the Netherlands.

Nearly all leaf tobacco exported has

gone to European countries where government monopoly of its manufacture exists. Spain takes the most of it the remainder being divided with Belgium, Germany and Austria.

Our cigars go to many sections of the globe, China, Australia, Gibraltar, and South Africa being numbered among the largest users of the Manila product.

Outside of the commodities named, exports are of comparatively small importance, although the vast possibilities that are here presented in coffee, cacao, rubber, silk, spices, tropical fruits and many other articles of great demand in the markets of the world, render developement of industry involving their production on an extensive scale a practical certainty.

Leading Philippine exports in 1909, with the value and percentage of each:

Hemp	\$15,833,577	51.0
Copra	6,657,740	14.1
Sugar	4,373,338	21.5
Leaf tobacco	1,674,033	5.4
Cigars	1,083,702	3.5
Cigarettes	34,518	. 1
All other	1,387,550	4.4
	\$31,044,458	100.0



The normal imports during recent years have ranged in the neighborhood of 30 millions dollars as against an average of about sixteen million in Spanish times. This leaves a fair margin for exports as a balance of trade favorable to the islands.

As is true of most tropical countries, cotton goods contribute the largest item of imports into the Philippines. The percentage of cotton goods was not as high in 1909 as in some former years, but it comprised 24.9 per cent in a total of \$27,793,860. (These figures do not include supplies to the value of over four million dollars imported duty free for the government and the railroads).

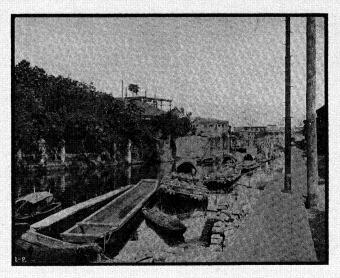
Next to cotton on the list of imports comes rice representing 15.3 per cent

of the total. Provisions, including meats, rank third in value with 7.8 per cent., Iron and steel fourth with 7. per cent; Flour fifth with 4.2 per cent and cattle, (imported principally for slaughter) sixth with 2.7 per cent of the total.

Great Britain leads in supplying the import trade having 19.5 per cent to her credit. The United States comes second with 16.9 per cent. The French East Indies third with 15.4 per cent. Australia and China following in order with 9 and 8.1 per cent respectively.

Great Britain supplied 50 per cent of the cottons and the United States but 9 per cent. The Rice comes almost entirely from Saigon and makes up the sum of the imports from the French East Indies.





Australia furnishes all of the refrigerated meats, most of the provisions and dairy products outside of condensed milk, part of the flour and also of the fresh vegetables. Most of the potatoes and onions come from Japan, while Iron and steel products are principally from the United States and Great Britain.

Illuminating oil and Boots & Shoes are important items of imports and come mainly from the United States.

The new tariff law, which provides for free entry of United States products into the Philippines and of Philippine products—with some limitations—into the markets of the United States, became operative August 5th, 1909. It has already started a shifting of the channels of external trade and its direct effect will be first; to divert a large part of the import commerce of the islands from foreign countries to the United States

and second: to stimulate industry in the islands, increasing and extending production thus enlarging and adding to the purchasing power and the requirements of the entire population.

The natural result is certain to be a vastly greater commerce between the United States and these Philippine possessions while a wonderful improvement will take place in the social and economic condition of the Filipino people.

Countries contributing one million dollars and upwards of Philippine imports, Fiscal year 1909:

United Kingdom	\$5,408,841
United States	4,693,831
French East Indies	4,275,398
Australia,	2,498,949
China	2,262,037
Germany	1,731,073
Japan	1,441,063
Spain	1,340,101



A MODERN SAW MILL OUTFIT IN THE PHILIPPINES FINANCED WITH AMERICAN CAPITAL

Importance of the Philippine Islands to the Future of America's Trade in China

By Harold M. Pitt.

HE Philippines have thirty-six times the area and eight times the population of Porto Rico. They produce similar commodities and additional ones equally valuable so that, under equally favorable conditions, their productive and consuming capacity can be counted on to at least equal that of Porto Rico on the basis of comparative population. Application of United States tariff laws will naturally give to that country the same proportion of the Philippine business that is enjoyed by it in the Porto Rican trade, which means that with reasonable development the Philippines will consume \$200,000,000 worth of United States products each

year. This will provide an assured trade in that it will not be subject to outside competition and for the same reason it may be depended upon to guarantee continuous movement of permanent stocks.

The relation that such conditions of trade in the Philippines will introduce with respect to the commerce of the United States with China is most important and far reaching in its effect. The commercial marts of China are but a few days travel from Manila. The nearest is two and the others from three to five days travel by sea. China is developing rapidly; the building of railroads is giving a great impetus to the commerce of the empire, and a spirit

of progress prevails there that is fast bringing that wonderful country into more intimate relations commercially and politically with the outside world.

Situated as she is at a great distance from the principal markets of the world, much time is consumed in obtaining supplies from those markets. From five to six months are required from the time mail orders are sent from China to New York, London or Hamburg before the goods are received, and from three to four months for goods to arrive that are ordered by cable.

Nearly all purchases for China are made through brokers, and no foreign house could afford to carry stocks there for the reason that it would have no trade assured to keep stocks active. Thus foreign brokers sell to the Chinese jobbers and distributors for future delivery and the elements that determine



CUTTING A HARDWOOD TREE IN A PHILIPPINE FOREST

the source of supply are the daily price and rate of exchange.

When the trade of the Philippines develops volume commensurate with their producing capacity, United States manufacturers, who will be in control of that trade, will carry permanent stocks in Manila for they will be relieved from danger of foreign competition and thus be secured in the enjoyment of a commerce that will keep active the capital involved and provide practical assurance against loss from violent fluctuations that may occur in the world's markets.

From such stocks the trade of China could also be supplied within a few days as against months that are now required to obtain goods from foreign centers, and it would not be long before Chinese merchants would come to appreciate the advantage of buying all they could in Manila, even at a slightly increased cost for the necessity of buying heavily and carrying abnormal stocks would thereby be eliminated; requirements could be more accurately anticipated and a tremendous saving effected by the great reduction that would result in the amount of capital necessary to conduct their business.

This operation would be gradual as are all radical changes in the customs of the Chinese, but the conclusion is fully warranted that development of the resources and control of the trade of the Philippines will assure American ascendency in an ultimate control of the trade of China. The annual imports into China are now about \$350,000,000. It should not require very many years for them to reach a total of a billion dollars.



GOLD MINING IN THE PHILIPPINES .- MILL AND CYANIDE PLANT, BAGUIO, BENGURT

Facts Pertaining to the Philippines

Area 125,924 sq. mile	es or 80,591,360 acres
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Merchantable Timber 25,600,000
Forest Area	
	Second growth 12,800,000
	Principal products and area under
	cultivation to each.
	Rice 2,732,572 acres
	Hemp
Cultivated Area (estimated). 4,750,000 acres	S_{i} Coconuts 370,612 ,
, , ,	Sugar
	Tobacco
	Cacao
	Coffee
Susceptible to cultivation	
but not cultivated 13,000,000 acres	
Assessed value real estate, Manila, (15,133 p	parcels) \$64,070,611
Including 240 parcels exempt from taxation	assessed value
Assessed value total real estate outside Mar	
Including 472,976 parcels exempt from taxa	ation assessed value 22,143,660
21101401119 1	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Legal tax rate Manila2 per cent. Rate	imposed $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Legal tax rate Provincial 7 ,, allott	ed as follows:—
	s and Bridges.
9 /-	cipal, Primary Schools.
	cipal, General.
$_{1}$ p_{rov}	incial, General.
4. ", 110V	incian, donoran.

There is no personal property tax.

POPULATION

The census of 1902 gives the population of the archipelago at 7,635,426, of which all but 647,740 were classed as civilized. The foreign population was as follows:—

Chinese	41,035
American	8,135
Spanish	3,888
British	667
German	368
All others	2,045
Total	56,138

The present population is probably in excess of 8 millions, of which number from 10 to 11 thousand are American.

This does not include United States troops stationed in the islands.

Population of Manila is now about 235,000 including 12,000 white of whom 6 to 7,000 are American. There is, in addition, a considerable contingent of the U. S. Army that forms a semi-permanent adjunct to the resident population.

1,000 miles of railroad are in operation or under construction on the principal islands.

Cable and telegraph lines bring all points of importance into ready communication with Manila and a well regulated inter-island steamship service facilitates transportation by water.

RESOURCES OF THE PHILIPPINES

Cocoanuts

Demand for dried meat of cocoanut constantly increasing

Supply may not equal demand within the next few years

Millions of acres of finest lands suitable for cocoanut growing to be had for \$2 per acre

BULLETIN No. 7.

PUBLISHED BY THE
MANILA MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION
MANILA, P. I.

COCOANUTS.

Cocoanuts is the third most important crop in the Philippine Islands. There were, in 1902, 366,313 acres of cocoanut groves in the Archipelago, and this acreage is being increased every year. The value of the "copra" (the dried meat of the cocoanut) exported during the year 1906 was \$4,373,702.00. The growing of cocoanuts is generally considered to be one of the safest and most profitable lines of agricultural work in the tropics, and the development of this industry in the Philippines has already attracted a considerable amount of American capital.

The cocoanuts furnishes two distinct commercial products, viz: the dried meat of the nut, or copra, from which cocoanut oil is extracted; and the outer fibrous husk, used for the production of cocoanut fiber, or coir. The demand for copra and its products has increased remarkably during the past few years. Until recently the use of these materials was confined to the making of soap and confections. Within the past decade, however, chemical science has produced from the cocoanut a series of food products the manufacture of which has revolutionized the industry, and has placed the business of both the manufacturer and the producer upon a plane of prosperity never before enjoyed. The manufacture of these food products, and especially the making of a vegetable butter for use in the tropics, has created such a demand for cocoanut oil and copra, that it is doubtful if the supply will be large enough to equal this demand within the next few years.

The Philippine Islands offer exceptionally favorable conditions for the establishment of cocoanut plantations. This "Prince of Palms" demands full and free exposure to sun, air and wind, and must be planted in a soil of free and open texture. The most desirable location for cocoanut groves are to be found within two or three miles of the seashore, a most important factor when it is considered that the Philippines have a coast line more than double the length of that of the United States. The present wide distribution of cocoanuts throughout the Islands assures an abundant supply of seed nuts in whatever province a new plantation may be located. The large areas of undeveloped Government land, that are suitable for cocoanut growing, is a further inducement to the prospective planter.

Cocoanut plantations in the Philippine Islands are usually operated on the "share" system; the propietor furnishes the land, work animals, and seed; the tenant prepares the land, plants the seed, cares for the grove, and harvests the product. When the trees come into bearing the tenant ordinarily receives one-fifth of the nuts, if they are sold in the fresh state, and one-third or one-fourth of the product, if the nuts are made into copra.

Under normal conditions the first nuts can be harvested during the seventh year after planting. The yield increases up to the fourteenth year, and the bearing life of a cocoanut tree is said to vary from thirty to one hundred and thirty years. The average annual yield from the seventh to the fourteenth year is fifty nuts per tree, and after

the fourteenth year 90 nuts per tree. The local price of nuts, if sold in the fresh state, is about \$10.00 per 1,000. If the nuts are made into copra, the returns vary according to the size and quality of nuts grown, and the current price of copra. The average yield of copra is about four piculs of 137½ pounds each per 1,000 nuts, and the current local price of copra is from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per picul.

In the Census of the Philippine Islands for 1903, the estimated yield from 50 acres of first class cocoanut land is 1,000 piculs of copra having a local value of \$7,200. From this the tenant's one-third would be deducted, leaving \$4,800 as gross income for the proprietor.

Further information regarding the Philippines or her industries will be cheerfully furnished free of charge by addressing Daniel O'Connell, Secretary the Publicity Committee, Manila Merchants Association, Manila, P. I.

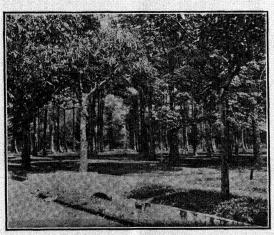
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Iloilo and Cebu rank next to Manila in importance. The former is on the island of Panay and exports most of the sugar crop. Cebu, on an island of the same name, is a prominent center for the great hemp industry.

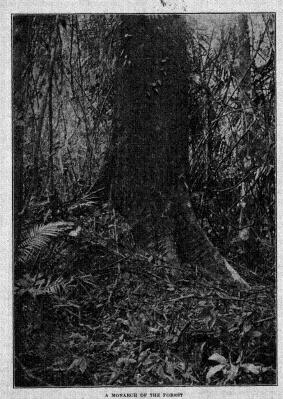
Manila is the capital city, the first port of the islands and the chief commercial center. It is distant 2 days by sea from Hongkong, 4 days from Kobe, 5 from Shanghai and 28 from San Francisco or Seattle. A 17 knot ship could make the passage from the Pacific coast to Manila direct in 15 days. The route at present followed touches the principal ports of China and Japan, affording through passengers ampleopportunity for a visit in those interesting countries during the regular stops.

Manila possesses many curious and attractive features and well deserves its name "Pearl of the Orient". Its sanitary arrangements are superior to those of any other Oriental city and its health record is better than that of most leading cities of the world. The modern conveniences of the strenuous West and the luxurious comforts of an indolent East are here present in delightful combination and variety. There are numerous verdure laden parks and shaded drives; theaters, hotels and clubs; handsome residences, pretentious public edifices and magnificent churches. Many pleasure and health resorts are within ready access, while the social atmosphere and educational advantages provide a desirable incentive for the home life.

Manila has her electric lights and power; ice and refrigerator plants and a modern street railway system comprising nearly fifty miles of track. Automobile garages and up-to-date livery offer an elegantly appointed personal transportation service while fast launches are at all times available for short excursions on the picturesque Pasig River, the nearby lake or historic Manila Bay.



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["] "谢谢太祖说说你不说你说说?""我说,我就是我们的,我们就是我们的,我们就是我们的,我们就没有的,我们就会会会的,我们就会会会会会会。""我们就是我们的,我们

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MANILA, P. I.

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VOL. II. NO. 4.

The Philippines Monthly

FEBRUARY, 1911

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PHILIPPINES MONTHLY

VOL. II.

FEBRUARY, 1911

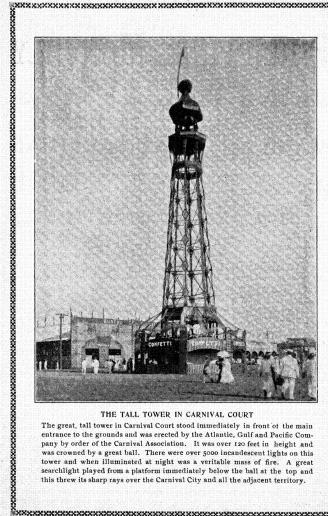
NO. 4

MANILA'S GREAT CARNIVAL

ANILA'S great Carnival of 1911 is over. It was one of the grandest, most spectacular and unique performances of its kind that has ever been held in any time or nation. King Mirth reigned supreme for the eight days that the great fiesta lasted, namely, from the twenty-first to the twenty-. eighth of February. There were gorgeous street parades, magnificent bailes, wonderful hippodrome features, both ancient and modern, startling aeroplane flights every afternoon, athletic exercises, provincial exhibits from all sections of the archipelago, horse and dog shows and numerous other instructive and pleasing features. The Carnival City was a stream of light and color effects and from the high tower in Carnival Court great searchlights threw their shafts of white over all the scene. Thousands of people, mostly of them gaily costumed and all bent on funmaking thronged the grounds, marching up and down the Main Stem, the principal street of Carnival City, indulging in battles of confetti throwing and crowding into the great hippodrome where the society circus, the most spectacular event ever produced in the Orient,

was held. Here in this great amphitheatre were also held the three balls given by the Carnival Association. The crowds that attended were more than double the number of persons expected and the costumes worn by many of the fair sex were both beautiful and costly. At least two thousand couples were on the dance floor at the Inaugural Ball, which was held on the evening of Washington's Birthday.

The carnival week is the one time of the year when this cosmopolitan city forgets all difference of race and color and social caste, and with a unity of aim devotes itself to the cult of happiness, every man and woman throwing care to the winds and saying "I will be glad." There is laughter in the air. every breeze bears the sound of near and distant bands: the carnival colors of red and yellow and green fly in banners from the government buildings, the shops and stores, and houses, and even the policeman on his beat wears them in a natty bow above his badge. Business men close their offices early, everyone crowds the day's work into the morning, and as the afternoon hours approach ledgers are flung into the safe, and the manager says to the clerk "I'll



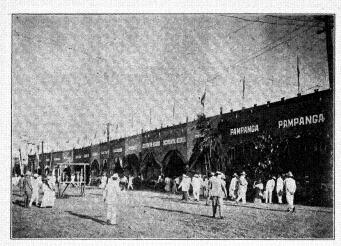
THE TALL TOWER IN CARNIVAL COURT

The great, tall tower in Carnival Court stood immediately in front of the main entrance to the grounds and was erected by the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company by order of the Carnival Association. It was over 120 feet in height and was crowned by a great ball. There were over 5000 incandescent lights on this tower and when illuminated at night was a veritable mass of fire. A great searchlight played from a platform immediately below the ball at the top and this threw its sharp rays over the Carnival City and all the adjacent territory.

see you at the carnival," and the clerk says to the Filipino office boy "I'll see you too," and the office boy says to the janitor "I'll see you there," and the janitor says to his wife "Hurry, and come to the carnival." The sun is hardly slanting on the horizon before the streets begin to fill with masqueraders, every conceivable costume is seen mingling with the crowd on the sidewalks, the cars are filled with costumed revellers, carriages, automobiles, and native carromatas are crowded with masked and funny figures.

There is a charm for all in masquerading, the donning of a disguise, the making up of ourselves into what we would be if we could, or in finding vent for some of that youthful spirit (which, thank God, is not altogether dead in our hearts) in arraying ourselves in some grotesque mask and garment. Somehow such a disguise makes us feel better able to let go the reins of reserve and self consciousness. Once past the gates and in the carnival city masqueraders come into their own, confetti is thrown right and left, and it is a revelation to the stranger to see how, without offence or undue familiarity, Filipinos, Chinamen, Indians, Japanese, Americans, Britishers, Germans, Frenchmen, Spanish, all mingle as one, throwing confetti at one another, and making the proverbial welkin ring. Notwithstanding this freedom, this apparent license, there is always the sensible line of reserve, no man need fear to bring his wife or daughters with him (as a matter of fact our ladies crowd the carnival in thousands), for no one is spoken to disrespectfully, no native or Chinaman would dream of addressing you unless you spoke to him, but all throw confetti and all speak the one God-given universal language of kindly laughter. Considering the absolute freedom that reigns, it is one of the most noticeable features of the carnival that everybody seems to have come to a tacit understanding to enjoy themselves without giving offence to others and without encroaching the unwritten code of good-manners. It is a question whether, anywhere else in the world, such a mixed and cosmopolitan crowd could be got together in so happy a spirit.

The Carnival is held every year on Wallace Field, a great tract of land comprising some fourty odd acres lying within the very heart of the city. The site is ideal. Immediately in front is the Luneta, Manila's famous playground and to the north is the historic old Walled City with its domes and towers and its musty grim old battlements. Between the carnival grounds and the old city, runs the broad driveway, the Bagumbayan, which extends from the Luneta to that three hundred year old structure, the Bridge of Spain. Between the Bagumbayan and the Walled City is the Sunken Gardens, a new and beautiful piece of municipal improvements, and here only a few years ago was a section of the swampy old moat. To the south of the carnival grounds are the popular residence districts of Ermita and Malate where most of the Americans of the city make their homes. Within a stones throw are the three principal clubs of the city, the Army and Navy, the Elks and the University Clubs. The first two organizations have but recently erected new club houses on the Luneta Fill at a combined cost of about a half million pesos. Manila's new hotel is within easy reach and this will be finished in time to accommodate the visitors to the 1912 Carnival. This hotel is a five story concrete structure containing 150 rooms. It is situated on the Luneta Fill to the north of the Luneta and will, when completed, cost in the neighborhood of a million pesos.



CARNIVAL CITY LOOKING DOWN THE INDUSTRIAL STREET, 20 PROVINCES EXHIBITED



LUNETA IN FRONT OF THE CARNIVAL CITY, OPENING DAY OF CARNIVAL, PEOPLE WAITING FOR THE INAUGURAL PARADE,

THE CARNIVAL PARADES

GRAND NIGHT PARADE

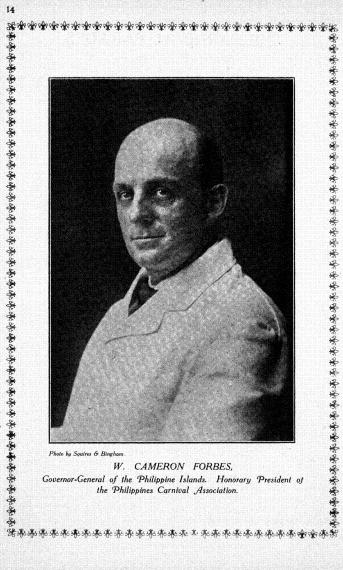
Illuminated by thousands of torches, colored flares, electric lights, and strings of paper lanterns in carnival colors, the inaugural parade wended its way through the streets of Manila to the carnival city. The route was lined by thousands of spectators, whose pleasure found audible expression in a hum of approval or a burst of clapping whenever an especially pretty float passed by or some group of revellers arrayed in comic costumes caught the fancy of the crowd. No better introduction to the carnival could have been devised: the stirring music of the bands as they marched past to some gay rollicking tune, the antics of the costumed pleasure-seekers who threw confetti on the watching crowds and blared enthusiastically on tov-horns, the gay badinage tossed lightly to and fro between the crowd and the masked paraders, the streaming banners, the flashing lights, and the long line of superbly decorated automobiles and handsome character floats, all helped to arouse the carnival spirit, and if perchance there were any hesitating they hesitated no more but made their way to the carnival grounds.

It was at the carnival gates, however, that the one great burst of enthusiasm took place. Immediately the grand marshal of the parade, with his army of joy-makers, entered the gates the big whistle of the city ice-factory gave the signal and the night air was rent with such an explosion of joyous sound that grim care and his minions knew their reign had ended and that King Carnival had come as conqueror with an attendant host of happy merry-makers. Every ship in the harbor joined in the sound with whistles shrill and bassetto, while

the sirens of every launch on the river added the shrill cry of their whistles.

The guns of the U. S. Artillery, stationed on the Luneta in front of the carnival grounds, joined in with a round of fifteen thunderous salvos, bombs and fireworks soared into the air and burst with noise and color, and banners of light were waved across the starlit sky by the brilliant searchlights of the battleships anchored in the bay. It was just one grand salute, a heralding in of joy and mirth and a signal for Manila to begin its week of unalloyed pleasure.

After their march through the city streets, the paraders passed in review before the Director General of the Carnival, the genial leader of the Elks, Mr. M. L. Stewart, His Excellency Governor General Forbes, Rear Admiral Hubbard, and other prominenmembers of Manila society and government, among whom General Bandholtz headed the committee of judges. parade was led through the streets by the grand marshal Dr. Kneedler, preceded by a platoon of mounted police; various bands of military and civil music followed interspersed among the floats and groups. Apart from the regular line of parade, accompanying it and darting here and there among the crowd, was a medly of wierd and grotesque characters arrayed in all sorts of garbs, knights, clowns, burlesques of different nationalities, devils in red and yellow and green, comic soldiers and sailors, indians and wild men, queens, kings, and tell-me-what-it-is get ups. Another feature was a band of "White Caps," disguised men in red coats with white hood, who were mounted on horses and had with them a hugh dray with wooden bars. Whenever they



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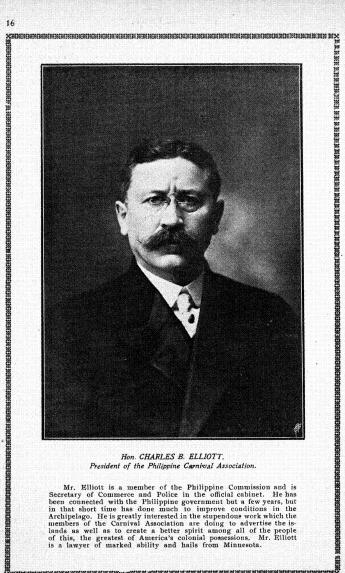
saw any prominent citizen apparently not on his way to the carnival, they promptly swooped down upon him, made him a prisoner, bundled him into the dray, and carried him off to the city of fun and frolic. To describe the different floats is impossible, there so many and all were so beautiful. The carnival float had a grotesque king and queen, the biggest man in the city being dressed up as the queen and the smallest as the king. The Photo Supply Co's float was a huge throne for the eversmiling Bilikin, the god of mirth. The Philippine Cold Stores presented a huge mount of snow with icicles hanging over the wheels, while the government ice-factory had a float decorated with columns of ice in which were frozen fruits and meats, with electric lights glistening around them. Fruit and produce was also the main show of the Bureau of Agriculture, all of which were grown in the islands, and following came a big display of stock horses and cattle. McLeod & Co. had a splendid float representing the big liner "Minnesota" which has borne so many Mani-

lians to and from these shores. float of the Alhambra Tobacco Co. was got up to appear as a Moorish palace occupied by a bevy of bewitchingly beautiful maidens. With clashing symbols and gongs the Chinese contingent made their way with a mandarin leading and a huge serpent following. Press of the city had a typical float with a globe and the messengers that bring the news on the wings of the wind. Prizes were awarded for the cream of the parade and they fell for the best commercial float to the San Miguel Brewery, the second best to Macleod & Co., and the third to Castle, Bros. and Wolf. For the most artistic floats, the Alhambra first, American Press second, and M. A. Clarke third (this latter float representing Mayon Volcano). The prize for the best private band went to La Paz Buen Viaje, and the best comic band to the Cheng Yuen (Chinese) Club. The best group prize went to the Y. M. C. A. and the best original costume to the Niagara Store, and the prizes for the best decorated cycles went to the Bureau of Posts.

Army and Navy Parade

The patriotic carnival parade of the twenty-second (Washington's Birthday) was a great success and was watched by thousands of spectators with both pride and pleasure. There is always something about a parade of soldiers and sailors that appeals to the very heart of man, he feels the spell of the regular tramp of feet, the stir of the martial music, and the attraction of the regularity of line, the brave upright figures of his country's defenders, and the potent possibilities of that steady machine-like body of men that march as one. The troops paraded and marched through the city and then to the front of the

carnival grounds where they were reviewed by the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief. Those taking part were the men of the 7th Infantry, commanded by Colonel Daniel Cornman, and the 12th Infantry commanded by Colonel Wm. Bowen. The 8th, 13th, and 14th Cavalry Commanded by Colonel Hatfield, and Colonel Kingsbury. It is not often in times of peace that we see three regiments of Cavalry together, and this added to the interest of the parade. The battalion of Marines Corps from the Olongapo Naval Station was commanded by Major N. H. Hall, while the battalion of blue-jackets and battery



is a lawyer of marked ability and hails from Minnesota.

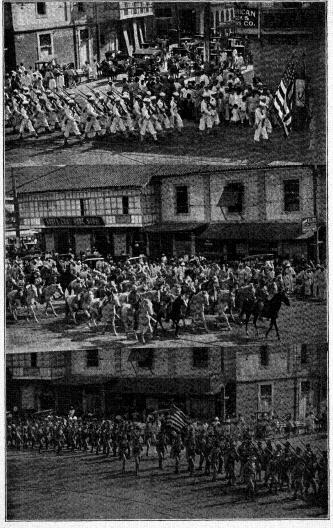
of artillery from the U.S. Asiatic fleet was under the command of Lieut. Commander V. S. Houston. Captain A. J. Bowley commanded the 1st Field Artillery, and company "L" of the Signal Corps, were commanded by Captain W. Mitchell. The formation through the city streets was in squads of fours, with the artillery in section column. A battalion of the Philippines Constabulary was to have taken part in the parade, but these gallant little Filipino soldiers of ours were away on duty in the stricken district of the Taal, working among the people in the area of the recently active volcano, and while Manila missed them, she did not fail toremember them and the great work they have done and still are doing. Both the cavalry and infantry were in fine form, and one could not help noticing what a magnificent body of men they

were and their robust appearance, there was a "snap" about them that was very pleasing. The marine detachment won high praise, being noticeable for their neat appearance and bearing, equipment and uniform, and the height and build of the majority of the men who looked in a perfect physical condition. At the close of the parade the men were given liberty, and the city seems so to have taken it for granted that they would behave themselves that no one seems to have mentioned the fact that in no single instance has any disturbance occurred, but it is not to be overlooked or forgotten; as it is, the soldier in khaki and the sailor in white are part and parcel of our festivities. and in and out of the carnival grounds they have shown themselves able to enjoy the fun and behave throughout as gentlemen.

The Carnival Bailes

The Carnival Bailes of this year were in point of attendance much larger than those of former Carnivals. These bailes were three in number and the committee in charge was composed of Hon. Felix M. Roxas, Mayor of Manila, chairman, Captain Peter Davidson, Lieutenant Macgillivrav Milne, Mr. Ramon Genato, Mr. Antonio Millan, Mr. F. J. Higham, Mr. Jerry Manning and Mr. Moreno Lacalle, secretary. The first ball was the Inaugural Ball and was held on the evening of Washington's Birthday, February 22nd, the second ball was the Baile de Parejas, and was held on the evening of Friday, February 24th, and the last and most popular ball was the Ball of all Nations, which was held on the closing night of the Carnival, February Fifteen of Manila's most beautiful and popular society ladies, maids, and matrons were selected by the Baile Com-

mittee to act as judges at the different functions. Five of these ladies presided at each of the different functions and sat on a raised platform at the centre back of the great dancing floor. They wore over their other garments the long black coat and white wig as worn by the English jurists. These ladies passed judgment on the relative merits of the costumes worn by the different dancers and it is safe to say that their labors were not easy ones because of the numbers of beautiful and costly costumes which were worn upon these occasions. The prizes awarded by the judges were many in number and were all beautiful and expensive. Assisting the Baile Committee and the Judges were the Swagger Knights, a delegation of Manila's young bachelors, and these gentlemen had full charge of the floor arrangements. Thev were handsomely dressed and were



GREAT CARNIVAL MILITARY AND NAVAL PARADE PASSING THROUGH PLAZA GOITI, WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1911.

much admired by members of the gentler sex who attended the great gatherings. The great dancing floor upon which these different events took place is over 200 feet long by 175 feet wide and was built to accommodate about a thousand couples comfortably. When the Inaugural Ball opened on the night of February 22, it was found that over double that number were present. It was a little unpleasant for a time, but everybody was in good humor and when the dancers found out that there was to be no stops but that the dances were to follow one another in rapid rotation, one band beginning just as soon as the other finished, why, at least a half of the great throng rested between dances and permitted the other half to have the floor. Such a wealth of color there was on that great platform. Costumes of every land and every clime. Uncle Sam was there with a ballet girl on his a Chinese Mandarin wandered about with a little Indian maiden beside There were Russians from the steppes, Turkish girls from the pashas harem, French bailerinas, lordly knights from the days of good old King Hal, and wild men, Igorotes, and fellows from the backwoods in abundance. crowd, rollicking, jesting, confetti-throwing! Everybody happy and not a worry among all that great crowd. King Carnival reigned supreme and Care was banished for the time at least. first ball might, with a few exceptions, be said to be descriptive of the two other great balls which followed. The Baile de Parejas was less well attended, but the costumes were as pretty as those worn at the Inaugural Ball. Of course the crowning ball of the Carniweekis $_{
m the}$ one held \mathbf{val} on

the last night. People who have attended the Carnival the first few days rest up to get in shape for this one. The Ball of all Nations was attended by no less than 5,000 people and such a crowd was never seen together outside of Paris or New York. It was the night before the Lenten Season began and they who intended to go into sackcloth and ashes for a while thought it wise to have their fill of pleasure before bidding adios to the gayeties of the city for the 40 days which would elapse until Easter came. These Bailes were all great successes and to the ladies and gentlemen in charge the people of Manila owe much. The music for all of the dances was furnished by the Constabulary Band under the direction Captain W. H. Loving.

Prize Winners at the Bailes

At the Inaugural Ball Mrs. Macleod. who was an East Indian lady, won the first prize, Mrs. Burkholder, as an old fashioned lady, the second, and Miss Julia del Pan, an Egyptian maid, the third. Lieutenant J. W. Lang, realistically terrifying as a Zulu Chief, took first honors among the men participating, Major Gilhauser, Governor of Davao, who impersonated a Bagobo Moro, the second prize; and Dr. Pardo de Tavera, as a green devil, the third. At the Bailes de Comparse, the first prize was won by Mr. W. D. Green and Mrs. E. G. Houser, who were dressed as Quakers; the second prize by Mr. Mills Dean and Mrs. Jessie Muni, who wore costumes of black silk covered with sunflowers, and the third prize was won by Mr. J. E. Ramirez and Miss Julia del Pan who appeared as the Incroyables.

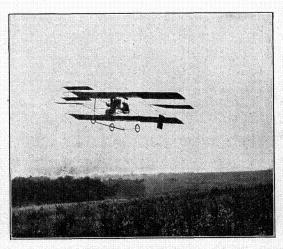


Major-General J. FRANKLIN BELL,
Commanding Philippines Division, Honorary Vice-President Philippines Carnival Association

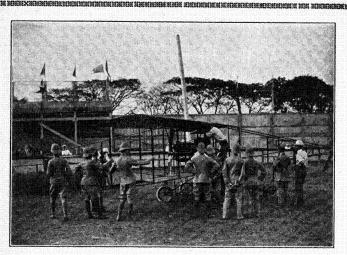
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would have gone higher had he not come across some dangerous air currents. Out in the bay the bi-plane described circles for the benefit of the men of the fleet and they showed their appreciation of the kindness of Mr. Mars by wigwagging greetings to the flying aeroplanist. His descent upon this day was perhaps the most spectacular part of the flight. From far over Tondo, he wheeled his flight towards the Carnival enclosure at a speed of about 60 miles an hour. He was then at an altitude of about 1.500 or 2,000 feet and, as he crossed the Pasig. he guided his machine downwards at an angle of what seemed to be about 45 degrees and virtually dived into the hippodrome near where he had started. So great was the force with which he descended that the bi-plane bounded into the air three different times until at last Mr. Mars had it under control and his

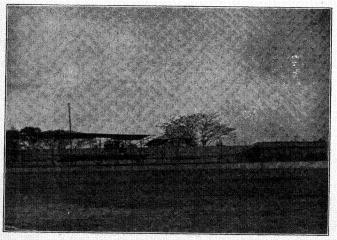
marvellous flight was ended. It was the same on the other days. One startling feat after another, one seemingly greater than its predecessor. It was al wonderful. Manila hasn't had a chance vet to calmly sit down and think it over. Our brains are in a whirl and like Macbeth or Banquo we say, "Were such things here as we do speak about, or have we eaten the insane root that takes the reason prisoner?" We are surprised, pleased and satisfied and if for no other reason than that we have through the efforts of the Carnival directors seen these wonderful aeroplane performances of the past week, we have no hesitancy in saving that the 1911 Carnival was the greatest of all Carnivals and that all the money spent upon it was well worth while. To Director-General Stewart and his assistants, the people of the City of Manila owe a great debt of gratitude.



MARS SOARING IN THE CLOUDS



THE GREAT FLYING MACHINE BEFORE THE FLIGHT ON OPENING DAY OF CARNIVAL



MARS LEAVING THE GROUNDS IN HIS WONDERFUL MACHINE ON MUNICUM M

Along the Main Stem

With thousands of electric bulbs strung across it transforming the darkness of the night into the brilliancy of day, with brass bands playing in promiscuity and vast crowds thronging the wide thoroughfare, togged up in eccentric Carnival garb, the Main Stem presented a gay and animated appearance on the opening night of the Philippines carnival.

The hollow noise of a dozen megaphones extolling the virtues of Venus, the most beautiful woman in the Philippine Islands, and the ferocity of Mingo, the wild man, added to the bedlam of noise. The rich fumes of frankfurters and wienerwursts permeating the night air helped to carry out the general suggestion of Coney island.

Hilarity reigned supreme on the Main Stem. Noticeable was the absence of a spirit bordering on rowdyism, which to some extent marred the festive humor on the occasion of former Carnivals and gave rise to complaint. Confetti was thrown with precision but without malice. The various refreshment stands run by Clarke's and the San Miguel brewery did a rushing business, the appetite of the crowd for light lunches and foaming steins keeping step with the rise of gaiety and the advance of night.

The large mumber of lurid side shows are a feature of the main stem. Venus, the most beautiful woman in the Philippines, who speaks 16 languages, is a bewitching little damsel and drew large crowds of admirers.

Close to the abode of polyglot beauty, Mingo, the fierce American wild man, holds forth, growling savagely in the bamboo cage covered over with strong wire netting to insure safe-keeping, and exhibiting a monstrous tusk enhancing his ferocious appearance. By way of dispelling the apprehensions of the timid, the impresario has considerately provided a guard armed with a Winchester who sits at the entrance to the tent ready for emergencies.

Opposite to Venus and the wild man may be found the temple of the great American Santos, the god of love, a carven image of grotesque mien seated on a huge pedestal.

Santos powerfully appeals to the Manila old-timers, those who have missed too many boats, by his benign counsel replete with the wisdom of life. "Kid, if someone hands you a lemon, take it and make a lemonade, but be sure to drink it with a stick."

A museum nearby contains by far the most interesting and comprehensive exhibit of freaks ever shown east of Suez, west of Frisco and south of the North Pole. The human roulette wheel. one of the great attractions of former Carnivals. was again in operation and proved a source of merriment, to the crowds who shrieked with laughter as one after another of the riders gracefully slid off the revolving platform. unceremoniously and with a dull thud bumping their heads and other parts of their anatomy against the elastic cushions.

A merry-go-round at the entrance to Carnival street was a prime favorite with the younger generation and received a liberal share of public patronage. Dance halls and shooting galleries furnished diversion and amusement to many thousands sportively inclined.

The pagoda of the Chinese community located on the main stem is a fine structure and excited general admiration.



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Rear Admiral JOHN HUBBARD,

Commander of Third Squadron, United States Pacific Fleet, Honorary Vice-President Philippines Carnival Association. Admiral Hubbard has been of great service to the 1911 Carnival managers in making this year's great festival a big success. He is one of America's most distinguished naval officers and is one of the most popular commanders who has ever been on the Asiatic station.

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The Carnival Hippodromes

The Hippodrome features of the 1911 Carnival were in a class entirely different from those of former years. Instead of the usual Wild West shows and military evolutions this year the managers of the Carnival decided to put on a big Society Circus and immediately looked about for a man who possessed the ability and energy to do the great work in connection therewith. Lieutenant Adams of the Twelfth Infantry was unanimously elected to be the grand impressario of the great Circus and that the Carnival directors made no mistake in their choice is proven by the flattering encomiums that they have received upon the success of his efforts. Adams as a show builder is a marvel. He has searched the Philippines with a fine tooth comb and managed to collect together an aggregation of performers that would command the praise of any of the most distinguished amusement critics in any section of the world. To describe this wonderful show requires the pen of an artist. It is almost too much for any to try and crowd into eve space in one night. In fact one has to go two or three times to see it all. Two rings, a great platform and a third of a mile circle track, enclosing the three before mentioned places, and something startling or humorous happening in each one of them every moment that the big show is on.

Immense! Why Barnum and Bailey and old Adam Forepaugh in their palmiest days could not hold a candle to Adam's great show. Such riders, such horses, and such a collection of funny men, acrobats and other clever performers. No one circus tent ever raised, held such a galaxy of stars. The Cossack riding of the men of the 14th. Cavalry was superb. Just fancy horses going at their swiftest around a great

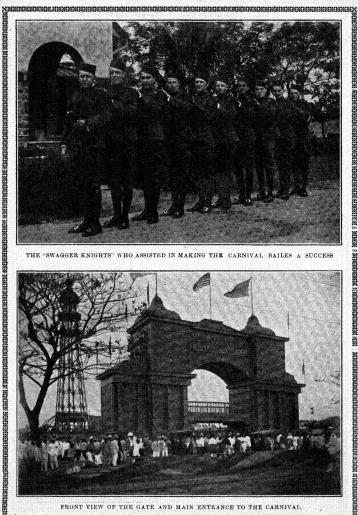
track and men hanging one minute by a foot, another moment standing erect and again standing on their heads! Startling, well rather!

Chariot races that were the real thing and not excelled by any that were ever held in the old Roman hippodrome. It is almost impossible to enumerate all of the good things that were shown by Director Adams and his famous assistants.

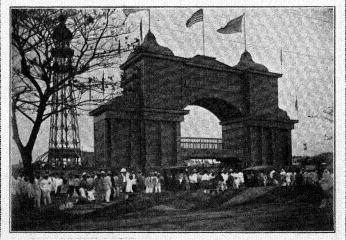
The Filipino acrobats were excellent and they did everything that a rubber man could try to do. Trapeze work, wire work, pyramids, balancing, nothing that was ever done any place else in the acrobatic line was left undone. These men and women had been in training for months and went through their work with the precision of automatons. The funny men and clowns kept the crowd in roars of laughter and the man with the small pig who had it trained to follow him all over the ring like a puppy dog provoked much laughter and applause.



J. C. (BUD) MARS, The Great Abiator



THE "SWAGGER KNIGHTS" WHO ASSISTED IN MAKING THE CARNIVAL BAILES A SUCCESS



FRONT VIEW OF THE GATE AND MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE CARNIVAL.

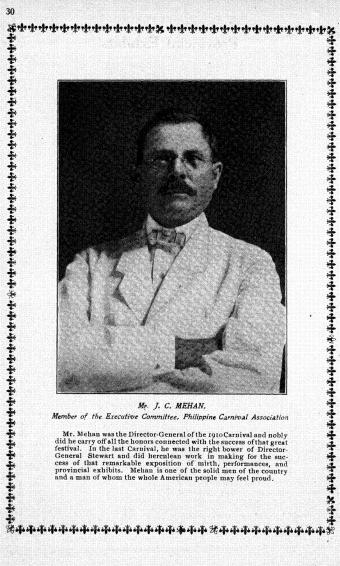
Provincial Exhibits

This year's provincial displays at the carnival mark a decided advance on anything hitherto shown, not only in the increase in the number of provinces represented, but in the economic and commercial value of the manufactured articles and produce on exhibition. especially noticeable feature being the grip of the essential and classification of products, a decrease in the ornamental and an increase in the useful, and a wise selection in place of a confused jumble. As the daily papers have pointed out, these exhibits are of great value to the islands generally and a help to her industries in more ways than one. feature of the present year has been the number of artizans that have come up from different provinces bringing with them the tool and implements they daily use, thus giving the public an excellent opportunity of seeing how the people work and how the diffsrent articles are produced, and affording at the same time a chance for one province to compareits work and methods with the others.

Each exhibit represented not only the resources of the several provinces, but also the hopes of many a home and family, in that nearly everyone of the workers depend on these industries for their daily bread (or rice to be exact), and outside a few official contributions the different exhibits are formed of a collection from the homes of the people, a result of patient toil, and the labor of willing hands. Thus it can be seen how well these provincial industrial exhibits indicate the economic conditions of the people and afford to all an open book wherein to read their lives. their hopes, and their future.

Altogether sixteen provinces were represented, nearly double that of last year, and everything indicates a still

greater increase in next year exposition. The displays were in line from the carnival entrance to the Nozaleda end of the grounds, commencing with Samar and ending with Mindanao. SAMAR had a very excellent display of weaving and woods, with large quantities of dried fish: these three things well representing her principal industries. Some shells and pearls, baskets, and other sample of her produce and manufacture were also shown. CAVITE made a speciality of produce, fruits and vegetables, no neglecting to display samples of her other industries; she had three or four pretty models of mills and other things, i and made a very presentable showing. BULACAN being famous for its hat weaving, especially the district of Baliwag, naturally made a strong line of these articles of headware, she also had some of the now popular chairs that are replacing the bent-wood imported German article. ILOCOS NORTE made a speciality of bamboo furniture of different grades, as well as bringing up some well woven textiles, shawls and embroidery. TARLAC, which won the second prize for its industrial exhibit, a silver medal, had a varied and distinctive display, baskets, shawls, furniture, shoes, embroidery, crochet work, and fibre weavings. Several operators were at work showing the fabrics under course of manufacture in the looms. UNION had quite a number of models of agricultural machinery, some really good specimens of weaving, and a big showing of shells. ILOILO won the first prize for the best provincial exhibit and well deserved it, for the province sent undoubtedly the best display yet sent to the city. The prize was a silver cup. The exhibit was under charge of Mr. W. W. Barelay, who brought up the Pampanga exhibit to three previous



carnivals capturing prizes at each, and has now done the same for Iloilo. All the agricultural products of Panay island were there en masse as well as the manufactured ones. A fine exhibition of animals was also brought up and attracted much attention. Shoes, wicker work, furniture, hemp articles, and so forth, all arranged to be easily seen, filled this section to overflowing. PAM-PANGA took the first prize for its agricultural display, making a fine show with hemp, rice, and corn. Added to which were cakes, hats, shoes, musical implements, knives, cabinet work, native implements, knives, cabinet work, native wines, etc. BOHOL had as a principal feature a number of flying bats in a cage. and had bat skins for sale, the fur of which is soft, the skins being useful making many things, including boas Rope and wood furniture, tapestry, sinamay, hemp, and agricultural products also complemented the section. OCCI-DENTAL NEGROS gained the prize for the second best provincial exhibit. It consisted largely of bamboo and bejuco work, and of course as a sugar province that product was much to the fore, as well as a fine display of different kinds of rice. Some fine textiles were to be seen, with good embroidery, and other manufactured articles. MINDORO furnished the finest collection of hard wood with a large forest map of the islands exhibited to show the location of the timbers. Tobacco, coconuts, hemp, and minerals, were all there in sample, and Captain Latimer is to be congratulated on the display he has made. PAN-GASINAN made a strong point of rice, displaying over one hundred varieties. This exhibit was a distinctive one in that it seemed to be near to the simple life of the native people with everything telling a story of how they live and what

they eat and make. MISAMIS came to the carnival with embroideries, textiles, hemps, and bejuco, and made an interesting display. Several mineral products of the province were shown and some interestig models of native ploughs sent up. ILOCOS SUR took the silver cup for the best industrial exhibit, wood carving and weaving being to the fore, some fine specimens of Tinguiane blankets (in which this province excels) being also shown. There were some well built caromatas, substantial furniture and fine silver-engravings. Quite a number of weavers, harness makers, silversmiths, box carvers, and other artizans were seen at work, interesting crowds of people who watched them at their tasks. SURIGAO with bead curtain, eabinet work, mineral displays, hardwood and bejucos, and a specially fine display of shells, attracted much attention from carnival visitors. Surigao won the second prize for the most artistic display, which was well deserved. Finally the MORO province, which won the first prize for artistic display, was one rich color scheme from wall to wall. Major Gilheuser deserves great credit for the work he has done in connection with this attractive exhibit, as well as his stalwart supporters Messrs, J. B. Fitzgerald and T. G. Pierson. Of course the different native tribes represented drew many to see this show, and these people in their bright colored garments made up much of the artistic side of the display, not forgetting the detachment of Moro Constabulary with their picturesque fez headgear. There was an exceptionally fine show of Moro brass work and different weapons of warfare. Corals, shells, pearls, wood and stone carvings, flour, sago, rice, hemp, sugar, tobacco, cacao, beans, millet, palay, barley, corn, and other









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Miss BEATRIZ PARDO DE TAVERA. One of the Judges at The Baile de Parejas.



Mrs. JOHN MACLEOD, Who acted as Judge at The Baile de Parejas.



Miss JULIA BARRETTO, One of the Judges at The Inaugural Ball.



Miss KATE JONES, One of the Judges at The Inaugural Ball.

The Carnival Worth While

If the men, Government and otherwise, who are definitely associated with the carrying on of the Philippine Carnival, expect that the fact of being Director-General or Secretary or director, or any one of the other numerous officials of the Association, will confer upon such officials any substantial, material benefit or exalt them conspicuously beyond the great mass of individuals whose Carnival participation assumes more modest form, they are indulging in a serious delusion, and from their point of view the Carnival is not worth while. If. however, they recognize the Carnival as an institution which serves an honorable and valuable purpose in the development of business and social and political institutions in the Philippine Islands, and if they are sufficiently public spirited to be willing to sacrifice time and effort and money in the carrying forward in an entirely unselfish way of this public proposition, then the Carnival for them is worth while.

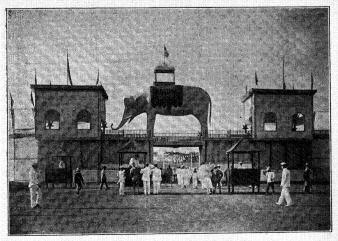
One of the old time objections urged by local pessimists against the Carnival idea, was that it was altogether too early in the development of things in the Philippine Islands to attempt a Carnival. They had in mind the great carnivals of Europe and the United States, which, as is well known, came into existence after development in institutions of various kinds had practically reached a limit, with society and commerce and amusement and almost everything else fully developed, the people seemed to feel that the situation demanded some magnificent public expression of the prosperity of the City or the community or the State, and generally upon this basis carnivals were organized.

In the Philippine Islands, the condi-

tion is entirely different. The yearly expenditures, in connection with the Carnival of thousands of dollars in the Philippines means an entirely different thing. Here it means that the Government, business interests, and the army recognize the fact that institutions, instead of being highly developed, are in an almost entirely undeveloped condition. They realize that if the Philippine Islands are to play the part which fate or chance or accident has evidently decreed, miracles of development must be accomplished.

The old conservative methods of a hundred years ago were obviously inadequate for the live purposes of the situation. The entire field of possibilities was gone over and it was decided that the Philippine Islands and the United States in the Philippine Islands needed for immediate purposes some big strong public institution so organized as to include and utilize for these purposes of development all classes of activity which were available. Americans, foreigners, Filipinos, the Army, the Navy, the Civil Government, business institutions were all included, and it was assumed from the beginning that all of these would, in a generally unselfish spirit, contribute the best that they possessed for the purpose of promoting the general welfare. How well these different forces have played their parts, and how well the Carnival Association representing their active expression of interest has played its part, is best shown by the history of repeated successes of Carnivals from 1908 to 1911.

The development of the idea which each year results in the production in the City of Manila of the great spectacle which people have come to associate so definitely with the Philippine Carnival



ENTRANCE TO THE HIPPODROME

Association, would form a most interesting subject for consideration. The history of the Carnival itself, its origin, the difficulties which had to be encountered, the purposes which it was and is supposed to serve, and the extent to which it has, in its different successes approximated these purposes, all would be interesting to consider.

It is, however, in the central idea of the Carnival as an institution which is really worth while, that the greatest interest centers. In the early days of the development of this institution, the city was full of wise individuals who were quite sure that the Carnival was not worth while. This class of people were seen, and fully appreciated during the first Carnival-that of 1908. In the second and even the third Carnival. they were in evidence to a certain extent, but if the signs leading up to the 1911 Carnival are read aright, the "knocker" and the Carnival "Skeptic" represent a class of individuals which, for practical purposes, have become entirely obsolete. The Carnival has to do with live questions. It needs for its purposes live men, who are able to rise superior to the small pecuniary considerations that frequently and quite properly prevail in connection with small propositions.

If the business men of Manila expect that each dollar which they invest in the different department of the Carnival. will be returned to them in the same form and at a certain time which they may indicate for repayment, then the Carnival for them is most certainly not worth while. If, however, they are disposed to look at the proposition in the larger way, as, for instance, the business organizations of New Orleans, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Los Angeles look at a similar proposition, then and for the same reason that makes these immense Carnivals of the United States worth while, the Philippine Carnival represents substantial value to the business interests of this City.



Dr. H. D. KNEEDLER,
Grand Marshal of the Great Carnival Parade.

Dr. Kneedler is one of Manila's most progressive men, and he is always to be found at the head of any movement which has for its purpose the betterment of local conditions. He came to the Islands in 1900 ås a Contract Surgeon in the Medical Corps with Colonel Greenough's 7th Artillery. Served a year and a half in Albay and then resigning from the army went into private practice in Manila. He is a member of several of the leading fraternal organizations, prominent in social circles and is a large property owner.

Trades Schools Exhibits

By LUTHER PARKER

"Bigger and better" is the concensus of opinion of those who are in a position to judge of the carnival exhibit of the Bureau of Education. Most of the thirty-six odd exhibits are far and away above those of last year and several of them approach a standard that admits of little criticism or that admits of criticism by experts only.

The value to the schools of the yearly exhibition of their best work is very great, and yearly one sees a larger number of converts to the utility and necessity of better instruction and support of industrial education. All are vieing with one another in the various departments to produce practical results that will redound to the benefit of the country and its people, and incidentally will be a credit to the workers who are giving their best thought and energy to the task of building up a laboring nation. The Filipino is fond of work that requires painstaking care and this is evidenced by an inspection of the fine pieces of work in different lines shown at the carnival such as inlaid woodwork, embroidery, woven cloth, baskets, and other handiwork requiring hours of patient toil.

It is the task of the schools to turn this characteristic of the Filipino to his advantage in producing articles that will be of commercial value instead of being mere curiosities. Such articles as ornamental paper-work are being supplanted by fine pieces of sewing and cabinet work. The bizarre effects and crude conceptions of a few years ago are practically gone altogether. The public will not buy anything but that which is useful and of economic value: few provinces care to have their work rejected two years in succession, and there is no better method of determining the relative values of the exhibits than

by letting the public buy what it likes. This all helps in improving the work of the schools and teaching them the useful from the trivial.

An excellent opportunity to inspect the industrial work of the islands has been given by the Bureau of Education in having the various provincial trades schools exhibit this year and in sending up native and American teachers with the exhibit to answer any questions concerning the work. The exhibits were arranged in the geographical order of the provinces from Cagavan north to the south at Surigao. This allows anyone who has never been through the islands to obtain a general idea of the industries peculiar to certain sections and of the difference in natural products. A brief description giving the characteristic articles is all that is possible.

A big cigar, swung above the Cagayan exhibit, while not representative of any school industry, stood for that province's chief product. Basketry, sewing, and preserves were shown. Among the products of the schools of the Isabela province was seen a Hardanger coat worth \$\mathbb{P}\$100.00, the amount of care necessary to produce such a difficult piece of work can hardly be compensated by money.

The bright colored weaves of the Mountain province attracted the eye, the several sub-provinces contributing also several articles. Ilocos Norte showed up well with woven goods, especially heavy bath towels. Whips and canes of rattan and nito formed a not inconsiderable part of their exhibit. Ilocos Sur followed her sister province with a unique collection of boxes from the white lanete wood which carves so beautifully. Union province, like Ilocos Norte, made a speciality of whips and swagger canes of rattan stick woven over with black nito. Desks' baskets of buri to



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replace the imported wire paper baskets were a saleable article.

Pangasinan sent a splendid display of wood-work from the primary schools, and undoubtedly led the other provinces in this class of work. A large fibre exhibit was prepared by the province demonstrating the abundance of the different fibres grown there that can be used in industrial work. Some original work in bamboo furniture accompanied the exhibit, and another good selling article was the mora fan made from the fragrant mora root. Nueva Ecija used the corn husks from its extensive corn fields to advantage in the manufacture of doormats, slippers, and comfortable mattres-A special carnival souvenir hat was on sale resembling the hat from Lungana that sold so well last year. Another distinctive exhibit was a cheap folding chair. The exhibit from Zambales consisted of stools and baskets of rattan. Pampanga sent wood work from the Apalit intermediate school, fruits and jams from the San Fernando provincial high school, and wood and iron work from the Bacolor trades school. Bataan led the way with tigbi curtains and baskets being the only province with this work to any extent. Bulacan, as usual, was first in the production of hats, the famous Baliuag hats being in evidence and demonstrating the great adaptability of the bamboo which furnishes food, utensils, shelter, and clothing.

Rizal had a dining table set from the manual training school at Pasig, and an excellent sewing exhibit from the domestic science classes of the various schools. Cavite sent an assortment of rattan furniture, a good display of canned fruits, and a most excellent sewing exhibit. Laguna sent rattan articles and baskets woven with kilog an nito, as well as several Sabutan hats. Batangas had a very large wood-work exhibit which showed excellent workmanship. Tavabas made a speciality of bath slippers and basketry. Albay baskets and embroidery were excellent. Sorsogon sent thirty-five siesta chairs and hemp hammocks. Ticog grass articles made into cushions, mats, hats, slipper, etc., formed the greater part of the Samar schools exhibit, while Capiz was to the fore with its famous slipper, and a very commendable art and embroidery exhibit. The Manila Trades School had on show a very excellent dining room set of furniture.

The Manila School Exhibit

The boys of the city trades school, at the cost of seven thousand pesos, put up in the carnival grounds a fine wooden and sheet iron building for the housing of the provincial and city school industrial exhibits, the provincial displays taking up one-half and the Manila schools the other. This latter exhibit, with which we are now dealing, was in its way unique inasmuch as it represented a system of school industrial work probably without its equal elsewhere. The

half section of the great hall was full every day with visitors watching the five hundred children drawn from the different city schools at work on the tasks taught them, some sewing, some knitting, others engaged at designs in embroidery; some weaving baskets and hats, mats and other bamboo and fibre articles; some making and repairing shoes and slippers, others seating cane chairs and making other simple furniture; some cooking meals, washing dishes, and practicing the various branches of domestic science. Every

week day over fifteen thousand children in the Manila city and district schools are given tuition in industrial work of this kind. They are taught the usual three "R's," but apart from reading, writing, arithmetic, and the other phases of academical education, they must give so much of their time every day to purely industrial work. This training is very necessary for Filipino children; the people of these islands have not yet cultivated the habit of steady and useful work, and the Bureau of Education very wisely are devoting much energy to this very practical side of school life, not necessary perhaps in other lands but certainly needed here.

Probably the Philippines school system is peculiar in this branch of training. and whatever mistakes made have been made in the beginnings of our school work in perhaps emphasizing too much the academical side, it cannot be said of the schools today, for the industrial features of the children's training is rigorously being enforced. Those who visited the "kitchens" in this school exhibit must have been struck with the very practical way in which the girls went about their work. This training in the work of preparing and serving meals must ultimately be of great benefit to the people in preserving health and building up a more stalwart race; the girls are shown what foods are best for making brain and muscle and are taught to prepare them in a clean and saving manner. In all the city schools these cooking classes prepare luncheon each day and serve it to the scholars at cost price, thus the children get a cheap meal and the classes support themselves in paying for all the material used.

The Filipino is not of a practical turn of mind and much of the training the child receives is in teaching him to be business-like and to apply thought to his dealings with the world. With this in view a kind of business training is

being given him indirectly in the industrial work, in that every school is running a kind of business of its own in the purchasing of material, the making, and the selling of the finished products. Probably nowhere else in the world will anything similar be found. Each school with its industrial classes has its own banking account in the Post Office. they purchase their own materials, take orders, sell the results of their labor. and keep a set of books which are audited every month. In this way they pay their expenses, set aside profits for purchasing more material, add to their stock, and further themselves in their industrial work without any cost to the government. In this way both the boys and the girls are taught to think and speak for themselves, to earn their daily bread, to conserve and direct their energies, and to take their part in the scheme of life with profit to themselves and the community in which they live.



Miss ISABEL GARGOLLO, One of the Judges at the Ball of All Nations.

Miss Gargollo is a member of one of the best Spanish families of Manila and is noted for her beauty and graciousness.

1912 Industrial Exposition



Captain ROBERT M. SHEARER, Provincial Chairman Committee Exhibits

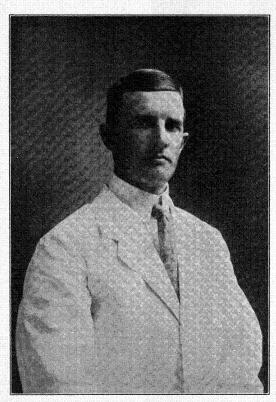
Next year there will be held in Manila an Agricultural, Industrial, and Commercial Exposition, apart from the carnival, the Philippines Assembly having made an appropriation for the purpose; it will be held at the same time as the carnival, not as rival but as a complementary to it, both working in cooperation, each having its own directorate for executive purposes.

With the origination of the carnival idea it was thought to include some exhibits of produce and manufactures from the provinces, and in arranging for the first carnival four years ago the provincial officials were asked to take part. The response was very hearty and no less than eight provinces came up to the city with a display. Their transportation was paid for, but all their other expenses had to be borne by themselves, no accommodation was at that time provided for them, they were given a piece of ground on which they erected their own pavilions, same being of such

a type as their resources would allow. The idea was new to them, it was the first exposition of its kind in the Philippines. vet it took a hold on the people and the provinces from the opening day on, provinces that had stood back fearing the expense seeing how distinct a gain resulted from the show the other provinces had made, determined to participate the following year. If the provinces that first exhibited were surprised at the immediate success that came to them, those that had not exhibited were still more surprised, in fact everybody was surprised and pleased. No one now questioned the advisability of another exposition on the following year, it was taken as an accepted fact and arranged for without a dissenting voice.

At the following carnival there was again eight provinces showing, many of them for the first time, some of the provinces that had shown the previous year having to hold back on account of local finances, there was no lack of interest on their part, however, and they went ahead with preparations for the carnival to follow. The same enthusiasm prevailed, people from all over the islands thronged the exhibits, it was a revelation to the Filipino people, they had not realized the possibilities of their beloved islands until they saw displayed before them the tribute of each province. When the third carnival came, February 1910, nine provinces took part, some of them being exhibitors on the first year.

The one outstanding feature of last year's exposition was the great stride forward in the character of the exhibits. There was less of the "ornamental" and commercially valueless articles, but instead there was shown such products as sell, things that have a market value in the world, and it was evident to even the most casual observer that the people in the provinces had now got hold of the real idea of an industrial exposition. When first the provinces exhibited they were to an extent working in the dark, now they know what is expected of them, and each new provincial recruit sees what the others are showing and adjusts the



Captain MARK SCOTT, Secretary 1911 Philippine Carnival Association



Mr. GEORGE J. MUNI, In Charge of Provincial Exhibits

next year's exhibit accordingly. The present carnival exhibits are far excellent, there is a grip of the essential. a systemization, and most of the displays, especially in the case of the older exhibitors, show how clearly the provinces now understand that the expenses of an exposition of this kind are only justified when they afford an opportunity to a province to bring before public notice such products of the field and farm, and such manufactured articles, as have commercial value, and from the sale of which each province may add to its treasury, not forgetting, of course, that there is also additional advantage in the opportunity to exchange ideas and mutually benefit each other.

The government has provided a certain amount of free transportation to each province, but that is only a small part of the proportionate expenses. Every province has to pay the carnival association three hundred and fifty pesos for each section they may occupy in the provincial buildings which the association have put up, so that in some instances where three sections are taken like that of the Moro and Hollo provinces it costs

each province a rental of over one thousand pesos. It rests with each provincial board whether a province shall exhibit or not, and when they decide that such an expenditure as will consequently follow is advisable in the ultimate gain that will accrue to the province by an increase in its exports or the bringing in of capital for the development of its resources, the Governor-General has still the final veto, and if he thinks the province is so placed that whatever available funds it may have are more urgently needed on roads and so forth, he will advise them to spend it that way and take part in some later exposition.

There was considerable talk last carnival of creating a separate industrial exposition and Governor-General Forbes on more than one occasion expressed himself in favor of that course. The bill for appropriating money for an industrial exposition was before the Assembly at its special session in Baguio last March, but owing to the great rush of work and lack of time failed to be made law. At the next session, however, the bill passed both houses, and is now an accomplished fact. The bill provides for making an appropriation of fifty thousand pesos for a Philippines Agricultural, Industrial, and Commercial Exposition, and for the appointment of a board of directors to number five and to consist of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, ex-officio president, the chairman of the Assembly committee of Commerce and Industry, a member of the Philippines Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the American Chamber of Commerce, and the fifth to be an appointee of the Governor-General. The bill has a proyiso that no admission fee must be charged, either to the grounds or to the exposition, and it is anticipated that no charge will be made against provincial exhibits for space or light.

We are, therefore, to have a Philippines Industrial Exposition during carnival week 1912. No less than sixteen provinces have come up with exhibits to the present carnival, which is nearly double the number last year, and now that this handsome appropriation has

(Continued on page 73.)



Mr. H. E. YOUNG, Chairman Illumination Committee



HENDERGER HOLD SOME MANNESSERVER HENDERGER HENDERGER

Mr. R. D. FERGUSSON, President of the Philippine Kennel Club who are holding Their First Annual Bench Show



Mr. HARRY THURBER, Chairman Construction Committee



Mr. JULIUS REIS, Chairman Committee On Transportation

Carnival Athletics

By E. S. BROWN, (Chairman Committee on Sports and Athletics.)

THE athletic program at the Carnival was an extensive one, games and tournaments being in as many different sports as attracted entries. Unlike the situation at home, where seasons have to be considered in arranging sports, Manila presents an opportunity to conduct practically any sport at any time of year.

Manila athletes have felt for some time that there ought to be some one time during the year when championship games were held, the winners of which would be recognized as the champions in their respective line until the following year. The Manila Carnival seems to be the time to conduct such games, and inasmuch as the Carnival attracts visitors from all over the Far East, the athletic committee decided to call these games the Oriental Championships. They are fully justified in designating the games as such because the newly organized Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation is the only body now in existence in the Far East competent to hold championships and establish records which will be recognized at home. Visitors from Hong Kong have accepted this arrangement, and consequently all medals and cups have been marked "Oriental Championships."

The native Filipino athletics took a large place in the athletic events. In the Track and Field Meet teams entered from Manila, Albay, Batangas, Bohol. Cebu, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Leyte. Oriental Negros, Nueva Ecija, Pangasinan, Sorsogon, Tayabas and Union, the above yielding in all 121 aspiring athletes. Preliminary meets were held on Wednesday and Thursday mornings February 22nd and 23d, so that the meet on Saturday was composed only of finals.

In Interscholastic Base Ball, native, there entered two teams from Manila (Tondo and High School), and one each from Batangas, Cebu, Iloilo, Nueva Ecija, Sorsogon, Trade School.

In Interscholastic Basket Ball, native, for girls, there were teams from the Tondo School, Bataan, Batangas, Leyte, Pangasinan, and Philippine Normal School.

For months preliminary games and tournaments have been held in the various provinces, and the teams and athletes coming to Manila represented the pick of the various districts. The Bureau of Education has done most remarkable work in arranging these games. Mr. C. H. Magee, Assistant Director of Education, has been in charge and Mr. J. S. Potter has arranged details.

The open Track and Field Meet in the Hippodrome on Saturday evening, February 25th at 7:00 P. M., also attracted a great number of entries. Athletes from Fort McKinley, the ships of the Navy, Manila Y. M. C. A., Cuartel de España, and a great number of unattached athletes—old college stars, working in various places in the Islands. These events were in charge of Mr. C. K. Herrick, Fort McKinley Y. M. C. A.

In American basket ball there was a tournament between teams from the Fort McKinley Y. M. C. A., Olongapo Y. M. C. A., Manila Y. M. C. A., and Columbia Club. The games were played on the afternoons of February 23d, February 24th and February 27th; Mr. M. J. Walsh in charge.

Trap and Target Shooting was given a large place in Carnival events, and owing to the fine work done by Mr. L. E. Dumas, who has this in charge.

The Carnival Hippodromes



Lt. F. H. ADAMS, The Director in chief of the Carnival Circus



Captain E. I. SMALL, Chief Buffoon



Lt. A. J. LYNCH, Equestrian Director



Lt. B. L. BURCH, Assistant Director

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the shooting program passed off most successfully. All day on Wednesday, February 22d, there was trap shooting in single entries at El Tiro al Blanco; on Thursday, February 23d, trap shooting for Five Men Teams, Friday, February 24th, trapshooting off hand, single entries. All day February 26th was target shooting on the rifle range of the San Juan del Monte between an American Army team, the American Marine team, the Tiro al Blanco team, and two teams from Hongkong.

The Rowing events, which are to be held on the afternoons of Thursday, February 23d, Friday, February 24th, and Saturday, February 25th, included singles, pairs, fours, dingeys, eight-oared boats and twelve-oared whale boats. These events made up one of the largest regattas ever held in the Far East. Mr. T. D. Aitken arranged these events.

On Thursday, February 23d, at 4: p. m., there was a Soccer game between an all-Manila picked team and the Nomads in the sunken gardens, and on February 26th an all day cricket game at the same place between an all Manila and the Hong Kong teams. These events were in charge of Mr. L. Dyson.

An extensive tennis tournament were also arranged to begin the first day of the Carnival, games being played on the grounds of the Manila Athletic Association.

Bowling events were arranged for Singles, Two-Men Teams, and Five-Men Teams. The Singles tournament was rolled on the Columbia Club alleys at 8:00 p. m. on Thursday, February 23d. The Two-Men Team games on the Bilibid alleys Friday, February 24th, at 8:00 p. m., and the Five-Men Team games on the Y. M. C. A. alleys, Saturday, February 25th, at 8:00 p. m. Mr. Owen Messett arranged these events.

An open Swimming Meet, which attracted an entry list composed of the very best swimmers of Manila and vicinity—men from the Navy, Fort Mc-Kinley Y. M. C. A., Columbia Club, Manila Y. M. C. A., Cuartel de España, was held Thursday evening, February 23d, at 8:00 p. m., in the Columbia Club swimming pool; Mr. W. A. Sabin in charge.

Mr. E. J. Bowditch arranged a round robin polo tournament between an All-Army team, a civil government team and the Hong Kong officers. The games were played on the Polo Grounds, the first on Friday, February 24th, at 4:15 p. m. between the All-Army and the Hong Kong teams. The second, Monday, February 27th, between the All-Army and the Civil Government team, and the third Wednesday, March 1st, between the Civil Government and the Hong Kong officers.

A Wrestling tournament, and Boxing tournament, was held in the Hippodrome at 7:15 p. m. on Monday, February 27th. Captain W. H. Jordan arranging these events.

One of the interesting special events was a Tug-of-War tournament between teams from the Police Department, Fire Department, and the Navy. This tournament was pulled off in connection with the Open Track Meet on Saturday, February 25th.

An open Golf Tournament was arranged for all day Saturday, February 25th, and played on the grounds of the Manila Golf Club, Secretary White, of the Club, having arranged the details.

It will be seen at a glance that these events included practically all the athletics now being practiced in the Philippines. Cups were given in each case to team winners, handsome silver medals to individual winners of first place and bronze medals to individual second place winners, and ribbon prizes to the third.



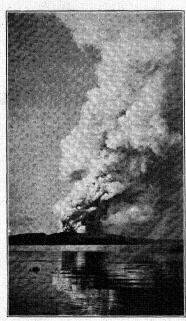
Mrs. HORACE L. HIGGINS,

A Leader in Manila Society and one of the Judges at the Great Carnival Bailes.

THE TAAL VOLCANO

O greater curred in the Philippines, during the whole period of American occupation, than that of January 30, when after a few preliminary earthshakes, the Taal volcano broke into violent eruption.causing the death lof nearly two thousand people and totally obliterating several small towns Situated within thirty-nine aerial miles south of the city of Manila, the volcano rises out of a small, extremely pretty, and fertile island in

Lake Bombon, the height of the crater walls varying from four hundred and ninety-eight and nine hundred and ninety-six feet, and while the crater itself is always in a condition of slight and varying activity no serious cruption has taken place from that of 1754 to this of present date. The central or main crater varied from nineteen hundred to two thousand three hundred meters, the edge being slightly irregular but nowhere broken through. Within the rim were two hot pools and an active cone of some fifty



THE TAAL ERUPTION

feet in height from which there was an escape of steam and gas. The water of the smaller pool was often agitated, and the vapour from the pools. together with that escaping from various crevices was sufficient to form a steam-like column of smoke which, in the morning and evening, could be seen quite distinctly. The general contour has not been altered by the eruption, excepting the increase of the crater to one mile wide.

The first near warnings of the impending erup-

tion were given during the night of January 27, when the volcano began to emit from its crater great puffs of black smoke instead of the usual clouds of steam, these puffs being accompanied by rumblings and earthquakes. It seems that for the past six months those who make a study of this particular branch of scientific research have anticipated some unusual disturbance of the volcano and reports thereon were handed in to the proper authorities, but no one imagined the trouble would

be as serious as it has turned out to be. On Saturday, January 28, on reports received from the officials of the weather bureau stationed at Batangas and from his own observations made at Manila headquarters, the Director in charge of the Observatory reported to the Executive Bureau that danger was threatening and that the trouble might even seriously affect the city of Manila. The government then appears to have made a move, for Major Sweet and a party of thirty odd constabulary soldiers marched over to the lake, crossing over to the island in bancas, and warning the inhabitants to leave and seek security on the mainland. This warning, however, was not heeded, everything showing that the people were so accustomed to the earthshakes that they refused to recognize danger. The constabulary then returned to the mainland and camped on the lake shore at Bañadero, close by where Mr. Ward has a house and keeps a motor-launch running on the lake for tourists. On Sunday the little camp was increased by a few visitors who had come down from Manila to see the volcano, its increased activity being then known throughout the city. Manila was at this time being more or less shaken every hour by earthquakes varying in severity, the multiplicity of which can be properly recognized when it is known that the seismograph at Manila records seven hundred and ninety-six distinct shocks in seven days. On Sunday night the inhabitants of Manila retired to rest practically undisturbed by any thoughts of trouble from Taal; they were to have a rude awakening, however, for at two twenty in the early morning a terrific explosion shook the city to its very foundations, and all who went out to the water-front or sought other points of vantage, looking due south across the bay were given one of the most glorious and awful exhibitions of nature in disturbance. A huge black cloud, beneath whose widening crest the clear stars could be seen in shining points of light, belched forth from the crater and spread like a black curtain across the clear sky, this cloud was crossed and riven and split by flashes of lightening, vivid sparks, and bursting globes of flame, and far away the awestricken spectators could hear the dull angry rumbles of the crater, the whole producing an effect on all observers never to be forgotten.

But what of the unfortunate inhabitants of the Taal island and the surrounding lake country-Manila waited anxious for news; Monday passed, however, without any authoritative news being received by the government, so they say, until seven twenty in the evening, but the Cablenews published a special in the morning with news of havoc wrought in the towns and districts surrounding the volcano and reported some loss of life from a "tidal wave" on the lake. The Manila Times reporting and confirming the same story in their afternoon edition. Mr. Muni. the treasurer from Batangas had come to Manila on Saturday, and, while in the city, said that the volcano was throwing a shower of ashes on the country around but nothing serious was happening. When the government received their telegram on Monday evening, they called up Mr. Muni and dispatched him by train next morning to Tanauan, a station on the railroad eight miles from the lake side, giving him money, medical supplies, and authority to do anything the situation called for. All Tuesday telegrams continued to come in, each with an added story of horrors, and every subsequent day showed the disaster to be greater than anyone had imagined. It was first reported that probably one hundred or fifty more had been killed, but, as daily reports

came in, that number steadily rose until the death total now reaches nearly two thousand. Relief parties with supplies, and an army burial party under Captain Metcalf was dispatched on Tuesday January 31, by way of the coast, to proceed up the river from the towns of Taal and Lemery to the scene of the disaster, it reached Taal on February first, but was subject to regrettable delays (it took sixty men two days to get the launch up to the lake), and it was not until Friday and Saturday, five or more days after the night of the eruption that the sufferers began to receive anything like systematic attention, and many lay over a week horribly mangled and burnt before they were found and attended to. Six days after the eruption Major Groves of the Constabulary, who had used the shirts and handkerchiefs of his party, had to instruct his men to take any clean clothing off the dead in order to obtain bandages for the wounds of the living. The underestimation of the disaster led to a lack of help and supplies, but the government claims to have done everything in its power, and the Red Cross Society is now in full operation, the different government bureaus working with and through this organizations to avoid loss of time and doubling among the workers of the inter-bureaus and their officials.

When the company of Constabulary, of which we have already made mention, encamped on the shores of the lake on Sunday evening, the ever increasing activity of the volcano naturally attracted their attention, and, while it was evident to them all that there would be an eruption, they considered themselves secure on their side of the lake eight miles away from the crater. The terrific explosion to the west of them which wiped out of existence the six villages on the mainland equidistant with their

camp from the volcano, and obliterated every living thing on the island, was followed by a water-rush, the usual placid waters of the lake being agitated into waves which reached a height of ten feet. The Constabulary and those staying with Mr. Ward had barely time to rush for the high ground before the water wave after wave swept inland over the beaches, and reached to the knees of the party nearly sweeping them all back with the huddled recoil. An almost undiscribable night of horror followed, mud and stones showered upon them, the earth quivered and shook beneath them, lightening flashed above and around them, suffocating gases eddied with each blast of air, and over all the pall of night, smoke, and ashes. One could excuse much after such a terrible night, but the gallant little company of Constabulary have no call for any excuse, the work they have accomplished borders almost on the unbelievable. As soon as day broke their commander rallied them, crossed over to the stricken island, started patrols round the lake side, and commenced all that could be done for the dead and dying. Day and night they worked, even after more of their comrades had been hurried to the scene, and the work they have done deserves the highest praise. So many men like school-superintendent Buck, Major Sweet, Major Groves, Captain Metcalf, provincial treasurer Muni, Mr. Whiting, and others, have distinguished themselves in the work of help and relief, that it is not fair to further individualize, but a word of praise must be given to Mr. Ward, the owner of the only launch on the lake at the time of the disaster, who was offered hundreds of pesos by would-be sightseers for the use of his boat and who could have made thousands of pesos by hiring it out, but this he refused to do and without any question of payment whatever, turned the launch over to the constabulary with the remark "Here is my launch, take it and use it, I give it to you absolutely," and then day and night worked driving the launch on the work of relief without seeking any remuneration, even though the eruption had destroyed the best part of his property on the lake shore.

It is very fortunate that there are no large towns in the area of destruction otherwise the loss of life would have been appalling. The victims of the disaster formed the population of the hamlets and small villages which existed on the Taal Island, the north-western, and western shores of Lake Bombon, where the volcanic mud has formed a layer of from two to three feet in thickness, decreasing according to relative distance from the crater, until beyond a zone of fiteen miles only some small volcanic ashes have fallen, some of this grav gritty dust being carried even as far as Manila, where it fell on the forenoon after the eruption. Owing to the greater distance from the crater, but chiefly to the prevailing wind from southeast, the southeastern shores of Lake Bombon escaped the shower of

boiling mud entirely, while the eastern and northeastern shores received only a moderate share. The towns of Taal, Lemery, Lipa, and Talisay, had some of their more substantial buildings damaged owing to the continual shaking from January 27 to February 5. No important outbreak of the volcano has followed that of January 30, and the frequency as well as the intensity of the earthquake shocks gradually diminished until perfect seismic calm ensued on February 7.

Newspaper Enterprise

On the opening day of the carnival, both the Cablenews-American and the Manila Times brought out special carnival numbers, the size of each paper being greatly increased and each of them having colored covers. One feature of the present carnival has been the whole-hearted way in which all the Manila papers have endeavored to boost the "fiesta" on the Wallace Field, and to them much of its success is due. Mention must also be made of the generous notices that have heralded the carnival in the China and other papers, and it is beyond doubt that to this kindness is due the great number of overseas visitors that have attended this year's carnival.

"ATLANTIC" SHOES

W E are the sole importers of this make of shoe and invite comparison with any other, knowing that public decision will be in our favor

LA CAMPANA

A. GUAMIS & CO. -:- 146-150 Escolta



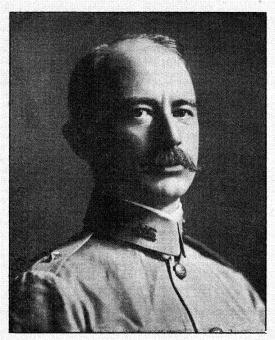
Our Gallant Constabulary

NCE more the gallant little soldiers of the Philippines Constabulary have risen to the occasion and given proof to the soundness of the organization and the thoroughness of its discipline. Not once nor twice since their inception have they proved their gallantry on the field of action, yet it is not alone on the field of battle that they have won their greatest triumphs: peace hath her victories as well as war. In times of anxiety and danger, in fire and flood, in pestilence and disaster, their ranks have steadied and they have stood their ground; when hundreds of their fellow countrymen have huddled like a frightened flock of sheep helpless in the face of the breaking storm, some little company of Filipino constabulary soldiers have rallied round their officer and borne its brunt; when superstitious dread has shaken the hearts of the people and a foolish unit tried so raise the red flag of ignorant revolt, tome little company of constabulary have marched with unbroken front to where the trouble was and quelled it without firing a shot; when grim pestilence has stalked the land leaving a trail of dead, some little company of constabulary have followed their officer to face and fight a loathsome disease, more than once losing some of their number before the struggle ended.

No terms of praise can be too high in speaking of the heroic and untiring efforts of those thirty odd constabulary soldiers who went through that awful night on the shores of Lake Taal, when every minute counted its hundreds of dead, who, when the grey dawn broke upon a scene of almost unprecedented horror, forgot their own fear to succour those in suffering around them and to give a christian burial to the hundreds who had suffered such a frightful death. Nor can any words express our admiraration of the many others who hurried to the scene of disaster and performed a stupendous work in the face of stupendous difficulties. There has been much to blame in the apparent muddle that followed this awful Taal disaster, and both censure and praise must fall to those who deserve it, but not a single voice can be raised except to praise the constabulary.

This is not the first time they have been tried and proven true; when in November 1908 a torrent of rain swept the province of Antigue, and rivers and small streams became torrents. overflowing their banks, cutting new channels, sweeping away frail native houses and destroying land and crops. hundreds of lives would have been lost but for the timely aid of the constabulary soldiers, who in San Jose secured all the little native craft, and at the risk of their own lives removed the frightened and helpless people to higher ground behind the town. Over and over again have such gallant acts been repeated, and the last five years has been just one continual record of similar behaviour from one end of the Philippine archipelago to the other. Organized not primarily as a military force, but with its main function to preserve order and punish any violation of the law, they have found their purpose not merely to protect the population from lawlessness but also from other dangers, destruction and conflagration, flood and tempest. They have made more for peace than any other organization in the Philippines, they have saved more lives than any other, and they have done more than any other to make way for prosperity, in that they have nipped

in the bud every foolish attempt at insurrection, captured every outlaw, helped to fight every great outbreak of pestilence, and assisted the government in every way possible to protect, and benefit the people. Manila during the months of October and November 1908. Hundreds died at the very gate of the city, so to speak, and it was a time of very great anxiety to the city fathers. It is no exaggeration to say that the constabulary.



Brig. General H. H. BANDHOLTZ Director, Philippines Constabulary

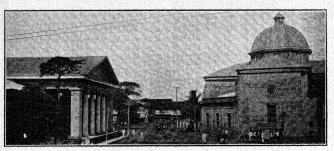
It is perhaps very wise on the part of authorities not to reveal to the general public the seriousness of any particular outbreak of disease, but there is no reason now to conceal the truth concerning the really serious outbreak of cholera that threatened the city of together with the municipal police and officers of the health department, saved the city from a danger that might have reaped a greater harvest of dead than any battle ever fought within her precinets. Day and night both police and constabulary worked with the health officers to check the spread of this awful eastern scourge and eradicate it from our midst, never sparing themselves, never grumbling at the long and tiring hours they served, and readily performing every task alloted to them no matter how disagreeable it might be. No further proof of this statement is needed than to refer our readers to the files of the Municipality of Manila for November of that year where they will find the following on record: "Resolved, that the municipal board express to the Director of Constabulary its sincere appreciation of the valuable, intelligently directed and effective co-operation of the officers and men of the Philippines Constabulary in assisting the police force of this city in the extremely trying, tedious, and dangerous work incidental to the cholera campaign of October and November of this year, which assistance had a very substantial and marked effect in the suppression of the epidemic."

The records of the Bureau of Constabulary bear witness to many other similar victories against pestilence and disaster, and show letter after letter sent voluntarily to their chief, General Bandholtz, from Filipino and American officials bearing thanks for assistance. Moreover they show that the task set to both officers and men have been beset with difficulties arising from ignorance on part of the very people they were trying to help, and rank incompetence, and often stubborn opposition, on the part of some of the provincial native officials who rather than confess their inability to cope with an outbreak of disease would jeopardize the lives of those who elected them to office to protect their interests. Some foolish persons have even accused the health and constabulary officers of poisoning the waters (in order to give people cholera.) The writer has seen insulting letters sent to the Governor-General and others wherein it is claimed that the government were attempting to kill off the people, while all the time they were devoting the very best of their time and knowledge to save the people from the threatening scourge. Thus it will be seen that often the task of the constabulary has been made doubly hard by the ignorance of the misled populace. For instance, in March 1909 when cholera broke out in Bohol, the people on the island of Panglao were led to believe that two parties of the Coast and Geodetic Survey were deliberately sent by the government to poison the wells, and it took a great deal of tact on the part of the constabulary to convince the excited people of the truth. Still another instance of the part the force have to play is found in a report from Zamboanga wherein it is shown that the constabulary had to show great diplomacy in their dealings with the natives of Basilan who had gotten convinced that the cedula law was created to force from them, as believers in Mohammed, money to make them become christians.

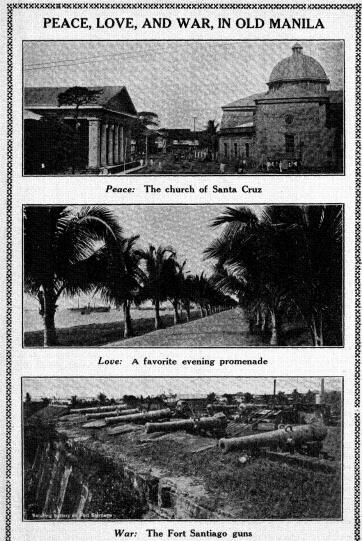
To turn to a still further illustration of good work, we find in El Heraldo Bicol high praise being given to a private of the constabulary named Oliveros, of the 1st Albay company. It seems that he was on guard in a house where a man had died of cholera leaving a wife and three children without anything to eat to face the five days necessary quarantine. This constabulary soldier gave up his own ration to the poor woman and her children, and stayed on guard all night with an empty stomach until next morning, then sending word to the sanitary authorities informing them of the miserable condition of the inhabitants of the house he was

(Continued on page 85,)

PEACE, LOVE, AND WAR, IN OLD MANILA



The church of Santa Cruz Peace:



Love: A favorite evening promenade



The Fort Santiago guns

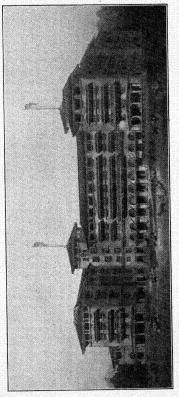
Manila's Improved Buildings

Wonderful progress has been made within the past three years in building enterprises, and the City of Manila has now some very fine buildings in places where but a few years ago there was either waste ground or at the best some wooden or plaster erection. Out on the Luneta fill have risen the new Army & Navy Club, the Elks Club, and drawing to completion are the splendid premises of the New Manila Hotel. Plans have also been submitted and approved by the Municipal Engineer, for a large warehouse for Derham Brothers, it will be of reinforced concrete with steel trusses double stories and will cost ₱130,000.00. Nearby will also be the new Bachrach garage. Then in Calle Marcelino the United Shoe Company have put up a well equipped factory, the American Hardware have some fine property in Echague, on Calle Bilibid the Majestic Theatre is the finest place of amusement in the far east, on Calle Rosario in place of the old burnt out wooden buildings there has risen four two-story and three one-story premises which run back to Calle Nueva in the construction of which not a piece of wood as big as a lead pencil has been used, the whole being of reinforced concrete and steel and absolutely fire-proof. On Calle Anloague a substantial pile, three story high, of offices and warehouses, is nearly finished; the Philippines Cold Stores have enlarged their premises; Olsen's building has long been a credit to the Escolta, and the Lack and Davis building on Echague is no less to be admired. The Y. M. C. A. buildings on Calle Concepción, the fine quarters of the Columbia Club, and the new ferro-concrete church in the Walled City, are all of a recent date. Not

alone in the way of business concerns and clubs is this improvement to be seen, for some very fine residential construction has taken place. Out in the Malate district and the Santa Mesa district have sprung up quite a number of houses, wherein reinforced concrete has been largely used for building, and the erection of quite a number of cottages and houses is contemplated by one of the leading building societies. Ferro or reinforced concrete plays an important part in all these buildings, especially in the construction of the base and ground floors; the anay or white ant is thus checkmated for it cannot eat its way unseen through concrete pillars and it can be easily detected when attempting an invasion for it must first pass over the concrete. During the year 1910 and up to the present month, finished or still in course of construction, there are twenty-five residences, one church, one factory, one hotel, and eight office and bodega buildings, all of reinforced concrete and representing a total value of ₱1,014,400.00, and still more are contemplated, for instance, the Metropole Hotel is to be extended down to Mc-. Cullough's corner absorbing the whole of these latter premises, new buildings are to be put up on the Escolta, and plans are being drawn up for many other big buildings in different parts of the city.

The city authorities are aiming to widen uniformly all the principal streets, and every new building that is put up must go in a place fronting the new line, thus on the Escolta, before building is permitted and any alterations allowed the constructors must arrange for same to be on the new widened line, so that gradually the whole Escolta will be widened. To avoid any great immediate

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MANILA'S NEW HOTEL, WHICH WILL BE COMPLETED THIS YEAR

and Occupies A Commanding Site On The South Side of The Luneta. The Cost of The This Handsome and Commodious Structure Will Contain 150 Rooms. It Faces Manila Bay Hotel When Completed Will Be About 1,000,000 pesos. outlay the municipality thus bit by bit expropriate at fair value such portions of the Escolta sites that are to-day standing out over the line decided upon. This same policy is being pursued throughout the city, and in one instance, namely the double row of houses between Calle Salcedo and Calle Dulumbayan, the whole center row of buildings will gradbe expropriated and the two ually streets widened into one. There are several other street and building improvements that the municipality are insisting upon. While there is no ordinance compelling people to build concrete firewalls to every new erection, in the majority of cases it has been done in answer to the arguments of the building inspector, and in other instances a wise explanation of the general purpose of the municipality has always met with friendly acception and ready acquiescence. In some things, however, certain stipulations are insisted upon before the city authorities will give permission for a building to go up: it is intended for the whole of Calle Echague, San Fernando, and Rosario, to be areaded, and every new building must have an arcade over the sidewalk similar to that of the Lack and Davis and the American Hardware buildings on Calle Echague. Where it is possible to connect with the new Sanitary Sewer System plans are not approved by the municipality until this is agreed upon, and the city engineer will often authorize this work, partly at the city expense in order to help builders to conform with this ruling. Thus it will be seen that slowly but surely the city streets and buildings are being

changed for the better, and that gradually there is being evolved out of the once malarious and disorderly built Manila a city that will be the cleanest and most handsome of any in the whole Far East.

Number of Houses in the City of Manila, by Districts, each one of which values not less than ₱50

Districts.	No. of
	houses.
Intramuros	332
Binondo	639
San Nicolas	1,041
Santa Cruz	809
Quiapo	570
San Miguel	329
Sampaloc	1,832
Tondo	2,161
San Lazaro	1,373
Ermita	549
Malate	1,208
Paco	533
Pandacan	328
Santa Ana	391
Тотац	12,095

TOTAL VALUE OF ALL NEW BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED IN MANILA DURING THE PAST THREE MONTHS

₱1,205,710.00.

PROPORTION OF ABOVE CONSTRUCTED OF STRONG MATERIAL ONLY

₱1,189,640.00.

PROPORTION CONSTRUCTED OF LIGHT AND MIXED MATERIAL ₱16,070.00.

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to impress
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is:—

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Sent to us by mail for de-

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as

GIBRALTAR

best attention, be returned to you promptly and done in the best manner in Manila

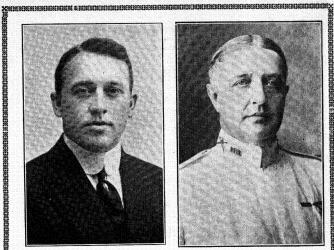
A request brings to you our handsome new catalogue, largest and most
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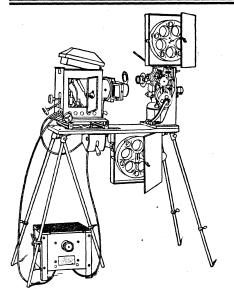
Zamboanga Fair

EVER in the whole history of Moroland has so much enthusiasm been shown, so much energy concentrated in any one united endeavor, and so great a revelation been made of the province's possibilities, as at the great fair which the Governor General formally opened on Feb. 7th. It will be remembered for all time by those who were present, and will do more to further the interests of the province than anything heretofore attempted.

Governor-General Forbes in his opening speech caught the spirit of the occasion when he said: "I see in this fair, this gathering of people from all over the island, one more advance in the dawn of a new day which is coming throughout the Philippine Islands. Throughout the history of the human race most of the troubles, most of the misery, most wars, have risen from misunderstanding, and misunderstanding come from lack of knowledge, lack of contact, lack of opportunities to meet one's neighbors, and so the gathering and meeting of great numbers of people from the different tribes, from the different provinces, from the different districts, is of inestimable value. new day is a day of independence of individuals and of independence of the tribes. Each group of people, each district, each town, ought to know that which it can produce best and cheapest and that which it can buy of its neighbor to greater advantage than to produce themselves. When finally the time has come when every man in the islands is working to the best advantage, his products-that which he can produce better than anyone elsewill sell to his neighbor or other markets of the world. In that day we will have a new Philippines, a united Philippines, a group of islands, perhaps still with various languages, but with one interest, though perhaps still with varying costumes, with varying customs, with varying laws, each according to the necessities of the various localities, but we will have a Philippines united in those great bonds of common interest which mean that we shall see a country great among the nations."

The fair was opened by a grand parade of troops and native contingents from various districts. As the first company of Moros made its appearance, a cry of exclamation rose from the visitors who were not prepared for a spectacle of such unusual brilliance, weirdness, color, and fascination. They sat spellbound as tribes of picturesque Moro people passed by, and all agreed that it was the finest and most unique spectacle they had ever witnessed. Never before have so many representatives of the nonchristian tribes been assembled in the capitol of the Moro province. From the outlying regions of the district of Zamboanga, fully two thousand five hundred members of the various tribes gathered together, the largest representation consisting of Yacans from the island of Basilan, some fifteen hundred being present, they were noticeable for their long hair and rather small stature and their loose baggy clothing, the trousers and jackets of which were heavily trimmed with red. From the islands south came five hundred Samals, a tribe of sea-wanderers who live mostly in boats, whose hair is cut short and who wear tight fitting clothes of brilliant coloring. From the interior of the Zamboanga peninsula, some five hun

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87 PLAZA SANTA CRUZ

dred Subanos were present, as well as two hundred and fifty Illanos from the territory further north. Nearly one thousand Moros from the Lanao districts attended, bringing with them a very fine exhibition of brass-ware, weapons, and agricultural implements. These Maranaos were accompanied by Sultan Ditsaubang, who has never before admitted the sovereignty of either the Spanish or American governments. These people are tall and strongly built, very erect and look one straight in the eye. They wear tight fitting clothes of gay color, with heavy sarongs in various shades of purple, green and vellow, the head-dress being a bright colored strip of cloth wound round the head in the form of a turban. Cotabato sent four hundred and fifty Maguindanao Moros, among whom were the Sultan of Maguindanao and his wife, Rajah Putri, Sultan Bagumbayan, the Princess of Cotabato. Datu Piang, and Datu Dimpatan. Davao district was represented by a gathering of three hundred and fifty wild people drawn from twelve different tribes, there were Bagobos noticeable for the beautiful beadwork which ornaments their clothing, Manobos with long fifteen foot spears, Tagaçaolos, Calangins, Bilanes with coats ornamented with shells, Mandayans, Dibabasans, and Mangusans, Mangwanans, and Mansakas, characterized by ruffles on their trousers. All told they made a wonderfully interesting collection of wild folk. Finally from the famous Sulu archipelago were fully one thousand Joloanos, with the Sultan of Sulu and Panglima Diki-Diki. The Jolo people have always been noted pirates and of a warlike disposition. Like most other Moros they are fond of bright colored clothing. The young men particularly are fond of dress and wear tight fitting trousers and jackets of gaudy colors with a richly woven handkerchief for a head-dress, the clothing of the better class being much ornamented, often gold buttons and coins being used to help out their decorative ideas. Everybody who saw this parade say that it was the finest thing they have yet come across.

The industrial and art exhibit was exceedingly well arranged and a most liberal display was made. The agricultural, forestry, and native exhibits

also called for much admiration. These different displays represented both the native and the American industries throughout the province, and were supplemented with an array of curios, native weapons, plants and so forth, all making up a most interesting exhibition. Sports and dances filled every day of the week, sham land and sea fights by the different native tribes were a feature of the occasion and, from early morning until late night, there was something to see and something to do.

Auto Floral Parade

Saturday's decorated automobile parade was very well received by the public, and the machines as they passed through the streets in the late afternoon were very much admired. Altogether twenty were in line, all beautifully adorned with flowers, the designs being exceedingly well thought out and arranged. Prizes were given, and Mrs. J. Teus, whose machine represented an airship, took the first prize for the best float class, the Sampaloc intermediate school taking the second prize. Mrs. Antonio Roxas won the first prize for the best decorated touring car and Mrs. Mc-Cullough the second, Mrs. Earnshaw of the Paco intermediate school receiving honorable mention. In the runabout class of automobiles, Mrs. J. T. MacLeod was given the first prize and Mrs. Samuelson the second. The cars were really well worth seeing and much time and patient labor was evidently spent in the decorations. The ladies showed great taste in the blending of the colors and the bunching and stringing of the flowers, and there was something of gay spring-time in the appearance of all the cars that seemed to speak the carnival spirit of joy and merriment.

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Miss JULIA DEL PAN,

One of Manila's Most Beautiful and

Popular Young Ladies.

Miss Del Pan won several of the prizes at the different Bailes for the beauty and originality of her costumes. She is the daughter of Schor Rafael Del Pan, one of Manila's most distinguished lawyers, who is at the present time representing the Philippine government at Washington. Miss Del Pan is a charming girl and her friends are a legion among all classes of Manila's society.

The Men Who Made the Carnival.

When we come to mention the names of the men who are responsible for the success of the 1911 Carnival our labor is quite a difficult one. So many people gave their time and energy to make it all that it was that there is a danger upon the part of the writer to omit several, some of whom did possibly a major portion of the work. To Director General Stewart and to Secretary Scott of course most of the praise is due. These men labored night and day and the strain upon the systems must have been

something awful. No effort was spared upon their part to bring everything to a state of perfection as near as what might be reached and long after this Carnival is over their names will be gratefully remembered by the people of Manila and by all of provinciales and foreigners who had the pleasure of attending this Carnival. To Lieutenant Adams much credit is also due. The great hippodrome show which he got together was the result of much work upon his part and it certainly was a performance which gave great pleasure to all who witnessed it. To his assistants, Captain Small, Lieutenants Lynch and Burch and the men of the 14th Cavalry much thanks are also due. Alcalde Roxas did some good work in arranging for the great Bailes and he and his committeemen. the charming ladies who acted as judges and the Swagger Knights also deserve much thanks.

The thanks of the public are due to Captain Shearer, the chairman of the Committee on Industrial Exhibits, Mr. Ed. E. Elser, Captain Willis Metcalf, Mr. C. L. Hurst, Mr. Luther Parker, Mr. C. F. McWilliams. Mr. G. H. Corse, Jr., Mr. John Mehan, Mr. C. M. Cotterman, Mr. G. Linden, Mr. Harold E. Young, Dr. Nesom, Mr. Fergusson, Mr. F. W. Holland, Mr. Samuel Musick, Mr. Paul Weems, Mayor W. W. Brown, Colonel Laucheimer, and last but not least Colonel Heistand, Colonel Hatfield and Major General Bell. These gentlemen all worked hard to assist the Director-General in making the Carnival an enjoyable and instructive week of entertainment and their kind assistance will be gratefully remembered by all.

Mr. E. S. Brown, Mr. Grant, Mr. G. A. O'Reilly, Mr. M. O'Malley, Mr. H. Flaherty and a host of others worked untiringly for the success of the Carnival and to them much praise is due.

Protecting the Native

Rajah Brooke of Sarawak has issued the following official order:

"Whereas I consider it is advisable to discourage the sale or transfer of plantations of rubber trees, I now notify the native inhabitants of Sarawak and settlers of Chinese, Indian, Eurasian or any Eastern nationality throughout the territory of Sarawak, who are or have been, engaged in planting rubber trees, that I do hereby prohibit the sale or transfer by them of any plantation of rubber trees, unless permission for such sale or transfer has first been obtained from the Government, and anyone selling or transfering a plantation without such permission will be liable to a fine of five hundred dollars or a penalty at the rate of fifty dollars an acre thus sold or transferred, as the Government may in each case decide, and the sale and transfer shall be null and void. Further, I direct that in the event of permission being granted by the Government for the sale or transfer of such a plantation a sum representing ten per centum of the purchase price shall be paid to the Government. And I further direct that such permission will not in any case be granted to the native inhabitants and settlers to sell or transfer a plantation to any European or Europeans or any individual firm, or company of white nationality."

In the same issue of the official Gazette in which the above order is given, the following explanation is to be found: "The Government's order about the sale of rubber plantations planted by the inhabitants of Sarawak is issued with the object of proving on a future day what the absolute and bona fide value may be reduced to when planted by the native races, the real workers of the soil, without the extraneous and surrounding influences connected with com-

(Continued on page 80)

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(Continued from page)

products of the field and farm, all helped to convince everyone of the richness and great possibilities of the territory of Mindanao and the islands to the south.

There are no two opinions about these different industrial exhibits of the provinces, not only are the general public enthusiastic in their praise, but all the officials, from the Governor General down, are one in their expression of pleasure and gratification at the way in which the provinces are showing up and proving themselves capable of doing great things in the future. It will not be out of place either to make kind mention of the province of Batangas which intended, to show, but, owing to the misfortune that fell upon the province in the Taal disaster, had to withdraw. We hope to see this province well to the fore.



Lieutenant MacGILLIVRAY MILNE, A. D. C. to Rear Admiral Hubbard.

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I have some great bargains on hand in SUGAR CANE, TOBACCO, and HEMP LANDS of from 1,000 to 40,000 acres, and several very valuable COCOANUT PLANTATIONS.

Real Estate in Manila buildings and building land also offer great opportunities and some buildings I have for sale bring 18% net on the money invested. Loans on real estate in Manila bring from 8% to 12% interest.

W. BORCK

39 Plaza Cervantes

MANILA

Manila's Fame Was Increased

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"The Carnival Spirit" and the Bureau of Printing

The carnival city had a daily paper of its own from February 21 to 28, which was printed on the grounds by the Bureau of Printing. Mr. Daniel O'Connell was editor in chief and was assisted by a staff of local newspaper men. The make up of the paper is quizzingly humorous, its title "The Carnival Spirit" being an indication to its character. It was printed every day in the big kiosko of the government printing bureau, wwhich had an excellent exhibit of the work done by them, giving visitors a good insight into the capabilities of a busy bureau. The various stages of electrotype plate work were shown. There was a model of a double magazine. two-size, four-face linotype machine. and next to it a workman employing the old fashioned method of setting type by hand, forming an interesting contrast between the slow old way and the speedy new one. Demonstrating the capacity of a modern printing machine was a new Miehley flathead cylinder press with a capacity of from twelve thousand to fifteen thousand copies per hour, alongside which was a small platen press showing the old way with a capacity of only one thousand per hour. A still further interesting exhibit was the book-sewing machine. and in the book-binding department some excellent work was shown where gold finishing was done for fine editions de luxe. There was also a show of Far Eastern art of marbling, with all styles of this careful and delicate work, as well as a large display of bookbinding.

Dog Show

The success of last year's dog show was so encouraging that immediately after its close arrangements were begun for a still greater display at this present carnival, the result being seen in the admirable bench show that the Philippine Kennel Club made at the carnival, when one hundred and twenty-five dogs were on exhibition. The exhibit compared very favorably with any in the States, and the class of animals shown certainly surpassed anything ever shown in the Far East.

The show was crowded from the very opening with pleased visitors, and on every hand one heard expressions of surprise at the variety and class of animals on display. The show was good last year, but this time there were more dogs, and more in their respective classes. The advance made has been noticeable, and some of the Filipino born dogs bred from pure imported stock showed up wonderfully well.

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"The Follies"

We are pleased to draw attention to the forthcoming visit of "The Follies" to Manila. This is a particularly unique and up-to-date entertainment and has proved a big success in London. The original company have been playing for the past three years at the Apollo Theatre, London, and are still continuing their performances there. Mr. Henry Dallas (whom Manila theatre-goers know well for his many successful appearances here) was fortunate in securing the sole foreign rights from Mr. H. G. Pelissier. the proprietor and originator of "The Follies," of which the present show is Pelissier rean exact reproduction. hearsing them himself at the London "Apollo" where they proved themselves not only faithful copyists in the performance, but also as magnets to the box office. They opened their tour at Calcutta, where they played a record month's season and were specially engaged for the Allahabad Exhibition. After a series of highly satisfactory visits to Rangoon, Penang, and Singapore, they are now filling the Hongkong theatre nightly. They will play for one week only in Manila, commencing on Friday March 3rd.

How to Visit the Taal

It is only a few days more before visitors will be able to visit the Taal volcano and back in one day. Mr. Ward has now hotel accommodation at Tanauan with sleeping quarters for twelve persons, fresh meats and vegetables on the table, and a supply of ice for drinks. He meets tourists at the Tanauan station on the arrival of the train, arranges for carromata or horses to the lake where his launch is waiting to cross over to the island. Tents and cots have been put up at Bañadero on the lake shore pending the building of comfortable quarters.

Mr. Ward intends to run a motor-car service between the lake and Tanauan to connect with the regular train service from Manila, to place three more launches on the lake as well as a couple of house-boats. When this is done tourists will be able to leave Manila in the morning, motor to the lake, cross over to the volcano, visit the ruined and deserted villages, and return by the late afternoon train to the city.

Visitors to the city and tourists desiring to see the volcano can always call in at the office of this magazine and find out the latest arrangements made for their accommodation at the Taal.

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(Continued from page 43.)

been made, and that no province will be put to any save local expense, we may anticipate many more exhibitors and look forward to a most successful exposition. Already great enthusiasm is being shown and provinces that have not previously exhibited are talking of coming to the city with a display next year. The various provincial expositions held this year in the provincial capitals, just previous to that general show at the carnival, greatly helped the latter in that they acted as tributary to the main stream. The idea of holding a local exposition first is an excellent one and helps materially to that following in Manila.

Another factor in the proposition not to be overlooked is the interest shown in the carnival and the industrial exhibition by neighboring countries. It will be remembered that last year both Java and Australia sent exhibits, while other countries showed their interest in the exposition. Now that an industrial ex-

position has taken definite form it is hoped that our foreign neighbors will be induced to send in some substantial exhibits; previous to this coming exposition if they sent any contribution of value it was at their own risk, now we can promise them housing and guarantee than any exhibit no matter how valuable will be cared for and displayed to the best advantage. It will be seen therefore that with foreign exhibits, displays by local business houses and commercial concerns, the shows of different government departments, and the varied contributions of the provinces, the Agricultural, Industrial, and Commercial Exposition of 1912 will be the greatest thing of its kind in the whole Far East.

Captain Shearer, who is in charge of this year's provincial exhibit has been ably assisted by Treasurer Muni from Batangas, and both these officials report the provinces to be enthusiastic about the 1912 exposition and anticipate a record show.—A.

VISITORS TO THE CITY

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Recently 20 were sent to Iloilo, 10 to Cebu, and 6 to Zamboanga, and orders are coming in daily from Army officers, lawyers, teachers, and travellers of the various commercial houses.

It is light, portable, and cheap.

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44-ESCOLTA-44

To be a Banner Year

ESPITE the fact that we have in our midst some business men who continually wail of hard times, and that the native politicos and radical Filipino newspapers are always claiming the people to be laboring under a burden of excessive taxation with ruin and beggary staring the country in the face, a careful review proves the contrary to be the case. The Philippines are beginning to experience an era of real prosperity and trade is steadily improving each month; many of the leading business firms of Manila with a large provincial trade report their December transactions in the provinces to be far in excess of any previous month, and also that the January business nearly equalled that of December, notwithstanding the fact that January, following the holidays as it does, is generally a very slow month.

Shipments to the provinces are becoming larger and larger all the time; new markets are being opened up, and places that hitherto bought only the ordinary necessaries of life are now purchasing some of the luxuries. provincial salesmen, returning to Manila, all testify to the fact that everything is looking brighter in the outside provinces. They say that while some of the staple products are selling at a low figure, others like copra are commanding a good price. One of these salesmen states it simply surprising to see the manner in which the natives are taking to American foodstuffs and other articles which have been introduced during the past few years.

Heinz's goods are to be found almost everywhere; phonographs by the dozen are heard in every barrio, and American shoes by the thousand are being placed

on feet that never knew anything more fancy or more costly than a pair of cheap chinelas. The farmer is beginning to comprehend the value of laborsaving devices and American agricultural machinery is being introduced all over the islands. One of the best evidences of the growth of trade, and at the same time an assurance that it will continue to grow, is that each year the natives in increasing numbers are starting little plantations of their own, in other words that they are breaking away from the old conviction that they can only exist as the slaves or peons of the rich cacique,—in truth that they becoming sensibly independent. Thousands of acres are being taken up in small holdings and put under cultivation by natives who never thought of doing so before. A few coconut trees are planted, a little corn is grown, a patch of rice is cultivated, a house is built of bamboo and nipa, and Mr. Native has started out on the road to independence and wealth. No doubt to this fact is due much of the lamenting by large planters who bewail an insufficiency of labor.

The large amount of coconuts gathered for shipment as copra, amounting to millions of dollars each year and ever increasing, is obtained for the most part from the small planter. The result is that a large proportion of the population are gainers and the profits spread out instead of falling into the hands of a few rich hacenderos. same people are creating new wants and thus becoming larger consumers. This is as it should be. It is better for these islands to have a thousand men producing something than to have one or two individuals doing it and cornering all the profits.

Business in Manila is getting better all the time; new buildings are going up on every side, and these structures are not being erected altogether by the wealthy class but by the man of moderate means who up to the present has been content to pay rent to some avaricious landlord. Another proof that business is good is found in the number of amusement enterprises, cinematographs and so forth, which are now running in the city and the provinces, and are making good money; there are no less than thirty-two cinematographs running in Manila alone.

The calamity howler is away off when he would make one believe that the country is going to the proverbial bowwows. If there be any fault to find it is with the grumbler himself and his methods of business; less time spent in bewailing what he pleases to call his hard luck, and more time spent in rustling for trade with an eye on the methods of his more successful competitors, would soon show a decent balance on the right side of his ledger.

Business is good. It is getting better every month and all augurs well for 1911 being a banner year for the Philippines.

A Splendid Production

We are giving expression to no idle compliment in congratulating all concerned in the publication of the Mid-Pacific Magazine. Honolulu is indeed fortunate in the possession of such an excellent production, and to be honest we must confess to have felt some surprise as we turned over the pages and came across so many really beautiful reproductions. The articles deal entirely with the lands whose shores are washed by the Pacific Sea, from Hawaii to New Zealand and our own fair Philippine Islands. The price is only fifteen cents gold per month and we should imagine so cheap and excellent a magazine will not fail to win quite a wide circulation.

A Good Retort

The Pasay car came to a halt by the Mandarin restaurant and Olsen's store; the hour was five and the usual crowd made a rush for seats. A young man with a snub-nose and a showy ring pushed aside an elderly gentleman' whose white hair should have bespoken for him every courtesy, remarking as he forced himself into the only remaining seat, "First come, first served!" "Sure," quietly replied the old man with a twinkle in his eye, "I came in 1841, when did you come?"

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89 ESCOLTA

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Our New Associate Editor



J. R. FLYNN ANDERSON

The appointment of our new associate editor has called forth some very kind comments in the columns of the various Manila newspapers, and we take pleasure in making the following quotation from the Manila Daily Bulletin "The Philippines Monthly is branching out for good and prosperous endeavor in handling things Philippine. Mr. J. R. Flynn Anderson, well known in this city as a writer of ability, and a contributor to many of the best American magazines, who has had a wide experience, has joined the Philippines MONTHLY staff as Associate Editor. Readers of the Philippines Monthly may expect to enjoy something good when Mr. Anderson gets his facile pen in operation. His articles are interesting, instructive, and clean cut and rank among the highest class." Another contemporary, the Philippines Free Press, says: "Mr. J. R. Flynn Anderson, who has done considerable newspaper work in Manila and is well acquainted with eastern affairs, having travelled extensively in India, Burma, China, the Dutch Indies and Borneo, has joined the Philippines Monthly as associate editor. Mr. Anderson knows the islands well and should prove a valuable addition to Mr. O'Connell's publication."

Ladies Listen

As good wine needs no bush we publish without comment the following advisory remark made by an elderly and happy married lady to a young and newly married one: "My dear, a man never wearies of a woman who can manage to appear weary of him now and then."

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THE MOST DELICIOUS
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Can be prepared in different ways for any meal.

Insist on having Quaker Oats.

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Fair at Iloilo

All reports go to show that this first fair at Iloilo was a wonderful success and a revelation even to the oldest residents of the province. Every town seems to have vied with its neighbors to produce the best and most varied collection of its resources and products, and the result was thousands of articles. animals, and objects of interest, gathered and arranged for easy inspection. Most of the establishments of the city itself arranged interesting and elaborate exhibits and the railroad company had a most extensive display of the products of the territory along its line. The colonies of weavers of just and piña compared work with those of the famous and exquisitely woven Pototan hats. and the trades school had a splendid show of cloths, embroidery, and woven articles of buri.

Thousands of people thronged the fair, no less than forty thousand people paying admission. Financially speaking the fair was more than a success for it left over four hundred pesos to the good after paying all expenses. It was a success in every other way for the great enthusiasm it aroused among the people, the lift forward it gave to provincial industries, and the revelation of Panay possibilities it afforded must be counted in as part of its accomplished

purpose. More than that thousands of people were given a time of innocent pleasure, and anything that makes a community happy is a decided gain in the encouragement it gives to all and in the inspiration its creates to go back to daily tasks heartened and enthused.

The industrial expositions at Zamboanga and Iloilo met with a success that far exceeded the expectations of their most optimistic supporter, and Iloilo intends next year to make still greater efforts. These provincial exhibits, held preliminary to that in Manila are a great help to the latter. They arouse more local enthusiasm and encourage every town and barrio to contribute something toward the exhibits, and allow the best of the local exposition to be selected for the greater one in Manila, thus friendly competition is encouraged first among the provincial towns when each endeavors to excel the other and secondly among the provinces each striving to make the best showing possible. Altogether ten provinces held expositions previous to the carnival this year each sending its cream of the collections, and it is to be hoped that the provincial authorities will next year encourage many more similar expositions.



Dainty Shoes for Ladies

Durable Shoes for Men

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

68-70-ESCOLTA-68-70

Near the English Drug Store



(Continued from page 67)

panies floated by promoters and supported by shareholders. The object of the Sarawak Government is to develop the cultivation of the land for the good of the inhabitants, in order that they may have the profits and benefit in the possession of such gardens as in inheritance or pesaka to heir descendantsand the object would not be achieved or realized unless the plantation were protected and strictly prohibited from falling into the hands of the richer and more speculative class of the white races. The above policy may be criticized and objected to as not being very loyal to the white man's interest, but, on the other hand, it may be said that by selling wholesale the land of the dark races to foreigners and speculators an injustice is done to the inhabitants of those Eastern countries. It may be contended also that the Government has no right to place such restrictions on the property of others; but the answer is that the land belongs to the Government, and the planters are only squatters or occupiers so long as they cultivate and make use of the land, which reverts to Government when the produce is exhausted. The produce when brought into the market is free to be bought and sold in any part of the world, and the European will derive the benefit of obtaining the rubber at a tenth of the price, more or less, that has to be paid for it at the present time."-The Rubber World.

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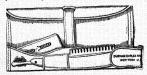
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No greater opportunities are offered anywhere in the world than are to-day offered in the Philippines and I cannot understand the tardiness of those great captains of industry and agriculture in the homeland in not taking advantage of the wonderful possibilities here presented. I do not think that there is a country for raising tobacco, hemp, sugar cane, coconuts, rubber, rice, coffee or any of the other tropical products which can even compare with the Philippines.

The Philippines Government sells the friar lands at a price which is considered extremely low but I can sell you superior land at a much lower figure, and in quantities large enough to satisfy individuals or companies who want to do things on a large scale.

It ought to be a principle of a good business man to investigate any proposition made to him. One who does not, runs the risk of losing the best opportunities and I have no hesitancy in saying that if capitalists and men of money will look into the possibilities here in the Philippines they must assuredly admit that my statement is a fact.

Many industrial enterprises could be operated here in these islands at much less expense than anywhere else and with the best markets in the world to consume the products of such enterprises. The safety of investments here is assured as they have a government guarantee behind them. Capital is coming into the islands for investment and many large companies are earning big dividends on the money invested here a few years ago. One of these is the Manila Electric Railroad & Light Company. Two franchises are now being asked for by outside capitalists for the installation of a gas plant in the City of Manila. Manila has a modern, up-to-date telephone system which was installed some few years ago by a syndicate of American capitalists and it has proved for the investors to be a very good paying proposition. Railroad lines are being extended throughout the archipelago and very soon over 1,000 miles will be in operation. The passage of the Payne Tariff Bill has done much to improve business conditions in the Philippines and our trade alone with the United States has increased 84 per cent in the last year. Our mineral wealth is slowly being uncovered and our mines of gold, copper, iron, and coal are commencing to yield a harvest for the hardy pioneer who has been toiling against big odds in the past eight or ten years. It is needless to speak of our wonderful agricultural and timber resources. alone is exported to the extent of 20 million dollars U. S. C. a year. Our exports of copra have gone up from a half million to nine million dollars in the past few years. A wonderful impetus has been given to the tobacco and sugar industries since the passage of the Payne Bill and two or three large sugar centrals costing two or three million dollars will be installed in the southern islands in the next year or two. Our shipments of lumber are increasing month by month and they will continue to do so for these islands have the finest hardwoods in the world and our supply is practically inexhaustible.

To the man of money in America, Europe or other foreign countries, I say, do not overlook the Philippines. Come and investigate the opportunities for making money in these islands. You will not be disappointed and you will find them much better than what I have tried to give you an idea of in these few lines.

W. BORCK, Real Estate Agent, Manila, P. I.

A Business Man's View

HERE are some who suspicion the newspaper man to be often more imaginative than practical and are in the habit of accepting his written opinions with only a percentage of praise or blame; there can be no quibbling, however, when a practical man of business like Mr. P. G. Eastwick makes a public statement on prevailing economic conditions. Mr. Eastwick is the Manila manager of the International Banking Corporation, and in his recent speech at the Quill Club, when he spoke of the benefits that had been given islands by the "Payne" bill. gave some interesting data in proof of his argument that the coming of Americans to this country had improved conditions generally and made prosperity possible.

In concluding his speech he contended that by wise legislation and conservative business methods and customs these islands can in time be made to bloom as no other part of the Far East. The present and future must rest upon public virtue and intelligence. Principle not sentiment must rule the government under which we live. He had great faith in the economic future of the Philippine Islands and hope for their complete development, and stated that there is probably no country of equal natural wealth where less has been done to develop it, although, during the past ten years much has been done to assist, by making schools free for all, by the building of railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, good road and bridges, by port works, river and harbor improvements, the establishment of a postal system by which mails are dispatched through the islands with rapidity, by the adoption of a staple currency system, by municipal improvements—by the construction of many substantial public buildings and by reforming the system of prisons which are now models for other communities to copy. Transportation by both land and water has been so improved that delays in travel from port to port have become for the most part a thing of the A modern water-works has been installed for Manila and another is projected for Cebu. An excellent system of sanitation has been inaugurated, a bureau of science, a bureau of agriculture, and a bureau of forestry have been established—all important aids to commercial and economic development. These, however, are only the preliminary foundations for that which can come. Agriculture has been helped, but not one small fraction of its possibilities have been developed. Manufacturing enterprises have not progressed rapidly. The few now in existence are infinitesimal as compared with that which is possible if the latent natural resources of the Islands are developed.

The basis upon which the welfare of these islands rests is agricultural and industrial development, not politics. When the people have learned the art of work, and how to accept the opportunities before them—then will these Islands become a garden spot renowned for their fertility. Men and capital, and unity of purpose are essential for success. The field of conomic development practically a virgin one, and the conditions surrounding it ideal if the people will devote their greatest attention to agricultural and industrial progress and put politics in a secondary place. All efforts should be directed to bring this about, for until that is accomplished full political freedom cannot be estab-The geographical location of lished.

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the Islands makes them the possible future distributing centre for goods consumed in the Orient. They produce many things that adjacent countries need. The conditions and possibilities are ideal for building up a tremendous commerce. It requires nothing more than wise legislation and well directed effort and the expenditure of not more than the same amount of energy that is given to building up similar industries elsewhere to make this farthest outpost of the United States the most important commercial centre in the Far East. So savs Mr. Eastwick. and we heartily endorse every word.

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(Continued from page 55)

guarding, with the result that his report led the native municipal officials to look after all who were being quarantined. This quarantine guard work is often very dangerous and means that the constabulary are called upon to protect the public often at a grave risk to themselves, and there are quite a number of telegrams on file with the ominous report of "Privates so-and-so died of cholera while on quarantine duty." Surely a man is none the less a hero for having thus laid down his life in doing his duty than were he killed on the field of battle.

General Bandholtz and the officers associated with him in the control of the constabulary are to be congratulated upon the high state of efficiency and discipline to which they have brought this force, and have every reason to be proud of the manner in which the Filipino soldiers under their command have won for the organization the admiration and respect of all who have come into contact with them, respect from those whom they have had to correct and admiration from those to whom they have rendered assistance.—A.

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OUR GOOD ROADS AND PROVINCIAL AUTOMOBILES

One of the things which has done much to improve business conditions in the provinces is the number of good roads which have been built in the past few years, mainly through the efforts of Governor-General Forbes. For instance one can travel from Manila to Dagupan, a distance of about 100 miles. with the exception of some few miles of unfinished road, on one of the best provincial roads to be found anywhere in the world. When this short stretch is completed a man who is lucky enough to own an automobile, and there are many of them here in the Philippines, can make the trip from Manila to the mountain capital, Baguio, in a few hours.

These provincial roads which have been constructed tap for the greater part the most fertile agricultural districts in the Archipelago and enable the farmers to get their products to market easily and at a small cost. It is surprising to see the number of automobiles that go whizzing along over these country roads, and which are, to a great extent, owned by the country people themselves. Laoag has two, Vigan three. Dagupan two, Baguio some three or four, and other towns along the line of the Manila and Dagupan Railway have several more. To the south of Manila, Legaspi has about ten, Lucena three or four, Cebu and Iloilo about five each, and on the Island of Negros, where there has been so much prosperity among the sugar growers since the passage of the Payne Bill, there are at least a dozen or more. Zamboanga, the capital of the great Island of Mindanao, has also joined the list of progressive cities and her leading business men enjoy pleasant spins along the beautiful roads of the Moro Province. Motor trucks are used to a great

extent in transporting crops from the haciendas to tide water and from the sugar plantations to the mills. Given another year or two of good times here in the Islands and we will have as many autos and auto-trucks as they have today in Kansas.

AN ALIBI

A party of Manila society dames were returning in an automobile from a suburban excursion, when the driver unfortunately collided with another vehicle. While a policeman was taking down the names of those concerned, an "English-speaking" Filipino law-student politely asked one of the ladies how the accident happened. "I'm sure I don't know," she replied. "I was asleep when it occurred!" Proud of his knowledge of the Anglo-Saxon tongue, the youth said "Ah! Then, Madam, you will be able to prove a lullaby!"

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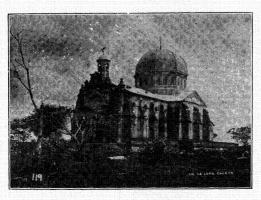
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Liked or Not Liked?

Bishop Brent's broad statement "The Filipinos do not like the Americans" has been received by many as an unpleasant truth and by others as an exaggeration, but few have contradicted him flatly. As individuals we do not believe Americans are disliked, yet it may be that as a nation we have yet to win the good will of the Filipino people generally. That good will is not to be won by pandering to them and their limitations, and arms and power will not alone command their respect. Justice Tracy pointed out in his address before the Lake Mohonk Conference on October 23rd last,—"In oriental administration two essentials to success are the qualities of sympathy and firmness." The Filipino abhors rudeness and despises weakness in a ruling power. We must recognize his racial opposites to ourselves and while in many things we can never see eye to eye with him we must make the most of all that we hold in common and be reasonably careful not to uselessly antagonize him wherein we must inevitably disagree. Such sympathy does not call for any weakness in governing him, but we have not thrust an armed force before him and compelled him to be good at the muzzle of a gun, part of our standing army is stationed out here just as naturally as the balance is in the States, we have organized a force of constabulary to police the country recruiting both officers and men as far as possible from the Filipinos themselves the very necessary correction of any lawlessness might be done by those familiar with the country and its customs. If he does not like us it cannot be because as a nation we have shown no sympathy with him, for if we have

erred at all it has been in showing too much leniency; it cannot be because we have made him to live tremblingly under martial law, for he has more freedom from military control than any other eastern race directed by a western power,-no, it must be because he has failed to see the intention that guides us in our government of him, because he cannot yet distinguish between those who would train him to stand on his feet and those who would keep him on his knees,—the difference between an official whom he dislikes because he is white and a self-seeking politician whom he likes just because his skin is brown. However, whether liked or not we must do the work before us and trust to time to teach the Filipino who really is his friend.—A.

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Should the Panama Canal be Fortified

For some little time past newspapers and public-speakers in the States have given much attention to the question of fortifying the Panama Canal when once the work is completed, and a wide divergence of opinion has characterized the discussion. Many argue that the canal finds justification for its construction in that it is to be a highway for the commerce of the world: that it is not a purely American military measure involving continual and heavy expenditures, but an international waterway uniting every maritime nation and bringing the markets of the world into closer communication with one another. While benefiting the entire eastern and western world it is chiefly advantageous to the States, and that is as it should be. in that this great enterprise has been engineered by America's most skilful men and built with American money. On the other hand, it is argued that the canal has been built to double the utility of the American Navy, to permit her to assemble her fleets at will in either ocean, and that, while the world may share its advantages in time of peace. America alone has a right to any advantage in time of war. The Picayune, a Democratic paper by-the-by, in referring to the suggested fortification

of the Panama, says: "There is no analogy between the conditions that will exist on the Isthmus of Panama when the canal is completed, and those which prevail on the Isthmus of Suez. Suez Canal is owned by an international corporation, hence an international guarantee of neutrality is sufficient to protect it. The Panama Canal, on the other hand, will belong entirely to the United States Government, and to it alone, no other power nor any foreign stockholders having any interest in it whatever. Naturally such a vast property would in time of war between this country and another Power be considered legitimate spoil, no matter what treaties might exist. Our government would therefore be extremely foolish not to take all necessary steps to protect a vast property which has cost so much money already and is likely to cost hundreds of millions of dollars more. By all means let us fortify the canal, and fortify it sufficiently to make it practically secure against any possible attac't, whether foreign powers are satisfied with our action or not. The canal runs through what is now our territory and it is therefore just as much our right to fortify it as any other portion of our territorial possessions."

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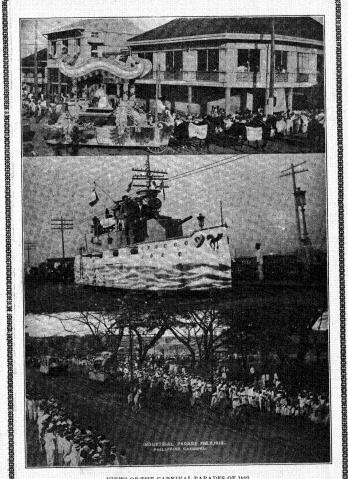
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